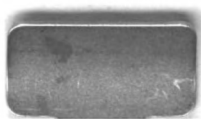


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THE  
**GENESEE FARMER:**

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO  
**AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,**  
**DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.**

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS OF  
**FARM BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS,**  
**FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.**

EDITED BY  
**DANIEL LEE AND D. D. T. MOORE.**  
**P. BARRY, CONDUCTOR OF THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.**

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 Clarkson, B. W. Clark.  
 Churchville, M. Fettingill.  
 Clarkson Center, H. Kimball.  
 Canandaigua, Henry Chapin.  
 Castle, John G. True.  
 Caledonia, A. Hotchkiss.  
 Canesius, L. C. Kingsbury.  
 Conquest, Post Master.  
 Chaumont, L. Galt.  
 Cortland Village, D. D. Cole.  
 Cochocton, W. M. Eldred.  
 Centerville, L. C. Veasey.  
 Canadea, S. A. Race.  
 Cuba, Rev. N. Leighton.  
 Catharine, E. C. Frost.  
 Clarence, O. B. Hopkins.  
 Colden, P. J. Barber.  
 Collins, D. S. Shotwell.  
 Collins Center, A. M. Brace.  
 Clymer, F. J. Gleason.  
 Cherry Creek, C. A. Spencer.  
 Center Sherman, J. S. Bell.  
 Carroll, B. T. Morgan.  
 Clifton Park, S. W. Higgins.  
 Champlain, D. D. Moore.  
 Cambria, C. Molyneux.  
 Carlton, W. H. Kapajale.  
 Canastota, J. C. Frost.  
 Camden, W. R. Paddock.  
 Carlisle, A. Knicker.  
 Chester, Philo Gregory.  
 Cornwall, Benj. Wright.  
 Crown Point, C. Fenton.  
 Cheesut Ridge, Thos. Taber.  
 Center White Creek, G. K. Montgomery.  
 Crocksack, H. G. Bedell.  
 Cambridge, Dr. O. Cook.  
 Canbyville, I. R. Trembley.  
 Delphi, C. C. Slocum.  
 De Ruyter, S. G. Sears.  
 Danby, S. D. Beers.  
 Dryden, A. Tanner.  
 Dundee, S. S. Benham.  
 Depuyter, Levi Fay.  
 Dexter, N. Bassett.  
 Darien, Thomas Riddle.  
 Dayton Center, Stephen King.  
 Delhi, Nathan Merwin.  
 Deposit, M. R. Hoise.  
 Dewittville, John Russell.  
 East Groveland, M. S. Doty.  
 East Bloomfield, H. Munson.  
 East Hamilton, A. D. Carrier.  
 East Pharsalia, H. Baker.  
 East Genesee, George Morgan.  
 Half Moon, J. Woodley.  
 East Java, A. A. Waldo.  
 East Pembroke, R. Willett.  
 East Genesee, S. C. Perry.  
 East Pike, W. Wheeler.  
 East Springfield, D. Dutcher.  
 East Stockholm, H. Hubbard.  
 East Hill, W. Robinson.  
 Evansville, Allen Nims.  
 Elbridge, Caleb Brown.  
 Etna, W. Marsh.  
 Eaton, J. T. Whitney.  
 Essex, Henry Palmer.  
 Exopus, G. O. Elmore.  
 East Hamburg, M. R. Dunham.

Elmira, Francis Hall.  
 Elba, A. U. Wyllie.  
 Erieville, Allen Curtis.  
 Earlville, D. Ransom.  
 Edwards, J. B. Pickett.  
 Erwin Center, A. C. Smith.  
 Eagle Harbor, W. Walters.  
 Eden, M. Scanlan.  
 Ellington, J. S. Farman.  
 East Leon, O. D. Waldron.  
 Fowlerville, Jas. McPherson.  
 Farmington, J. E. Macomber.  
 Flint Creek, E. B. Woodworth.  
 Fayette, G. W. Bachman.  
 Farmer, J. D. Wintersteen.  
 Five Corners, A. Palmer.  
 Fayetteville, I. N. Mead.  
 Fulton, E. Holmes.  
 Florence, S. B. De Lano.  
 Friendship, O. W. Hewett.  
 Fairport, W. T. Hastings.  
 Freetown Corner, W. Swetland.  
 Freedom, E. Howlett.  
 Farmingham, Chas. Lee.  
 Franklinville, James Seaward.  
 Fairview, E. Taylor.  
 Farmerville, H. W. Montrose.  
 Frankfort, Geo. B. Judd.  
 Fort Plain, S. Tingue.  
 Fairfield, Wm. Mather.  
 Fredonia, John Lawson.  
 Fluvanna, S. Whittemore.  
 Fort Corvining, Geo. G. Payne.  
 Forestburgh, Robert Atkins.  
 Fishkill, J. H. Rosa.  
 Florida, T. J. Howell.  
 Flushing, W. R. Prince.  
 Gothen, B. W. Thompson.  
 Groveland, Charles Gohun.  
 Genesee, D. H. Bissell.  
 Greigsville, J. D. Fraser.  
 Gibsonville, J. Wilson.  
 Gorham, D. Halsted.  
 Geneva, H. G. Verplanck.  
 " W. H. Allen.  
 Geneva, D. Hobart.  
 Gansgantist, A. Gray.  
 Groton, R. C. Reynolds.  
 Greenwood, Levi Davis.  
 Gilbert's Mills, M. A. Fish.  
 Grove Center, J. Williams.  
 Groves, S. C. Jones.  
 Gainesville, N. Park, Jr.  
 Gaines, J. Hutchison.  
 Gerry, A. Langworthy.  
 Griffins Mills, S. S. Clark.  
 Groom's Corners, John Palmer.  
 Henrietta, E. Kirby.  
 Henocoe Falls, H. Wheeler.  
 Hopewell, John Lewis.  
 Hamilton, Wm. Chamberlain.  
 Hall's Corners, T. W. Hall.  
 Howlet Hill, John Case.  
 Hannibal, Arvin Rice.  
 Hull's Corners, B. Hull.  
 Hastings, L. F. Devendorf.  
 Homer, Judson C. Phillips.  
 Harard, M. Moore.  
 Hector, J. Kirtland.  
 Hunt's Hollow, T. T. Lake.  
 Hume, Wm. N. Emerson.  
 Hornesville, T. J. Reynolds.  
 Hammond's Mills, S. Hammond.  
 Hingham, S. Harwood.  
 Holley, H. Frisbie.  
 Hermitage, Sidney Stone.  
 Hartland, G. L. Angevine.  
 Herkimer, J. A. Rasback.  
 Hagaman's Mills, D. Hagaman.  
 Henderson, Rev. F. Morse.  
 Helens, Benj. Nevins.  
 Half Moon, W. Rulison.  
 Rhaca, Post Master.  
 Italy Hollow, L. B. Graham.  
 Independence, J. P. Livermore.  
 Irving, C. R. Leland.  
 Junius, Wm. M. Dorrance.  
 Jacksonville, C. H. Howe.  
 Jerusalem, H. Larweiler.

Jamesville, J. W. Brewster.  
 Jeddo, W. Hoag.  
 Jewettown, J. S. Cook.  
 Jonesville, S. H. Swetland.  
 Kelloggville, Post Master.  
 King's Ferry, L. Seymour.  
 Kendall, E. Denmore.  
 Kirkland, Chas. E. Hart.  
 Le Roy, J. H. Stanley.  
 Lima, Chas. Miner.  
 Livonia, H. J. Ray.  
 Lakeville, R. Clark.  
 Lyons, E. Hopkins.  
 Look Berlin, H. Hanchet.  
 Lodi, James Mapes.  
 Locke, Wm. Titus.  
 Ledyard, A. Underhill.  
 Lafayette, P. Trowbridge.  
 Liverpool, S. Jaquith.  
 Lafargeville, L. Bushnell.  
 Lairsville, E. C. Saunders.  
 Leonardville, Post Master.  
 Lowville, Hiram Mills.  
 Limerick, L. Smith.  
 Linkens, J. K. Bowen.  
 Little Fork, J. E. Cushing.  
 Little Ridge, J. A. Morrell.  
 Lansingville, S. C. Lyon.  
 Ludlowville, P. French.  
 Lysander, D. Kennedy.  
 Linden, J. M. Quale.  
 LaGrange, C. E. Morgan.  
 Littleport, H. W. Seavel.  
 Lewiston, A. V. E. Hotchkiss.  
 Lyndonville, E. Chamberlain.  
 Little Falls, E. G. Chapin.  
 Littlefield, Dr. O. W. Randall.  
 Luzerne, M. Burdick.  
 Lancaster, Fardon Green.  
 Leon, W. Cooper.  
 Lanesburgh, S. D. Smith.  
 Mechanicville, E. Howland.  
 Monticello, G. W. Reynolds.  
 Manaroneck, J. D. Hill.  
 Milton, Stephen Taber.  
 Malone, G. S. Adams.  
 Mayville, Post Master.  
 Minn.-James Otway.  
 Magnolia, R. Whitney.  
 Mexico, B. Higgins.  
 Moravia, Rowland Day.  
 Mohawk, H. O. White.  
 McGraverville, Samuel Andrews.  
 Mt. Washington, A. Wheeler.  
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 Maize, R. S. Osborne.  
 Mendon, D. Tallmage.  
 Mt. Morris, H. Swan.  
 Moscow, Wm. Lyman.  
 Manchester, P. Mitchell.  
 Manlius Center, M. Mable.  
 Marion, L. Clark.  
 Macedon, S. D. Wilson.  
 Macedon Center, S. L. Shotwell.  
 Marengo, D. Johnson.  
 Mott's Corners, Wm. Mott, 2d.  
 Middlesex, L. Van Anden.  
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 Mirville, L. Conch.  
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 Morristown, M. Eager.  
 Mecklinburgh, Jas. B. Bodie.  
 Mannsville, J. I. Steele.  
 Monticuma, Wm. Fitch.  
 Marthon, John M. Roe.  
 Morganville, C. English.  
 Madina, R. L. Whitcher.  
 Macias, J. W. Swan.  
 Middleport, E. Hurd.  
 Murray, A. A. Baker.  
 Marcy, Wm. M. Mayhew.  
 Milo Center, A. G. Carr.  
 Marcelus, Wm. Colton.  
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 Modena, D. Everitt.  
 Moore's, Titus Newell.  
 No. Gage, A. F. Rockwell.  
 No. Norwich, H. H. Beecher.  
 No. Reading, J. Masters.

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Newark, T. Dickinson  
New Haven, S. G. Merriman  
New Hartford, Hiram Shays  
New York Mills, S. Malbie  
New Woodstock, S. L. Hubbard  
Newfield, J. B. Palmer  
Nichols, C. V. S. Bilven  
New Berlin Center, A. Greene  
Nicholsville, E. D. Peck  
Niagara Falls, R. H. Woodruff  
Newfane, George Mann  
Newville, Jacob Walter  
Nineville, Aaron Wilcox  
Nashville, A. S. Moss  
Newburgh, Daniel Smith  
New York, Leavitt, Trow & Co.  
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No. Bloomfield, E. A. Stillman  
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No. Wethersfield, C. Lyon  
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Ontario, A. W. Turner  
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Ovid Center, George Dunlap  
Owasco, D. Bevier  
Otisco, E. C. Smith  
Onondaga, H. P. Shove  
Oran, L. Williams  
Oswego, Philo M. Carpenter  
Oriskany Falls, A. M. Hitchcock  
Oswego Center, G. W. Wetmore  
Oriskany, D. C. Bates  
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Pulneyville, C. G. Richards  
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Pompey, W. J. Curtis  
Phoenix, J. R. Brown  
Prest's Hollow, O. Chamberlain  
Peterboro', Neil Eastman  
Pittsford, W. B. Boyd  
Patterson, S. G. Smith  
Pike, Augustus Winsor  
Preston, Smith Johnson  
Pavilion, Wm. M. Sprague  
Pavilion Center, G. Barnett  
Perry, R. Senter & D. C. Smith  
Perry Center, J. Lathrop  
Peoria, J. Gordon  
Portageville, Allen Payne  
Pekin, S. S. Sage  
Portland, E. S. Bartholomew  
Perris, J. B. Wilbur  
Poughkeepsie, D. B. L. mt  
Plattsburgh, I. C. Platt  
Porter's Corners, I. I. Yates  
Pierpont Manor, J. O. Pease  
Palmville, Ben. Brock  
Philipsville, C. J. Horne  
Prattville, Hon. Z. Pratt  
Prestfield, H. Fellows  
Farma Center, C. A. Knox  
Perrinton, J. Chadwick  
Pittsford, Caleb Nye  
Rutland, Moses Eames  
Rock Stream, C. W. Barnes  
Richburgh, P. L. Evans  
Rushford, I. N. McCall  
Reading Center, A. Simmons  
Rushville, P. Vore  
Ransomville, D. Lewis  
Reynold's Basin, David Hurd  
Ridgeway, Stephen Barrett  
Royalton, J. H. Bixby  
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Richfield Springs, James Hyde  
Ridge, E. Stillson  
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Red Creek, J. W. Carver  
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Romeville, Jo. Wyckoff  
Radfield, H. Griswold  
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Rome, J. Hathaway  
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Ripley, S. B. Northam  
Randolph, M. H. Johnson  
Rosendale, Wm. H. Snyder, Jr.

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Southport, C. Evans  
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So. Cameron, Isaac Jones  
South Valley, D. W. Rice  
Spencerport, Jesse Harroun  
Scottville, Ira Carpenter  
Sweden, A. Comstock  
Scottburgh, C. Brewer  
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Sennett, H. Fisher  
Sterling, Wm. H. Langley  
Spafford, Jno Collins  
Skaneateles, W. Platt  
Serbia, Thomas Askew  
Siloam, U. P. Strong  
Smithville, Geo. Babbitt  
Sayre, Ben. Knowles  
Sherburne, E. Shaw  
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Scott, Thomas Harrop  
Slaterville, Peter Mulka  
Seabrook, J. Meikel  
Starky, C. C. Tabbill  
Short Tract, M. Thorpe  
Sacketts Harbor, D. C. McGuire  
Stockbridge, D. H. Frost  
Stone Mills, James Greene  
Springville, Wm. K. Blasladd  
Sardinia, H. Bailey  
Stockton, Milton Smith  
Sheridan, I. I. Packer  
Sheridan, Post Master  
Silver Creek, H. H. Hawkins  
Southampton, B. H. Foster  
Salisbury Mills, John Caldwell  
Salem, Editor "County Post"  
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Van Buren, H. R. Dow  
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Webster, Dr. O. Reynolds

Westfield, E. C. Bliss  
Waterloo, C. H. Carter  
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Wolcott, G. H. Arne  
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Williamson, C. S. Decon  
Weedsport, D. E. Havens  
Whitestown, John Berry  
Westmoreland, A. H. Hallack  
Waterville, A. M. Owen  
Watertown, Wm. Ribley  
Woodville, J. W. Tinn  
Waterburgh, L. H. Owens  
Wart, J. B. Kenyon  
Whitney's Point, J. D. Smith  
Waraw, C. J. Dodd  
Wethersfield, R. B. Crippen  
Wilson, R. F. Wilson  
Wright's Corners, S. C. Brown  
Worcester, A. Ten Eyck  
Windsor, Silas S. Gage  
Winfield, J. T. Round  
Waterford, J. I. Scott  
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Willink, S. Holmes  
Williamsville, J. Hatchinson  
Wales Center, Alonzo Havens  
West Stockholm, E. D. Taylor  
West Butler, George Stewart  
West Bloomfield, D. M. Smith  
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West Fayette, P. Kohler  
West Camden, A. W. Barnes  
West Bergen, Wm. Luther  
West Somerset, M. S. Hew  
West Carlton, George Knuck  
West Gaines, J. V. Saunders  
West Oneonta, Joseph Bull  
West Troupsburg, N. M. Perry  
York, D. McDonald, C. P. Stone  
Yorkshire, L. Marsh  
Youngstown, J. Ladd  
Yates, J. B. Lowell

MAINE.  
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Foxcroft, H. Donly  
Fort Fairfield, J. B. Trafton  
North Wayne, R. B. Dunn  
Orrington, A. D. Atwood  
Portland, Levi Weymouth  
Readfield, H. A. Johnson  
Waldo, Henry Davidson

VERMONT.  
Arlington, Samuel Benedict  
Barret, F. J. Eastman  
Cornwall, C. H. Stowell  
Castleton, J. D. Goodwin  
Chelsea, Jonathan Brown  
Danby, Joseph Lapham  
East Bethel, O. H. Brooks  
Factory Point, C. A. Roberts  
Grafton, Capt. John Day  
Hydenville, Pitt W. Hyde  
Jacksonville, Horace Tanner  
Johnson, Robert Holmes  
Middlebury, S. W. Jewett  
North Montpelier, C. Libby  
North Springfield, Joel Griswold  
Rochester, Post Master  
Simonsville, A. Hasletine  
Shrewsbury, Dr. L. W. Gurnsey  
St. Albans, B. B. Newton  
Sax's Mills, H. A. Hinkley  
Rockingham, B. Spaulding  
Pittsford, J. C. Wheaton  
Readsboro' City, Joel Ranney  
Rupert, H. Sheldon  
Townshend, O. F. Butterfield

MASSACHUSETTS.  
Ashburnham, Geo. Atkinson  
Amherst, Daniel Cowles  
Boston, J. P. Jewett & Co.  
Barnstable, B. B. French  
Cabotville, M. Finney  
Deerfield, J. A. Allen  
East Long Meadow, H. J. Crooks  
East Harwich, Samuel Bassett  
Harwich, O. Brooks, Jr.  
Hardwick, J. B. Wetherell  
Nantucket, S. B. Swain  
Sunderland, C. Williams  
South Reading, Hiram Eaton  
Worcester, Ringier Bourne & Co.  
Ware, Ebenezer Gould  
Whately, Stoham Allis  
Warren, Lyman Day

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Brookfield, S. M. Barr  
Bridgeport, Henry Shelton  
Cheshire, Titus Morris  
Cold Spring, Fill J. Morris  
Danbury, J. R. Wildman  
Derby, Robert Gates  
Fairfield, Edmund Hobart  
Fair Haven, Stephen Smith, 24  
Greenwich, Samuel Cloes  
Hamden, W. Churchhill  
Hebron, Charles Pease  
Hartford, Lorenzo Bull  
Jewett City, E. M. Brewster  
Lyme Rock, Wm. A. Crowell  
Middle Haddam, H. Seiden  
Meriden, Elah Camp  
Middletown, George T. Lord  
North Branford, R. Clark  
North Somers, Elias Sheldon  
Redding Ridge, C. C. Winton  
So. Farms, W. L. Smalley  
So. Canaan, John B. Reed  
So. Britain, F. H. Gray  
Somers, Samuel D. Sapping  
Waterbury, F. L. Farnsworth  
Weston, S. S. Rowland  
Warren, J. L. Hendrick  
Waterford, J. C. Calkins  
Windham, John G. Clark

PENNSYLVANIA.

Abington Center, R. Sisson  
Allghany, W. M. Sisson  
Adamsburg, Samuel Miller  
Aldion, J. Hunt  
Butler, D. A. Agnew  
Bakertown, Wm. Duncan  
Beelville, Morgan White  
Cottersville, P. Repsher  
Cockeysville, R. Kitch  
Clintonville, James Baird  
Centerville, S. Post  
Carmichael's, J. A. Patterson  
Crowsingville, W. Gill  
Clarksville, D. Dickson  
Carversville, Samuel Bradshaw  
Dunningville, Robert Moore, Jr.  
Dowington, J. K. Eschleman  
Dundaff, D. W. Halsted  
Erie, Robert Evans  
Elk Creek, N. Lounsbury  
Edinboro', E. W. Gerrish  
East Smithfield, Allen Hale  
Freeport, A. Anderson  
Fallsion, James Carothers  
Franklin, James M. Martin  
Florence, J. P. M. Buchanan  
Fredericksburg, M. J. Grove  
Finleyville, S. Samuel Cook  
Glenard, Mortimer Hopkins  
Gray's Valley, M. Strange  
Harbor Creek, Calvin Lee  
Harmansburgh, John B. Rice  
Houston, N. W. Priestly  
Hallifax, E. Hoffman  
Irish Rippie, John Davidson  
Jefferson, S. B. Way  
Kittanning, I. Scott  
Kimberton, Rev. C. F. Walden  
Kennett Square, Moses Pennoek  
Kenra, M. N. Powell  
Kishkintulas, W. H. Richardson  
Lockport, Levi Slater  
Library, James Means  
Logan's Ferry, G. W. Martin  
Ligonier, John Hargnet  
Lewisberry, Dr. W. W. Bower  
Lebanon, Samuel Miller  
Meadville, A. Hulstrop  
Mt. Jackson, J. L. Hay  
Mt. Morris, D. J. Boydston  
Milford, C. W. Dewitt  
North East, Wm. Griffith  
New Alexandria, Lewis Scanon  
New Milford, Wm. C. Ward  
Philadelphia, J. S. Skinner  
Pittsburg, Jacob Boyer  
Perryville, M. V. B. McAleer  
Palaski, D. C. Mathews  
Paradise, Jacob Eschleman  
Reading, John K. Wright  
Rostraver, R. N. Eckley  
Ridgedale, O. R. Magee  
Sugar Grove, G. W. Buel  
Strongstown, Edmund Burke  
Tarentum, W. Ross, Jr.  
Tinker Run, Jacob Spencer



Ulysses, G H Olmsted  
Van Buren, Adam Weir  
Waterford, John Curtis  
Wesleyville, C Hull  
Woodcock, David Swift  
Wilkins, A F Gore  
Washington, W Slocum  
Worthington, J M Jordan  
Woodbury, George Dilts  
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Boothville, B Linn  
Circleville, George Gregg  
Drumville, J B Farr  
Daffields, Dr Mix  
Green Valley Depot, A A Parker  
Grave Creek, B Cockam  
Holiday's Cove, James Ross  
Hillville, R C Johnson  
Hague, R H Chowning  
Kerr's Creek, J C Laird  
Lexington, A C Baker  
Lorettoville, J C White  
Millwood, George H Burwell  
Morgantown, E C Wilson  
Mt Jackson, Dr A R Meems  
Nineveh, Samuel Cook  
New Market, S P Rupert  
Natural Bridge, Capt J W Moore  
Paris, I Settle  
Panther's Gap, D Kunkle  
Parcell's Store, F M Love  
Richmond, R A Joseph  
Spartaopolis, J Marts  
Thompsonville, F L Cooper  
Upperville, R H Dulany  
Waterford, H T Dore

## OHIO.

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Andover, Eph Selby  
Austinburg, R M Walker  
Birmingham, John Hunter  
Brighton, Albert Niles  
Brecksville, C L Young  
Bath, Dr Cushman  
Beyrus, R T Johnston  
Barnesville, T M Schofield  
Brunswick, John Graham  
Brier Hill, C Howard  
Bellevue, Lemuel Ware  
Cleveland, J Stair & Son  
Columbus, M B Bateham  
Chester X Roads, L D Stannard  
Clinton, H G Washburn  
Claridon, Elbin Finney  
Chagrin Falls, J A Brown  
Cobb's Corner, Samuel Cobb  
Charlestown, L L Brown  
Deardorff's Mills, H J Shotley  
Defiance, Wm C Hoigate  
Elyria, Elijah De Witt  
Euclid, A H Coit  
Enon, Isaac S Wilson  
Edinburg, Rev A Y Tuttle  
East Cleveland, R Harlow  
Essex, George Taft  
Franklin Mills, R Bradley  
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Huntington, W Clark  
Homer, Jay Wheeler  
Hillsboro', J A Caldwell  
Jeromeville, J W Boyd  
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Monaca, D P Truxa  
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Newark, H S Sprague  
Newbury, Cutler Tyler

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Oliveburgh, J W Porter  
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Sandusky City, Francis Falley  
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Utica, J N Shepherd  
Urbana, James Taylor  
Vernon, N Case  
Weymouth, J A Potter  
Warrenton, A Morgrove  
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Whiteford, J G Klinek  
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Waraw, Wm Moore

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Algonac, Norman Klein  
Allegan, Daniel Foster  
Aubens, G B Murray  
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Bertrand, Charles M Riley  
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Convia, H G Hodakin  
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Franklin, B D Worthing  
Fredonia, Seth Chase  
Farmington, P Dean Warner  
Flint, Post Master  
Flowerfield, J N Wheeler  
Florida, W Thompson  
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" J D Lyon  
Grand Blanc, J K Abbott  
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Gao Plains, D B McMartin  
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Plymouth, J W Averill  
Paris, S S Bailey  
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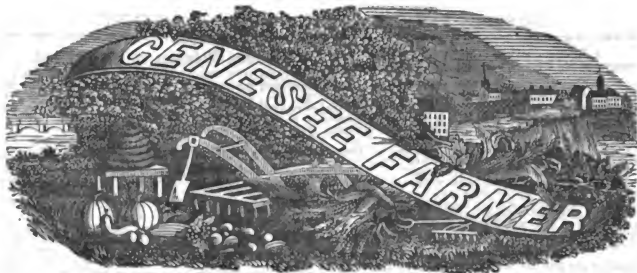
## KENTUCKY.

Alexandria, F Brown  
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Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—JANUARY, 1848.

No. 1.

**THE GENESEE FARMER:**

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., BY

**D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.**

**Fifty Cents a Year, In Advance.**

Five copies for \$2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3, if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. [F] Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Talman Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS and all other friends of Agricultural and Horticultural Improvement are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER.

[G] The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only. [O]

**SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS**

Will be published in the Farmer at the rate of \$1 per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion—in advance. [G] All letters containing remittances, or making inquiries, &c., for the benefit of the writer, must be POST-PAID OR FREE, to receive proper attention.

**PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.**

**The New Year and Volume.**

NEVER since its commencement has the GENESEE FARMER entered upon a new year under more favorable auspices than we have the first number of this, the NINTH volume. Our facilities for making a good paper are much greater than at the commencement of any preceding year—and we are confident that the Farmer never before had so large a number of active friends and able correspondents. Subscriptions are rapidly flowing in from all sections—the receipts, during the past month, exhibiting a very large and gratifying increase over the corresponding month of last year.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to add that we enter upon the labors of a new year with renewed energy. Cordially, on this natal day of 1848, do we wish our numerous readers a "Happy New Year"—for we freely acknowledge that many of them have aided in rendering it one of the happiest of our existence on this mundane sphere.

AGENTS and all others interested in extending the circulation of the FARMER are requested to send in their orders for this volume as early as convenient. This will enable us to judge how large an edition will be necessary—and perhaps save us the expense and trouble of re-printing.—We hope our friends will bear this request in mind.

WE send this number of the Farmer to many persons who are not subscribers. Those who like it will oblige us by introducing the paper to the notice of their friends, and forwarding the subscriptions of such as may desire the volume. See terms, &c., at the head of this page.

1848.]

VOLUME IX.

[1848.

**GENESEE FARMER.**

THE Publisher respectfully announces to the Farmers and Horticulturists of the Country, that the NINTH volume of this popular and useful Journal will commence in January, 1848. It will be larger than any preceding volume, each number containing **Thirty-two large Octavo Pages**—24 of which will be devoted to reading matter, illustrations, &c. [The paper was enlarged to 32 pages in August, 1847.]

The Farmer is the CHEAPEST journal of the kind in the Union—and its very extensive circulation, (having subscribers in every State and Territory in the United States, and several British Provinces,) is sufficient evidence of its merit and popularity.

TERMS:—**50 Cents a Year, in advance;** Five Copies for \$2, and at the same rate for a larger number. Eight copies (directed to one person,) for \$3, and any larger number at the same rate. [F] All subscriptions must commence with the volume, January, 1848. [L]

[F] The friends of Improvement, in all sections, are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions to the Farmer. Send early, if convenient. Subscription money may be sent (post paid,) at the risk of the publisher.

Address **D. D. T. MOORE,**  
Nov., 1847. Rochester, N. Y.

**To Post-Masters.**

WE trust that all Post-Masters who can consistently do so, will lend a portion of their influence to increase the usefulness of the GENESEE FARMER, by introducing it to the notice of their friends and acquaintances, and obtaining subscriptions. We think almost any P. M. who puts up a Show Bill in his office can easily obtain from 8 to 25 subscribers—for there is hardly a farmer or horticulturist in the Union who will refuse to pay the trifling amount of **fifty cents** for so large a paper devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture.

**Club Terms.**—In order to avoid any misunderstanding of the club terms of the Farmer, we will here state them plainly, viz: Five Copies for \$2, and at the same rate (40 cents per copy) for any greater number, if the papers are directed by us to each subscriber. Eight Copies for \$3, and at the same rate for any additional number—the package to be directed to one person.

[F] To any person who obtains 16 subscribers, and continues to act as agent, we will send an extra copy, gratis—or, if preferred, a bound volume of the Farmer for 1847.

**Our Premium List.**—Reader, turn to our *Premium List*, on the last page of this number, and observe the very liberal offers we make for subscribers to volume 9. In this matter, as well as most others, we are ahead of all our contemporaries of the Agricultural Press.

THIS number contains TWENTY-EIGHT pages of reading matter, exclusive of the advertising department—FOUR more than we promised.

**A BOOK FOR EVERY FARMER!  
TWELVE THOUSAND COPIES IN SIX MONTHS!!**

**Cole's American Veterinarian,**

**OR DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS,** showing the Cause, Symptoms, and Remedies, and rules for restoring and preserving health by good management, with full directions for Training and Breeding.—By S. W. COLE, Esq.

This is emphatically a Book for every Farmer, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for

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in the short space of six months, speaks volumes in favor of the work. Mr. Cole speaks several times in the preparation of this valuable manual, determined not to issue it until the facts which he now offers to the public should be fully tested by his own and the experience of other eminent Agriculturists and Physicians, both in this country and in Europe. The Farmer has in this neat and compact volume a complete

**ENCYCLOPEDIA.**

in which he may find the whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals, viz: the Horse, Cow, Sheep, Hog, Dog, Poultry, Birds, familiarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed.

Highly commendatory notices, too numerous to publish entire, have been received from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors in various sections of the country. The following short extracts show in what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Governor Hill of N. H.]

"Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We understand that it has already had a free and extended sale. Many times its price, to almost any Farmer, may be saved in its purchase."

[From the Boston Daily Whig.]

"This is a work which can not fail to be of great advantage to every Agriculturist. It ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the country."

[From the Thursday Messenger.]

"A most valuable work for the farmer, or breeder of Domestic Animals—treating upon their various diseases with the causes and symptoms, giving full directions for restoring them to health."

[From the Mercantile Journal.]

"This volume by Mr. Cole we think is calculated to be of great benefit to farmers."

[From the Morning Post.]

"This work is by one thoroughly acquainted with his subjects, and, as far as we can judge, it is a very useful publication."

[From the Evening Traveler.]

"We have here a neat compact volume of 288 pages, printed with fine clear type and on good paper, and bound in a substantial manner; and all for fifty cents. This is just such a book as every farmer should possess. The whole story is told in a plain common sense manner, which renders the whole subject intelligible to the common reader."

[From J. M. Weeks, of Vermont.]

"The American Veterinarian is the best book of the kind I have ever seen. Every Farmer ought to have one."

[From the Christian Herald, Portland.]

"We think no Farmer would willingly be without this Book after glancing at the Table of Contents."

[From the Boston Reporter.]

"It has merit superior to any other book of the kind we have ever seen. It is a manual which, both as a matter of mercy and economy, ought to be in the hands of every farmer."

[From the Emancipator.]

"Mr. Cole's valuable work should be in the hands of every farmer, who keeps so much as one cow, or even a flock of hens in his yard."

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

"This will be found a useful book. It speaks of diseases under the name by which they are known in this country, and the remedies prescribed are generally within reach of every Farmer, and may frequently be found in his own farm. We second the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer."

[From the American Agriculturist.]

"We recommend to all who keep Domestic Animals to procure Mr. Cole's new Book. The lives of many valuable animals might be saved by following his directions."

[From the Boston Plover.]

"Mr. Cole has not only collected together a mass of recipes; but he has given much advice in regard to the training and feeding of Animals. We think his book is calculated to be a useful companion of the farmer."

[From the Christian Herald, Newburyport.]

"We have been almost astonished at the amount of important information which this volume contains."

The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leather, is 50 cents.

**WANTED, FIFTY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND ENTERPRISING AGENTS,** to sell this Work, two in each State in the Union. Almost every every farmer will purchase it, if carried to his door. Several of our Agents have made money upon this work the present season. A small capital of from \$25 to \$50 will be necessary for each Agent. Address, post paid, the Publishers.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

[1-2m]

23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, Boston, Mass.

A few dozen copies of the above work just received and for sale at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

**Bound Volumes of the Farmer.**

**THE EIGHTH VOLUME** of the Genesee Farmer (for 1847.) handsomely and substantially bound, for sale at this office—price 62½ cents; the same in marble paper covers at 50 cents. Volumes 7 and 8 bound together in boards with leather backs, &c., for \$1.12½. We have also for sale copies of volume 6, for 1845, the first volume of the Farmer published in octavo pages, uniform with the present.

Also—complete sets of the Farmer from its commencement, (except the 2d volume,) substantially bound, which we will sell at 50 cents per volume. These volumes are not suitable for sending by mail—but we have copies of vols. 6, 7, and 8, bound in paper covers, which may be mailed.

**Valuable Wheat Farm for Sale.**

**SITUATED** in the town of Pittsford, seven miles east of Rochester. The Farm contains 441 acres—including 20 acres of black ash, located 5 miles from the main farm.—This farm has been, and can again be, divided into three farms—having three houses (two frame, and one part log and part frame,) and three good barns.

The Main or Center farm contains 170 acres, and has a good frame house, barn, carriage and corn houses, &c., all painted.—The yards are enclosed with good picket fence, also painted.

The South farm contains about 180 acres. The buildings consist of a frame house and good barn.

The North farm contains about 90 acres;—house part log and part frame; good frame barn.

This farm is only one mile east of Pittsford—and about three-fourths of a mile from the rail-road and canal. The soil is well adapted to the raising of wheat—being gravel and sand, the most of it originally oak openings, approximating to timber. There are four good orchards of grafted fruits—two on the centre portion, and one each on the north and south portions. Each portion has a lot of good timber, suitable for building or sawing.

The whole farm will be sold together, or divided according to the above divisions. Terms—One fourth of the purchase money will be required, and the balance made easy.

Also—About 275 acres of timber land, (pine, chestnut, and oak,) situated in the town of Bristol, Ontario Co.—together with a half, or equal interest, of a good saw mill on the premises. This property will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for other property.

Apply to GEO. HART, Esq., No. 7 Arcade, Rochester, or to the subscriber on the premises. J. E. MARSH.

Pittsford, Jan. 1, 1847.

[1-1\*]

**Monroe County Mutual Insurance Co.**

**A FARMER'S COMPANY.**

At the annual meeting held on the 20th inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Wm. McKnight, Rochester,	L. Ward, Rochester,
S. P. Gould, Brighton,	William Buel, Gates,
M. Garrett, Gates,	J. B. Rowe, Penfield,
L. B. Langworthy, Greece,	A. A. Hooker, Irondequoit,
Robt. Staples, Sweden,	William Shepard, Irondequoit,
Austin Spencer, Ogden,	E. Henry Barnard, Mendon,

David McVean, Wheatland.

The following is the conclusion of the Report of the Directors:—  
"The Directors are happy in presenting their eleventh annual report, to state:—

—That there are no unsettled or disputed claims against the Company.

—That the Company owe no debts, except a small balance due the Treasurer, and a loss of \$400 not yet due—for both of which there is money in the hands of agents.

—That after paying these, the only claims upon the Company, there will be a small amount in the Treasury.

—Only one assessment has ever been made by the Company—and that was 2½ per cent. upon some, and 3 per cent upon others.

—The Company have not a single risk, except on dwelling houses and barns, and their contents.

—They insure very few village houses, and in such cases they exclude the risk from other buildings.

—They do not expose more than \$2000 to one fire."

A large proportion of the risks of the Company are in the county of Monroe. Their object is to do a safe and prudent business, rather than a large one. It is seldom necessary for a company to make assessments for the first few years, for the reason that as their business rapidly increases, the receipts of five per cent. are large in proportion to the outstanding risks—but very few companies have been in operation ten years without frequent assessments.

The Directors intend to pursue the same course as heretofore in the management of the Company—rigidly to exclude all hazardous property, and to exercise strict economy in conducting the business.

(Office No. 36 State street, (up stairs.)

L. A. WARD, Secretary. WM. MCKNIGHT, President. [12-1\*]

**Erastus Darrow,**

Wholesale and retail Bookseller and Stationer; dealer in Agricultural and Scientific Works, and Agent for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society—Corner of Main and St Paul Streets, Rochester, N. Y.

(Printing and Binding done to order.

# GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — JANUARY, 1848.

No. 1.

## THE GENESEE FARMER:

*Issued on the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by*

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, Editors.

P. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

## FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Five copies for \$2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3, if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. *(G)* Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

Letters containing remittances, or making inquiries for the benefit of the writer, must be *post-paid* or *free* in order to receive proper attention. Address the Publisher.

## Agricultural Education.

A FEW weeks since we spent several days at Milledgeville, where the Legislature of Georgia is in session, and was highly gratified to see all parties favor a bill which appropriates \$2,500 a year to found and sustain an Agricultural Professorship in the State University. There is good reason to believe that this bill will become a law.

We have just returned from a visit to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, where we attended the commencement of the flourishing College under the presidency of the Hon. W. C. PRESTON, one of the most gifted and eloquent men now living. A young gentleman is now fitting himself at Geissen University with LIEBIG, to teach agricultural chemistry in South Carolina College. This institution receives annually \$24,000 from the State to pay the salaries of professors, and has 240 students.

It is cheering to one who has long urged the importance of studying agriculture as a learned and most useful profession, to find so many States willing to foster this branch of knowledge. The agricultural Colleges in Tennessee and Ohio, are said to be in a flourishing condition. Nor can we doubt of the success of Messrs. HORSFORD and NORTON, the former of Harvard, and the latter of Yale College. Some time after the other twenty-nine States have introduced the study of agricultural science into their institutions of learning, we expect to see the Legislature of our native State, New York, appropriate the *first* dollar for a similar purpose. What other State has public works which yield an income of three and a half millions? How easily New York might establish a most useful agricultural department in connection with all her Acad-

emies and literary Colleges! Where are her statesmen, her men of generous impulses, of enlarged and liberal minds? Alas! they are driven into obscurity by a race of selfish, mousing politicians. To the Young Farmers of the Empire State we look to elevate their noble calling, in learning, in science, and in public favor, to a par with the most cherished in the Union.

Wherever we address popular assemblies in other States, the young men come forward and cordially take us by the hand, with an earnest expression of hope to see Agriculture placed at the head of the learned professions in this Nation of Farmers. This result must be achieved. It is a noble work, in which all noble minds will cheerfully toil by night and by day, till fully accomplished. No sneers and ridicule, no secret opposition nor open indifference, can prevent the ultimate triumphs of knowledge over both prejudice and ignorance. A good scientific agricultural education will one day be placed within the reach of every poor man's son. This is our faith. Instead of there being four millions of adult males employed in rural occupations in America, thirty-nine in every forty of whom never see an agricultural paper or book, ninety-nine out of every one hundred farmers will be more thoroughly educated than lawyers, doctors, and clergymen now are, in their respective professions.

Our ideas of education are too narrow, too small for the greatness of those intellectual powers and moral perceptions, which our Maker has bestowed on us for purposes as great as the *gift*. The physical man can have only his victuals and his clothes. JOHN JACOB ASTOR can not obtain a particle more with all his wealth. Man was not designed to pass through life a mere animal machine—a living thing to toil with its muscles, eat, propagate, and rot. He needs other aliment beside the bread and meat produced by the agriculturist. It is the legitimate purpose of a good education to cultivate the Man as well as the Earth, out of which he was formed.

What we particularly desire is, to see everywhere in this Republic *the union of the culture of the earth and the tillers of the same*. It is only by their just and harmonious union that man-culture and field-culture—*homo-culture* and *agri-culture*—can be brought to a high state of improvement. It is no vanity to say that we have long studied the science of Homoculture in connection with tillage. The subject is one of inestimable moment. The extreme selfishness of man as a physical being, is the most powerful obstacle in the way of his intellectual and moral elevation. Strong as is this animal selfishness,

it is not insuperable. In the end, it must yield obedience to a higher power. This higher power must be brought to full and perfect maturity in the person of every laboring man and woman in the United States. Rural and mechanical laborers of either sex should be more thoroughly educated than those that live without work.—Idle, lazy persons, have no share in our regards or sympathy. We want every laboring man to know how to set himself at work to the best advantage; and then, how to keep all that his muscles and highly cultivated intellect shall call into existence. The science of keeping property as well as the art of creating a comfortable subsistence, should be taught to every child. Why not? Yes, why not? We pause for a reply.

### Manure fermenting in the Soil.

OUR correspondent "R," of Sweden, has a valuable article in our last number in regard to the Saving and Application of Manure. He "believes that manures lose half their value by lying in the heap till thoroughly decomposed." In this he is undoubtedly right, for reasons which we will briefly explain:

Vegetables, when undergoing decomposition, (rotting,) give off a gas called carbonic acid, water, and nitrogen gas or ammonia. Each of these constituents of cultivated plants is not merely valuable as food to the growing crop, be it what it may, but they all contribute to the improvement of the soil in a variety of ways. To avoid the too rapid solution of lime, Providence has rendered it insoluble when in its natural state, in water in which there is no carbonic acid.—The atmosphere contains only 1 part of this gas in 2,500. Rain water imbibes a portion of carbonic acid in its fall from the clouds to the earth, and is thus capable of dissolving a limited quantity of common limestone in the soil. When water, thus charged with this indispensable mineral, enters the roots of plants, it carries into their circulation the much needed lime, in small and appropriate doses. Where lime is lacking, it should be applied. During dry weather, when of course no rain falls, this source of carbonic acid and moisture is measurably cut off. If fermenting manure be buried in the soil, its decomposition yields water and carbonic acid as well as ammonia and the minerals in the vegetables out of which the manure was formed. Water rising up from the subsoil by the evaporation from green leaves, and the drying of the surface of the ground, through capillary attraction, is saturated with carbonic acid from the manure, and hence prepared to dissolve lime. This acid greatly aids in decomposing the insoluble silicates of potash, soda, magnesia, and lime—forming soluble carbonates of those alkaline bases.—These minerals, as is well known, are indispensable in the organization of all cultivated plants.

If Providence had rendered the elements in the surface of the earth which form vegetables, very soluble, like common salt, it is plain that they would dissolve like snow in May, and run into rivers and the ocean. This would lead to speedy and irredeemable sterility. The more carefully we study the growth of the plants which feed the higher order of animals, the more deeply are we impressed with the infinite wisdom and goodness of the Creator of the world which we inhabit. Cultivated reason has power to investigate and comprehend the natural laws which *disorganize* the products of vegetable vitality, and *re-organize* the earth, air, and water, evolved by the decay of organic matter. At the time such decay is in progress, if the gasses given off find a well tilled, permeable soil, they will increase the solubility of all the minerals which form the ash of forest trees, and of all minor vegetables. *Mold* undergoing decomposition, produces in a less degree the same results as manure. Hence, deep plowing and mixing mold (organic matter) with the minerals below, favors their solution, secures the access of solar heat and the atmosphere, to prepare nourishment for the crops of the skilful husbandman.

On soils which are naturally poor the farmer's stock of fermenting manure can be profitably increased by gathering a large quantity of forest leaves to be used as litter in yards and stables.—The most successful agriculturists at the South keep boys at work with horse rakes in the open pine or oak forests, raking up into winrows the large mass of leaves spread over the ground.—Other boys or men throw these winrows into carts drawn by mules, and the leaves are hauled to stables and cattle yards to be made into compost. The writer finds that the long leaf pine gives 4½ lbs. ash to 100 lbs. dry leaves. The leaves of black-jack oak yield on the barrens of Georgia less than 3 per cent. of ash. We have traced the roots of these trees seven feet into the earth, and have admired the wonderful resources of Nature as she draws thousands of tons of potash, soda, lime, iron, and magnesia, combined with sulphuric, phosphoric, hydrochloric, silicic, and carbonic acids—the minerals in the leaves of forest trees—from seven feet below the surface, to spread them on the top of the ground and thus renovate poor soils. These salts are combined in pine leaves with 95½ per cent. of organized carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, drawn either directly or indirectly from the atmosphere. Here, then, we witness the hand of Providence scattering the seeds of pines over the sterile debris of granitic rocks, almost drifting sand, which extract their mineral food from five to ten feet below the surface, and their carbon, water, and nitrogen from the air. The nitrogen exists in the atmosphere in the shape of ammonia and nitrous or nitric acid dissolved in vapor, and falling in rains to the earth. Keep-

ing an eye on the sources whence the ingredients are derived which form forest leaves, we see a thinking, reasoning, talking animal, transforming these leaves into bread, meat, milk, fruit, wool, cotton, and silk. This animal has much to learn in the way of thinking, reasoning, and talking, before he will bring the production of human food and clothing to the highest attainable perfection.

In this good work of human progress and human elevation, we respectfully ask every reader to lend a helping hand. Communicate to your brother farmers through the pages of this journal a knowledge of any great, or of any small improvement you may make or learn from others. Be willing to try experiments, at least in a small way, to evolve new truths in the art and science of rural economy. No man is so humble that he can not contribute to the sum total of human knowledge. Our maxim, "Teach one another," should be held in remembrance by every subscriber. The usefulness of the Farmer depends in a great degree on the contributions of so many excellent practical husbandmen. These have the gratitude, not only of the writer of this, but of every reader. The Genesee Farmer has acquired a national reputation through the ability of its correspondents.

### Shrinking of Pork.

Our esteemed correspondent "H.," of Fairport, asks for information in the December number in regard to the causes which make pork shrink when cooked. This is a curious and interesting subject of inquiry. If there is any material difference in the shrinkage in the weight of the flesh of swine, equally fat, when boiled a given time, the cause must be sought in the greater quantity of soluble gelatin (glue) in the tissues of one animal than in another. It is very possible that, if one was to evaporate the water in which corresponding pieces of pork from different hogs equal in weight had been boiled, the liquid in which shrunken meat had been cooked, would give the larger quantity of jelly. It is not water that the meat looses in boiling; but soluble organized matter. Hence, salt meat, whether pork, beef, or mutton, should have its excess of salt, if any, soaked out in pure cold water, that all the dissolved jelly or flesh may be eaten as well as a chicken, veal, or beef soup.

The science of dietetics is very little understood, as we took occasion to point out a few months since. It is a curious fact, that we neither know how to raise and improve pigs, nor how to fatten, cure, and cook their flesh, nor how to eat it in the way to impart to our systems the largest amount of nourishment. After a great deal of study, the wisest just make out to learn that they know next to nothing. Experi-

ence teaches us that a pig fed on mast, or still slops, will make more oily pork—meat more melting in boiling water—than one fattened on sound corn. This is generally understood.—But the causes which change the quality and solubility of lean meat, as well as fat, are not so apparent. We must search into the *legumin* in peas, and the muscle and tissue forming elements in the vegetables, pot-liquor, butter, milk, and other food of swine, for a solution of the problem.

In a hen's egg we see all the constituents of a perfect bird in a semi-liquid state; while hot water solidifies the whole contents of the shell. Albumen in meat and flour, as well as in the white of eggs, coagulates in hot water. But even this will come out of meat, as it separates from its solution in old brine on scalding it. Some say that such brine should not be scalded; for the reason that, after its capacity for dissolving albumen and jelly is exhausted, it is better to apply to fresh meat, (after it is also saturated with salt,) than new brine. It is possible that the character of the brine may have a decided influence on the shrinkage of pork and beef in boiling them. If all the nutritive matter which is dissolved out of meat in brine, and boiled out in dinner pots and wasted, were saved, it would be worth several millions a year to the people of the United States. It is only honest to own the truth and admit that, old as civilized society is, we, the men and women of forty and upward, have yet to learn our A B C in domestic economy. In the first place, we waste about half of our labor by its misapplication in unwise tillage, and then waste nearly half of what we pretend to save, by some "slip between the cup and lip."

From the best investigation of the causes which make meat shrink in boiling, we long since came to the conclusion, (whether wise, or other-wise,) that it is better to bake and roast than to boil it, unless for soups, stews, and the like. Much might be said on the degree of cooking which flesh ought to receive, in order to render it most easy of digestion. "The upper ten thousand" run into the extreme of *rareness*; while the million often cook meat so much that no human system can form living flesh out of it. The daily loss from the latter cause is immense—incalculable.

**ANTI-FRICTION COMPOUND FOR WAGON WHEELS.**—Two parts in bulk of hogs lard, one each of wheat flour and black lead. Heat till the lard begins to melt, and stir the whole into a pasty mass. In very cold weather it may be softened by the addition of any cheap oil. This composition will well repay the trouble of making, and will kill all friction and *squealing* long after it is dry.

MANKIND make a parade of their sorrows, as they do of a new coat.

### European Extracts.

UNDER this heading, we design giving, each month, condensed extracts from our European exchange publications. We have only room, in this number, for the following :

**Potato Rot.**—M. VAN DER TRAPPE, of Westel, Prussia, planted a large field of potatoes, one half in the usual method, and the other on a plan of his own discovery. Those cultivated by the usual method were diseased, and the foliage failed and dried up early ; while those cultivated by his peculiar plan remained green till late in autumn. The tubers were sound, and a great yield. So palpable was this experiment, that delegates were appointed by the town to examine the result ; and they have officially promulgated the facts, and requested the discoverer to publish his secret.

**Great Crop of Wheat.**—Mr. WHITING, of Monmouth, England, has the past year grown a crop of wheat, on a field of 6½ acres, which produced 61 imperial bushels, (equal to 71 bushels and 10 lbs. of our measure,) per acre. It was drilled in, early in January—five pecks to the acre.

**Sheep Pox.**—This very destructive and infectious disease, which arose in Germany, has been introduced into Great Britain by importations from Hamburgh, and proves very fatal to sheep. From the frequent intercourse and importations of stock from England, there is great danger that this disease will find its way across the Atlantic. Its ravages are great and rapid. It seems to be extremely contagious and epidemic, making its appearance in wide spread localities. Inoculation is the great remedy for prevention, and safety during the disease—saving nine-tenths of the cases, and rendering the symptoms lighter of those incipiently diseased. A pamphlet is about to be published, giving its history, symptoms, prevention and cure, for free distribution. It is also to be tried on the human system, as a preventive against the small pox and varioloid.

**Great Yield of Wheat.**—Mr. CULLAND, of Reculver, Kent Co., selected one acre of wheat from a field ; it was reaped and gathered with great care, for the purpose of deciding a wager, and was found to produce ten quarters and three bushels, or 83 English bushels—equal to 96 bushels and 50 lbs. of our measure.

The largest amount on record, as grown in the Genesee country, was raised at Mt. Morris, by Gen. MILLS, it being 66 bushels and some pounds.

**Slide Rule and Cattle Gauge.**—This is an instrument lately introduced among the buyers of fat cattle, by which they can at once ascertain their weight with a very great degree of certainty.

**Remedy for Hoven or Bloat,** occasioned by the eating of wet or luxuriant clovers, and young grasses, turnip tops, &c.—Two or three table spoonful of liquid ammonia, (hartshorn,) diluted in a half pint of water instantly stops fermentation, and causes the gasses (carbonic) to discharge.

### Book Farming.

WE do not know whether the following was intended for publication or not, but it is so pertinent to the subject that we venture its publicity :

SIR :—Enclosed you will receive \$8 for 20 subscribers to your coming volume. I do not enter for the premiums, but am willing to do all the good I can to the agricultural community, for I am free to say that I am actually benefited, in dollars and cents, more than 50 dollars this year from the information that has accrued from reading your useful paper. One of my neighbors tells me that he saved himself \$20 by a single suggestion. It seems to me that the cry of "book farming" is a mere cover for ignorance and idleness—a wilful determination against improvements, and a setting up of perfectibility.

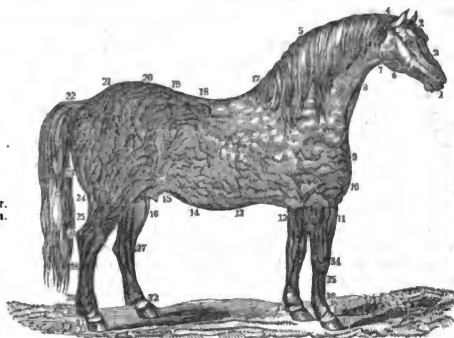
Supposing that I were a person of common observation and industry, and that I had spent twenty years of my life in the cultivation of tobacco, or hemp, or quinces, or melons, or strawberries, and tried all varieties and manures and methods, until I had arrived at almost the perfectibility of the art—and that I could give, intelligibly, the whole of my experience in one page of your paper—would it not be ridiculous of any one who wished to commence raising the same crop to say, "Oh, it's book farming, I won't read it," when five minutes attention would save him 20 years practice to arrive at the same conclusions I had. How does the physician, the lawyer, the scholar, procure his knowledge, except by that all powerful engine—Books ?

It is not to be supposed that all, or even a moiety of what is printed is true, or judicious ; a great many articles are suggestive, speculative, and suppositious. Let all read, and use their best judgments to select the wheat from the chaff. If a writer says that wheat will or won't turn to chess, or that he has found out the cause of the potato disease, or that the barberry blasts wheat, or that the tree corn grows so big you can't harvest it, or that the morus multicaulis will make your fortune—or any other improbable or self evident assertion—why eschew it—say *stuff*, *fudge*, or any other expletive ; but experimental facts, which are borne out by reason, and endorsed by a respectable name, ought not to be rejected merely because it has the *misfortune*, according to some individuals' views, to have been *printed*.

Your friend,

December, 1847.

- 1 Muzzle.
- 2 Race.
- 3 Forehead.
- 4 Poll.
- 5 Crest.
- 6 Jawl.
- 7 Gullet.
- 8 Windpipe.
- 9 Point of Shold'r.
- 10 Breast or Bosom.
- 11 Arm.
- 12 Elbow.
- 13 Firth.
- 14 Flank.
- 15 Sheath.
- 16 Stifle.
- 17 Withers.
- 18 Back.
- 19 Loins.
- 20 Hip.



- 21 Croup.
- 22 Dock.
- 23 Quarter.
- 24 Thigh or Gaskin.
- 25 Hamstring.
- 26 Joint of Hock.
- 27 Ham or Hock.
- 28 Common.
- 29 Fetlock.
- 30 Large Pastern.
- 31 Small Pastern.
- 32 Coronet.
- 33 Hoof.
- 34 Knee.
- 35 Common.
- 36 Fetlock.
- 37 Heel.
- 38 Large Pastern.
- 39 Small Pastern.
- 40 Hoof.

(FIG. 1.) ENGLISH CART-HORSE.

TERMS DENOTING THE EXTERNAL PARTS OF THE HORSE.

THE above engraving represents an *English Cart-horse*, to which the highest prize of the Royal Agricultural Society was awarded. These horses are of a large size, distinguished for strength and endurance, and well adapted to slow, heavy draught.

The author of "Domestic Animals," (a new work noticed elsewhere in this number,) says: "The English Cart-horse has for a long time made up some of the best, heavy horses in this country, and late importations have refreshed the breed with additional choice specimens. The *Cleveland bay* has been introduced of late, and promises good carriage-horses from our well-spread, sizeable mares. The *Norfolk trotter Belfounder* was imported many years since, and with our high-bred mares, has produced many choice roadsters and trotters."

The terms denoting the external parts of the horse will be useful to many of our readers, and particularly interesting to young persons who are not familiar with the subject.

### The Respectability of Agriculture.

AN elegant writer on the rural industry of Holland, in the last Edinburgh Review, says in relation to agriculture, "That the errors of practice are corrected, and causes of failure of crops made clear by the discoveries of modern chemistry. That by it alone the rocks and shoals that lie in the way of agricultural improvement are mapped out; deeper and more direct channels brought to light, and new methods suggested, by which not only are known ends to be attained, more completely and more economically than

before, but objects also realized, which have hitherto been considered unattainable.

"The doctrine, economy, composition, preparation, and skilful use of manures—how wonderfully have all these points been illustrated and developed in late years! What the plant consists of—how and with what substances it is fed—what the soil naturally contains—how it is to be improved, so that what is present in it may be made readily available to the plant, and what it lacks be in the best way supplied—where the kinds of food necessary to the plants are to be obtained most abundantly, and how applied most profitably to the soil—what effects climate, situation, and tillage exercise upon the fertility of the land, and upon the fertilizing virtues of whatever is laid upon or mixed with it. These, and hundreds of similar questions, all involving or suggesting peculiar modes of practice, are arising daily, where culture is prosecuted as an advancing art—and they are solved especially by chemical research. They are all included, therefore, under what we term the chemical division of agriculture.

"Let a farmer avail himself of this knowledge, and he is unconsciously raised into the intelligent cultivator of a most interesting branch of natural science."

A knowledge of chemistry sufficient to enable a farmer to work understandingly in Nature's laboratory, his own farm, requires only that he should study the nature of about thirteen substances. W.

THE celebrated chestnut on Mt. *Ætna* is 163 feet in circumference, but evidently has 5 trunks

## Hints for January.

This month is an important epoch in Time; but whether this old beldame, Earth, first begun to buzz round on this first day, sacred to the heathen god Janarius; or whether Adam on this day was first created and given power over all the beasts of the field, and the birds of the air, or whether it is entirely an assumption of our progenitors, we plead *ignoramus*. But our belief is that it is entirely arbitrary, and confess to a dread and dislike of the cold blasts of winter; that death and nonentity of all things beautiful and fair—that period of monotony—of snows, of frosts, of wind, and mud; the absence of leaf and life, of song, and the blessed invigorating rays of the glorious luminary of day. Had we, in the fulness of our human ignorance, the power of commencing time, of beginning our solar year, it would have been at a period when all things are as *verdant* as our precious *selves*—when nature in the redundant luxury of fruition makes this glorious world a paradise, a paragon of beauty and life. "But it is as it is, and can't be no 'tiser." So we must be content, and grub along with the best grace we may, on spare-rib and Jonny cake, leafless trees and cold toes. So let us turn over a new leaf; that is, all of us who are not so perfect as to be beyond amendment—for many of our old leaves are blotted and dirty, by bad acts, dogs-ears, and sins of omission and commission—and start *de novo* upon the improved knowledge and principles of a forever past year's experience.

Look over your books, and see how you stand with the world, in the Debit and Credit scale. Pay thy creditor while thou art in his way, lest he send the sheriff, and he send thee to prison; verily thou shalt not depart until thou hast paid the utmost farthing. But, thanks to our liberal legislators, who go about the world like roaring lions, doing good, we are out of that scrape—we can't be imprisoned for civil debt; but nevertheless, dear reader, if you can pay all of your indebtedness when you lay your head upon your pillow, an independent man, Santa Claus will fill your stocking and your store—nightmare and indigestion will vanish—your wife will be kind, your children obedient, and all mankind be brethren and friends.

Don't smoke, drink cider, and dream away these long evenings. Life is short enough, and time flies fast enough, without the adventitious aid of provocatives. Settle accounts—make calculations and estimates for future use—read and digest good and profitable books—overhaul the children's progress in school, and see that they make good use of that invaluable institution, the School Library—encourage social singing in the family, of sacred music and moral and patriotic sonnets, which is a much better recreation for young and old than the chequer-board, cards, &c.

Remember in laying down pork, that a little too much salt is just enough—that lean meat is a loss, and every ounce of bone decidedly injures the flavor of the meat. Rattle up the wood, and see that the wood house is supplied, for it is enough to make a horse break his bridle to see a woman out in the snow hacking wood, she does it so awkwardly.

Litter your stables and sheds freely, and if you have straw in plenty, cover the whole yard. Feed chaff in tubs or half barrels, or troughs; it saves half. If the milch cows fall off in milk with good feed, it is a sign they want salt—a gill every other day is none too much; but above all things, see that they get plenty of water, handily and when they want it. Look well and often to sheep; see that they keep up; a few oats or small quantity of corn are wonderful assistants.

The first good sleighing, get your plaster home. Take good care of all the house ashes, for one bushel on most land, is worth two of plaster—except perhaps for clover. House and paint the wagons, sleighs, plows, harrows, &c. One gallon of boiled oil, and six pounds of Venetian red, will save twenty-five dollars a year.

Make farm gates, and make fence with the bars. Get out your rails and stakes. Look to your potatoes—do your duty to God and man. So doing, kind reader, we wish you a Happy New Year.

## Butter.—Experiments, &amp;c.

BUTTER is one of the staple productions of our State, and every hint that serves to improve its quality or increase its quantity must be useful. According to the returns of the late census in 1945, the amount of butter made the same year was 79,501,733 lbs., which, at 12½ cts. per lb., and which is a fair average price, yields \$9,937,716—only \$2,114,877 less than the produce of the wheat crop of that year. This amount might be greatly increased, if more attention was paid to the manufacture, and a better article sent to market. As it now comes, not more than one half of the quantity is fit for the table, and some of it entirely unfit for any culinary purpose whatever. This should not be.

There are various methods of making butter, and there is certainly a vast difference in its quality. One cause of this difference may be ascribed to the herbage or food upon which the cows are fed, the breed of cows, or the season; but more generally in the management. Every one imagines their method best, and are too wise to learn.

Being very fond of good butter ourselves, many experiments were tried while residing on the farm, and the following rules were finally settled on:

First: Cleanliness must be strictly observed in every thing appertaining thereto, from the



milking of the cow to the packing of the butter. All the utensils must be sweet and free from any taint or smell.

*Second:* The milk must be immediately strained, on coming from the cow, into pans, and set for the cream to rise, as with some cows a separation commences even during the process of milking.

*Third:* The cream should be freed from milk and frequently stirred, particularly when additions are made, and a little salt added to keep it from curdling. In summer the cream must be churned as often as every other day. In winter it may stand for several days, if kept in a low temperature, say from 45 to 50° Fahrenheit.

To make the cream rise more perfectly, the temperature should be at 60°. A temperature below 35° will prevent the cream from separating or rising in any considerable quantity. The elevation of the temperature to 55° will cause the cream to rise in 30 hours; at 60°, in 24 hours; at 80°, in 12 or 15 hours.

Much depends upon the temperature of the cream when the churning is commenced. We found, from repeated experiments, that the cream, when churning is commenced, should not be under 55°. It will rise in churning from 5 to 10 degrees. In winter this temperature can easily be attained. In summer it cannot be attained without the aid of ice, or very cold well water. In Pennsylvania spring-houses are much used, where a constant stream of cool spring water passes through for the purpose of regulating the temperature.

For milk-pans we preferred tin, of the ordinary size, holding about six quarts, which were about three-fourths filled, which gave a depth of about 4 inches of milk. We tried broad shallow pans with the milk only about an inch deep, supposing the greater the surface exposed the greater the quantity of cream would rise, but such was not the fact.

The greatest quantity of cream from the least quantity of milk we ever obtained was by means of a water-bath, or double pans, as follows:—The pan into which the milk was strained, was four inches deep and flaring. Another made six inches deep and nearly straight in the sides and just large enough at the top to receive and embrace the upper pan, within half an inch of the top, and it should fit tight, so that little if any of the steam will escape. A small tube was soldered near the top of the under pan for the admission of hot water, and a small hole was made on the opposite side for the escape of air while pouring in the hot water. The first I had made was soldered together at the top, but we found it difficult to wash and dry; being separate, they can be washed and dried without difficulty.

The milk was strained into the upper pan and left at rest for 12 hours; then the same quantity of boiling water was introduced into the under

pan and suffered to stand 12 hours longer, when the cream was found perfectly separated and of such consistency that the whole might be lifted off by the finger and thumb.

The cream was churned immediately after skimming at a temperature of 58°. In this manner first quality of rich yellow butter was obtained in 15 minutes, in the month of March. Under the ordinary treatment, much less butter would have been obtained, and of a white color, insipid, without flavor and unfit for the table.—Besides it is a long and tedious operation to convert the cream into butter, while in the former process it occupies but a few moments.

Churning the milk is a much more laborious method, from the difficulty of keeping in motion such large quantities of fluid; but in this way it is said that a larger quantity of butter is obtained, and of a more delicate flavor.

The rising of the cream and churning is but a portion of the process for making good butter. There is some skill or art required in working it which cannot be described; but suffice to say, it is best done with a bowl and ladle, in a peculiar manner, to *press* out the milk—for unless the milk is thoroughly separated it is needless to expect good butter that will keep sweet any length of time. If not properly worked, and the milk thoroughly extracted, it is apt to be soft, spongy, or oily. In some dairies the hand is used instead of the ladle, but we protest against that, as the heat of the hand is injurious. In others the butter is washed with pure cold water as long as the water is rendered milky. We preferred not to wash it, believing that much of the aroma or high flavor was carried off by the water.

*Albany, Dec., 1847. C. N. BEMENT.*

### Seedling Potatoes.

In the fall of 1846 I saved a small quantity of seed from the balls of the Mercer potato, which I sowed last spring, with the expectation of raising some new varieties of the potato. Owing to the early drouth, and some other untoward circumstances, the plants did not do well; and when I gathered them, (about the middle of October,) I found a small quantity of very small potatoes, most of them very much resembling the Mercers; and, what was quite unexpected, several of them were rotten, and several others decayed soon afterwards.

If this experiment proves anything, it proves the imperfection of the *seed* as well as of the *tuber*; or, at least, that fruit produced from the seed, i. e. seedling potatoes, are liable to rot as well as old varieties. I am therefore inclined to abandon all theories on the subject of the potato malady, except that which ascribes it to a kind of epidemic; or, as some have called it, the "Potato Cholera." H.

*Fairport, Nov., 1847.*

### Liming and Brining Seed Wheat.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I regret to see that your correspondent, N. SIMONS, doubts the benefit of salt and lime to prevent smut. I am so well grounded in my belief of its efficacy, that it is almost as daring an innovation on a well settled principle, as to attack my belief in holy things. As far as my experience goes, together with a multitude of others, it is a *specific* for that disease, and the only one that never fails, and when properly and faithfully applied, prevents, in all cases, its propagation. I have been in the constant use of the practice for ten years past, without even an appearance of smut, and one of my neighbors who constantly *limes and brines* his seed, proclaims, that he will give one dollar each for every smut head that can be found on his farm.

A very careful experiment was made in England, at great expense, under the patronage of the National Agricultural Society, in which was thoroughly tested all the popular notions in use as a preventive, with the foulest seed, and with clean seed thoroughly impregnated with the fungus known as smut, in which it was conclusively proved, that it was not only propagated by the foul seed, but that clean seed wet and rubbed with the fungus, also produced it abundantly.—The prevention that succeeded best was soaking in *stale urine*, and drying with quick lime; the next best was *strong brine and lime*. So that I cannot but suspect that there was something wanting in your correspondent's manner of preparing his seed, or it is one of those vicissitudes of nature, that sometime defeats an almost unerring rule.

A strong case in point happened, a few years since, under my own view and knowledge. A father and son-in-law had each a summer fallow, side by side, of equal quality, exposure, and soil. Their own seed being rather objectionable on account of foul seeds, they procured a load of 40 bushels from a distance of some 15 miles. On arriving at their homes they divided the bags according to their several wants. The father, on looking at his discovered that it was considerably smutted and immediately salted and brined it; the son-in-law was a disbeliever and omitted it. They both sowed the same day, and under precisely the same circumstances. On harvesting, one was clean and the other was foul. The father got 94 cents per bushel, while the son-in-law could only get offered 69 cents, it was so excessively smutted.

Now, Messrs. Editors, under these circumstances I cannot help having a strong and reliable belief in the efficacy as a preventive of smut, in the use of brine and lime.

December, 1847.

L. B. LOVELAND.

REMEMBER the truism—that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

### Use of Green and Dry Wood—Losses—Loss.

SOME years ago I was led to ascertain the weight lost by wood in drying or seasoning. For this purpose I weighed green rock maple and beech, taken from the sapwood and from the heartwood, and from both together, and dried the specimens carefully in a warm oven, so as to be more free from water than common wood as ordinarily seasoned. The loss was from *one fourth to one third* of the weight. This loss was water. If the wood is burned while green, this water must be evaporated and thrown into the atmosphere, and a considerable part of the caloric or heat produced by the combustion of the wood must be in this way carried off, and be of no use in heating or warming.

To ascertain the caloric lost, we must find the weight of water in a cord of wood. In his careful experiments on the combustion of wood, Count RUMFORD proved that a cord of dry beech weighs about 2800 pounds, which must be *three fourths* of the weight of the green beech; that is, a cord of green beech must weigh 3700 lbs., or taking the mean between  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$ , must be more than 4900 pounds. In burning a cord of green beech, at least 1000 lbs. of water must be evaporated, and 1000 lbs. of water would fill three barrels of 32 ale gallons, or nearly two hogsheads of 63 gallons wine measure. The quantity of caloric lost in this way may be estimated in a rough way by the quantity of wood consumed in evaporating three barrels or nearly two hogsheads of water.

The farmer will at a glance see that a cord of green wood must form a load of nearly *two tons* in weight, and he will probably conclude that his team has a much greater load than is commonly supposed. Timber three feet in diameter will have a cord of solid wood in every *eighteen* feet, and if 36 feet long, will weigh above *five tons*.

It is also obvious that in drawing green wood, the farmer must load and transport three barrels of water in every cord, or 60 barrels in twenty cords, allowing that wood as commonly seasoned in a summer, has lost only two-thirds of its water. In drawing 100 cords of such dry wood there will be a saving, in loading and transporting, of 200 barrels of water. A barrel of water contains about five cubic feet, and weighs more than 300 pounds.

In the combustion of 20 cords of green wood, 60 barrels of water must be evaporated. Now, it takes six times as much heat to evaporate a pound of water, as to heat a pound from 50° of temperature to the boiling point.

The economy in using dry wood is well understood by many. These views give adequate reasons for it. Yet, it is to be feared, that many a farmer does not use proper care in drying and housing his wood.

C. D.



PORTRAIT OF A SAXON RAM. (FIG. 2.)

### Saxon Sheep.

[From Morrell's American Shepherd.]

THE following history of the introduction of the Merinos into Saxony was written by the late Mr. HENRY D. GROVE, of Hoosic, N. Y., whose decease will long be lamented by those who knew his many private virtues, and by American agriculturists, who will not cease to pay the homage of gratitude to his memory, for the enthusiastic enterprise and zeal he continued to manifest to his latest moments to improve the fleece of his adopted country.

"In the year 1764, the Elector of Saxony obtained, by special negotiation through his ambassador, a grant from the King of Spain, for the purchase of one hundred ewes and one hundred rams, and a few surplus ones to keep that number good in case any should die during the passage. Accordingly one hundred and nineteen ewes and one hundred and ten rams were selected, principally from the Escorial flocks, then the king's private property, under the care and management of the monks belonging to the monastery of that name, and which were considered the finest sheep of the kingdom. They were shipped at Cadiz, in the month of May, 1765, accompanied by two Spaniards to take care of them. Five rams and three ewes died on the passage; the remainder arrived safely at the Elector's private domain at Stolpen. The Spanish shepherds remained with, and took care of the flock till the middle of the following year, when they took their departure for Spain. During the time, however, they remained in Saxony, they instructed Saxon shepherds in the care and management of sheep.

"In order the better to make this valuable acquisition benefit the country as much as possible, the Elector appointed a commission, to superintend and direct the general concerns of the sheep establishment, whose particular duty it was made, to spread all the information they could obtain on the care and management of sheep before the public, and who were especially instructed to dispose of the young rams at low prices, in order to induce the sheep-owners to improve their flocks. The tenants of the government domains were particularly favored, by giving them the preference in the purchase (which is kept up till this day,) while every possible care was taken to induce farmers generally to improve their breed of sheep throughout the Electorate. It was further required of the said commission to make a detailed report to the government, annually, on the condition of the sheep establishment, and at the same time

to submit a list of the persons who had received sheep from the national flock.

"During the first years these valuable animals found many opponents, and the improvement of the Spanish crop was very slow, mainly on account of the common prejudice of the farmers, which was heightened when the scab broke out among them, but afterwards they became convinced of their value, and the improvement was more rapid. But as most of the flocks in Spain are more or less affected by the scab, those transported to Saxony had to undergo the same ordeal. This, of course, heightened the prejudice of many against them, who pronounced them as entirely unfit for the country, their meat not eatable, or at best, of a miserable description; a notion, however, which soon exploded. The scab, however, caused great ravages among them before they were entirely cured of this disease.

"When the commissioners had exercised their functions ten years, the call for young rams was so great,—and in order the more rapidly to improve the breed of the country—that they resolved to petition the government to make another importation of ewes and rams from Spain, for which purpose the Elector obtained another grant from the King of Spain for three hundred rams and ewes. At the end of the year 1777, a gentleman by the name of Vaigt, manager of Count Eiorsidel's farms, who was considered one of the best judges of sheep at that day in Saxony, was provided with the necessary credentials and sent on that mission.—But, for some cause unknown, he selected only one hundred and ten two years old rams and ewes, and returned home with them. These were, however, of a very superior quality, selected from the best flocks of Leon, Escorial, Cavagnon, Negretti, Montarco, and Sorian, and exceeded greatly in beauty of form and quality of wool, the first importation. The cost of them was about forty six dollars per head.

"With this acquisition, the commissioners then planted the Merino Tree on the fruitful soil of Lohmen and Rennerdorf, from whence, in conjunction with Stolpen, many pure blood flocks derive their origin. And I owe it to truth to remark, that I have examined private flocks equal, if not superior, to the national flocks.

"It would lead me too far here, to detail the introduction of the Spanish and Saxony Merino into other parts of Germany, Prussia, Austria, &c. Suffice it to say, that many districts rival Saxony; Prussia, especially, fosters her flocks, not only by premiums, bestowed through her agricultural societies, but by that enlightened protection to domestic industry, which so truly characterizes that government."

The invaluable properties of pure Saxon wool, and the demand consequent for its manufacture into fabrics, the fineness of which the world has

never before produced, is the cause of the high value of the Saxon sheep, and their spread over so large a portion of Europe, and remote parts of the world. No other breeds are so highly prized on the Continent, and none which command such enormous prices. Mr. Grove has stated, that while grade Saxons sell for three to fifteen dollars per head, individual rams of uncontaminated blood often bring from one hundred to two hundred and fifty six dollars; a flock was purchased, destined for Russia, a few years since, for which the average price paid exceeded five hundred dollars; and Mr. Spooner states that, latterly, rams have been sold at the almost incredible prices of one hundred to near three hundred guineas per head. The cause of these extravagant prices has been stated; and so long as there exist grades in society, and the highest of these covet a wardrobe of the finest texture, the breed will continue to be appreciated, and sedulously cultivated.

[To be continued.]

### Management of Merino Sheep.

[From Trans. of N. Y. State Ag. Society.]

DEAR SIR:—Your favor, requesting me to send you an article giving an account of my management of Merino sheep, was duly received, and I the more cheerfully comply, because I consider the wool growing business already a primary object of agriculture with very many of the farmers of many States, and have no doubt that it may become one of the chief objects of agriculture throughout the Northern and Western States. My management in the season for grass is, to have the lambs drop from about the 25th of April, to the 20th of May; to keep the sheep where they may be protected from storms when necessary, and where they may be often under the eye of the shepherd, so that any young lambs that may not be able to draw nourishment from their dams, may be assisted and saved. If the weather is warm, and the ewes in good condition, sometimes nearly an hundred per cent. of lambs may be raised; while at other times, in case of frequent storms of rain and snow, it requires the most vigorous effort on the part of the shepherd, in housing and protecting them. And notwithstanding all his efforts to save, he sometimes meets with some loss of young lambs. I think my average to be about 90 per cent. of lambs raised.

I usually shear early in June. I think that if breeding ewes are suffered to retain their long thick fleeces on their backs, much later than that time, the warm days will so affect them as to make them uncomfortable, and cause them to afford less milk for their young. Great care should be taken to give them shelter, in case of long or cold rains soon after shearing.

Dry lands for pastures, with frequent changes,

are very necessary, where only one flock is kept, and a certain amount of pasture is allotted them. It is much better so to arrange their pastures, if possible, as to be able to change them frequently, from one field to another, so that each in its turn may become fresh and green. Sheep do not require long feed, but need a sufficient quantity, with plenty of salt. When troubled with ticks, I dip the lambs in a decoction of tobacco, about eight or ten days after shearing. Lambs should be weaned as early as the middle of August; they should be put into a fresh pasture of tender grass, so far from the dams as not to hear each other, with one or more tame sheep, to aid in making them also tame. They should have plenty of salt, and be kept on the very best pastures until the season for feeding hay. They should, as well as all other sheep, have access to, or be driven under shelter, during the cold storms of autumn.—

Ewes, after the lambs are taken from them, should have short pasture for a few days, say 10 or 12, in order to dry up their milk, and thus prepare them for good pastures, with which they should be supplied, together with plenty of salt, until the season for feeding hay. All other sheep should be kept on good dry pastures, with frequent changes and salt. With this treatment they will be likely to be sufficiently strong and fleshy to commence the winter.

The seasons for grass are also the time for pruning the flock, and of disposing of such individuals as are most objectionable as to fleece or form, after receiving a mark at the time of shearing, denoting the objection. This plan for raising the strength and condition of the sheep, during the seasons of grass, I think, will always be found to be much cheaper and better than that of letting them remain poor until winter, and then attempting to raise them by extra feed of hay and grain. At the commencement of winter, every sheep should have a place, and be in its place. I feed altogether in racks placed in barns that are closed on all sides, but so ventilated that when necessary the air may be made nearly equal with that of the field. I feed plenty of salt, and give them free access to water. I usually feed from six to eight quarts per day, to one hundred sheep, of corn, or its equal in peas, shorts, or some other grain, generally ground. I commence feeding grain at the same time that I do hay. I make no allowance for waste of hay, none at all. I cut my grass, if clover, (which I prefer,) when in bloom; other varieties tolerably green. I feed hay morning and evening, what they will eat, and no more; and usually grain at noon, also straw of whatever kind I have; the greater the variety the better; and what they leave in the racks affords sufficient litter to keep their apartments always dry and clean.

My pure blooded merino sheep, the pedigree of which may be traced to the hands of the im-

porters without any cross whatever with any other breed, and which are known and certified to be such by gentlemen of the highest respectability and unquestionable veracity, I keep and breed by themselves. I do this, in the first place, to keep this invaluable breed pure beyond a doubt, and secondly, because I consider the purity of blood the first requisite towards perfection of fleece. In selecting sheep for breeding, I have reference to fineness, evenness, length, thickness, and style of fleece, worn by a well formed animal. Any sheep whose pedigree cannot stand the ordeal, or about whose pedigree there is the least uncertainty, is placed among the grade sheep, which I also keep and breed by themselves, in flocks according to age, size, and condition. The smaller the number in the flock the better; but not to exceed one hundred. I use pure merino bucks. I also keep the sexes by themselves, and rarely meet with any loss of sheep, except by dogs or other accidents. Hon. S. LAWRENCE, of Lowell, is right in his opinion, (American Shepherd,) that a breed may be reared which will give four pounds of exquisitely fine wool to the fleece. My full blood merino ewes have never given so small an amount on the average; bucks, from five to eight pounds, and sometimes more with higher feed. Sheep should always be well tagged previous to turning to grass in the spring. Much pains should be taken in washing and shearing them; also in folding the fleeces, that they may be clean and whole.

Respectfully, yours,

Lysander, N. Y., 1847. J. L. RANDALL.

### Save Your Fodder.

**MESSEES. EDITORS**—As there is no stock upon the farm probably that is so prone to run over and waste their fodder as sheep, I would suggest to my brother farmers a plan of making moveable racks to feed them in, which I find from experience, is a very great saving.

Take 4 posts 3 feet long, of 3 by 4 scantling; place them 2½ feet apart one way, 12 feet the other; take some rails, 2 by 4; frame them in, top and bottom, and pin them together; take a board 8 inches wide, nail round the bottom for a base. The lower rail should be framed in 7 inches from the bottom of the post, so that the base board will lap on to it one inch—or, in other words, prepare it in the same way you would to make a common picket fence. Then take your slats, 6 inches wide, nail them on, up and down, 6 inches apart, (let them run up as high as the top rail)—that will leave a space 6 inches wide for the sheep to get their heads in, which is sufficient.

One such rack, 12 feet long, will accommodate about 25 sheep. Any farmer will save hay enough, in one winter, to pay the expense of building them. After feeding is over in the

spring, they can be laid away under your shed, and will last a number of years. I would also recommend to every farmer moveable racks for foddering cattle, a drawing of which may be found in the February Genesee Farmer, for 1845, page 29.

A. W. TURNER.

Ontario, N. Y., Dec. 1847.

**CUTTING FOOD FOR STOCK.**—It has frequently been asked how cutting hay for stock adds to its nutritive qualities. It is precisely upon the same principle as cutting up meat fine and making a mince of it. There is more or less nutriment in the tougher pieces, and even gristle; if these are cut fine with the chopping knife, and nicely cooked and agreeably seasoned, the dish is eaten with peculiar relish, easily digests, and goes twice as far as in the ordinary method of taking meat in slices; for under such circumstances we reject all that is not tender, juicy, and particularly palatable. In cutting hay all the coarser parts and even straw are made agreeable to the taste of animals, especially if it be cut up and spiced with a little meal, shorts, or bran. Nor have they the power to reject any part when cut up, and as all is more or less nutritious the hay must go further; nor can it be pulled out and wasted as when fed loose. Another important consideration is, an animal can fill its stomach much more easily and readily on cut than uncut food, and can then lie down and ruminate, and rest, allowing the food full time to digest and distribute its strengthening qualities throughout the system, and renovate it for renewed exertions.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

**HORSE POWER.**—We are frequently asked the question, what is understood by a *horse power*? and why that way of reckoning came to be adopted, and brought into general use?

Before the power of steam was generally known and applied to mechanical purposes horses were used to raise coal and other heavy bodies, and Mr. MOOTS, in his experiments, carefully compared the relative power of the different breeds of horses, and found its average equal to raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or what is equivalent, to raise 330 pounds 100 feet, or 100 pounds 330 feet during that space of time, when attached to a lever or sweep of a given length. Thus, this afterwards became the standard of measuring power or force applied to mechanical purposes, and which is still retained in common use.—*Farmer & Mechanic.*

**THE ENGLISH QUARTER**, at which wheat is quoted in the English reports, is 560 pounds, or one-fourth of a ton gross weight of 2240 lbs. The English legal bushel is 70 lbs., and consequently 8 of those bushels is a *quarter*—equal to 9½ of our statute bushels of 60 lbs. Facts that should be known to all who wish to compare English prices with ours.

### What are our N. Y. Farmers Doing?

**GETTING RICH.** If any man doubts it, let him go into a shop and see a farmer open his well stuffed pocket-book. If you are still incredulous, go to the bank with a check; there you will be told by the teller, that the whole circulation of the bank is in the farmers' pockets; that the wheat and barley checks have exhausted the till to the last rag; and that you must await the arrival of another package by the R. R. Express.

Go into a village store to buy a buffalo skin, and you will be told now, on this side of winter, that only one or two skins are left from several bales; all, all sold to farmers and their sons.

I was amused the other day in a neighbors' shop at the sale of a muff to a farmer's daughter. True to her self-denying education, she coveted only a low priced muff; but her father said she should have the finest and best, or none. The girl protested that a sixteen dollar muff was much too fine for her; but the lord of the soil was peremptory, and the poor girl, more frightened than pleased at the dangerous stride she was taking from the simple to the genteel, went off only half pleased with her purchase.

If it is asked, are farmers any more inclined to learn the theory of their art—to study it as a science, that furnishes facts, the knowledge of which both saves labor and makes it more available?—I reply, that there is daily evidence that the crust of egotism is broken, and that the self-sufficient part of our farmers begin to doubt their own infallibility. Many of them are thus early subscribing for agricultural papers with avidity, who but a few years since looked upon what they called "book farming" as an *errant* humbug.

At our Union School in this village there are already more than fifty sons and daughters of farmers, generally boarding scholars. As we daily see the same laughing girls pass along the side walks, we are struck with the progressive physical changes made by schooling and example; the rosy cheek of the country girl is soon blended with the carnation of the town; their rambling gait and noisy tread is now subdued by chastened discipline and improved taste, into a more graceful carriage. The farmers' boys now enjoy advantages of school learning which their father's knew not of. But the fathers who send their sons and daughters to school have the sensibility to see their own early privations, and the generosity to fit their own children to enjoy higher privileges and a more advanced civilization.

All these signs of the times proclaim the advent of a more honorable and respectable position in society for the farmer. If I mistake not, the day is coming when he will not leave his religion to his priest, his political interests to the lawyer legislator, or refer to his grandfather as his umpire in all his disputes on rural economy.

Waterloo, N. Y., Dec., 1847. S. W.

### Dr. Underhill's Theory.—Drainage, &c.

THE theory of Dr. UNDERHILL, in the November number of the Farmer, that the *food of plants in the earth rises by the attraction of the soil in dry weather in the water thus raised from below towards the dryer surface*, is undoubtedly correct. Though the theory has not before been published, yet it has been taught in more than one place in the country, as founded on facts, though not known before to be adopted by others. We can not account for the growth of vegetables, cultivated and uncultivated, in dry weather, and when the moisture is so far exhausted from the surface, without adopting that theory. This is doubtless one of the economical principles in the adaptation of the earth and soil and seasons to the vegetable kingdom. It is probably for this reason, in part that deep plowing proves advantageous, in putting the deeper and harder earth in a situation to send up in this way its nutritious elements to the roots nearer the surface.

It cannot but be true, however, that a portion of manures, and of any soluble diet of plants, should be carried off by the water that percolates the earth and then is discharged by some outlet. It is abundantly proved by the *under-drainage* of moist soils, now so extensively practiced in many parts of Europe. Portions of the *drainage* water have been analyzed, and found to contain the chief mineral elements that enter into the composition of vegetables, and are necessary to their proper constitution. The color of the water that runs off from the surface shows full well that the soluble parts of manure are in part carried off with it. The drainage from a barn-yard often proclaims the same fact in the more abundant crop of vegetables fertilized by it.

On this theory, too, the deeper covering of manure, effected by deep plowing, is rendered obvious. Profitable results must follow to the farmer.

C. D.

### Model Farming in Ireland and Scotland.

THE annexed account of Agricultural Education in Ireland and Scotland I do not recollect to have seen in your valuable journal. At this time, when so much is said on the subject of education for farmers, it seems to me that it may prove interesting and useful to the readers of the Farmer. The examples here given show that lads from 12 to 15 years of age may receive instruction from practical and scientific men, which will prepare them for usefulness, and eventually result in permanent advantage to the agricultural interest. Improvements of this character would doubtless be in accordance with the feelings of the farmers, and would not "shock them by rash innovations," which would result from the employment of mere theorists, who in their studies may talk learnedly and wisely, it may be—but who,

never having themselves tested their theories, may produce much more cost than benefit to the agricultural interest in the present condition of our country. Elementary instruction is all important to the agricultural interest : J.

As important as has been made to promote agricultural education in Scotland. During the late agricultural meeting at Glasgow, a number of gentlemen, favorable to the establishment of elementary schools for the purpose, met in the Mechanic's Hall, when, besides gentlemen connected with the Agricultural Chemistry Association of Scotland, several strangers attended, including Loris Wallace, Clements, Ranelagh, Sir Robert Bateman, Sir K. Houston, and others. The Lord Justice Clerk took the chair, and Professor Johnston explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Skilling, superintendent of a model farm at Glasnevin, near Dublin, under the Irish Board of Education, made a statement of the measures carried out by the board since 1838. There are now three thousand teachers under the board; there are seven training establishments to supply teachers, but there will shortly be twenty-five, and it is intended to plant one in every county of Ireland. Mr. Skilling described the plan pursued at the Glasnevin training school established in 1838. The labor is limited to spade husbandry, only the spade and wheel-barrow being used.

"The scholars, amounting to sixty or seventy, were lodged near the farm, and fed from it. After being engaged on the farm in the mornings of five days in the week, they went into the town for their literary education; but the whole of Saturday was appropriated to examinations.—They had a garden, and, in connection with it, a competent gardener, who lectured for a half hour in the morning; and he (Mr. Skilling) also lectured to the young men on Agricultural subjects. At stated periods the teachers attended the farm, and witnessed every practical operation which was going on upon it. They observed every system of cropping, and got explanations on every subject with which they were acquainted; and the result was, that when they went away, at the end of the course, they were found to be vastly improved in the scientific knowledge of agriculture and its practical details. During the course, they were enabled to obtain a considerable knowledge of agriculture, chemistry, and geology; they also received practical information as to the principles of rotation in cropping, the cultivation of green crops, and the like. The practical errors which existed, as to the management of land, were also pointed out to them, such as the loss caused by bad fences, seeding beds by weeds, &c.; and, on the other hand, they were shown the advantages of draining, and opening, and turning the land, and the beneficial results of these on the general management."

This model farm had not only paid its rent, but returned a profit of £150 or £170 a year. Afterwards five boys, educated in a training school at Larne, in the north of Ireland were introduced and examined.

"They seemed to belong to the better class of peasantry, being clad in homely garbs, and they appeared to be from twelve to fourteen or fifteen years of age. They were examined in the first instance by Mr. Gibson, inspector of schools, on grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and scarcely a single question did they fail to answer correctly. They were then examined by professor Johnston on the scientific branches, and by Mr. Finnie, of Swanton, and Mr. Alexander, of Southbar, on the practical departments of agriculture. Their acquaintance with these was delightful and astonishing. They detailed the chemical constitution of the soil, and the effect of manures, the land best fitted for green crops, the different kinds of grain crops, the dairy, and the system of rotation. Many of these subjects required considerable exercise of reflection; and, as a previous concert between themselves and the gentlemen by whom they were examined was out of the question, their acquirements seemed to take the meeting quite by surprise, at the same time that they afforded the utmost satisfaction, as evincing how much could be done by a proper system of training. The youths and their teachers retired amidst much applause."

Lord Clements bore testimony relative to the eagerness for instruction evinced by the peasantry near his property, in the wildest part of Connaught—men twenty years of age coming from a distance of many miles to attend the school. Mr. Ailee, the teacher of an agricultural school on Lady Noel Byron's property, at Ealing, reported the success of that establishment. There were at that moment five

hundred applicants for admission to the farm as boarders.

Principal McFarlan advocated education in agriculture, but exhorted the meeting to carry on their improvements in accordance with the feelings of the people, not shocking their habits by rash innovations. He moved a resolution, that elementary instruction should be afforded to the rural population of Scotland. This was seconded by Mr. Alexander, and carried unanimously.

Col. Lindsay, of Bolnissas, declared that the people of Scotland must make haste, least they should be behind in the progress of improvement.

"He must congratulate these young men from Ireland on the admirable display they had made. To be a Scotsman was often found a recommendation in procuring employment elsewhere; but these young men from Ireland would soon show to Scotsmen that they were behind the Irish; and that, if they would maintain their high character for industry and intelligence, they must be instructed as they were. These lads from Ireland had evinced so much agricultural information, that, when ready for employment, they had only to ask, to obtain it. He was almost ashamed to admit his belief, that there was not a similar class of youths in Scotland who would answer the questions as these Irish lads had done."

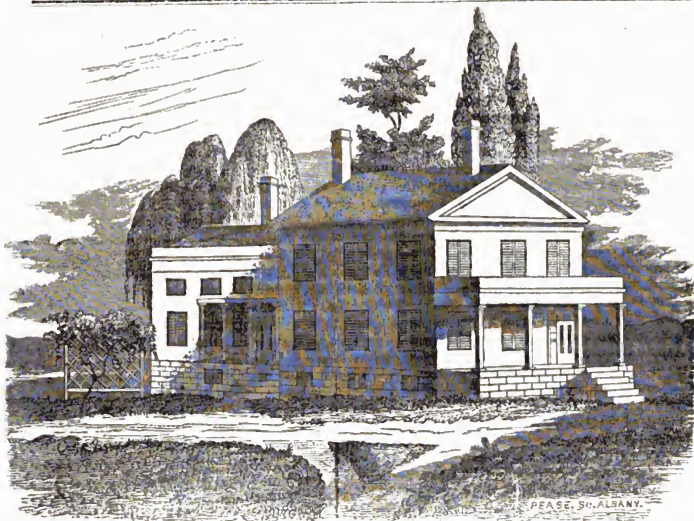
### Farmers' Clubs.

I was pleased to see a notice, in a late Farmer, of the doings of a Farmers' Club in a town in Wyoming county. The writer says a student from Dr. Lee's Wheatland School was lecturing on Agricultural Chemistry before the Club.—This is as it should be. Let a few young farmers who have commenced learning the rudiments of Agricultural Chemistry begin to explain the truths, and the "hopes that is in them," and a general interest is at once felt among those farmers' sons who, up to the time being, have known no higher or more intellectual amusement than attending a singing school or playing pawns.

In Fayette, in our own Seneca county, a Farmers' Club has been got up, which bids fair to give our Dutch friends a glimpse of what in the *alder deutche land* is now doing to enable farmers to produce great crops from a long used soil. Nothing carries authority with it, to a German, that is not homogeneous. Speak to him of the English improvements in wheat growing, by which sixty bushels are grown on an acre, and he looks incredulous. But only name the advances made in his own *vater land*, in agricultural science, and his hitherto dull eye glistens. Speak to him the names of Mulder or Liebig, and the German sound thereof is a seal to the truth of your assertions.

Much credit is due to Mr. DELAFIELD, the President of the Seneca county Agricultural Society—to Messrs. FOSTER, JNO. JOHNSON, DR. OAKLEY, and others—all of the same town, for the efficient character of the Fayette Club. Dr. OAKLEY, long a practical farmer, delivered a lecture before the Club on Saturday evening last, which has been described to be most interesting and instructive to every farmer living on our rich alluvial formations. It is said that several young men are preparing lectures, which are to be the subject of conversation and debate at the periodical meetings of the Club. Verily the school master is abroad among the farmers. S. W.





PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF FARM HOUSE. (FIG. 3.)

### Design for a Farm House.

To design a farm house, in which beauty and utility shall combine, is not a difficult task; but to design one that shall meet the wants, suit the taste, and come within the means of the mass of farmers, is quite another affair. There are many families who would consider a house complete if it afforded sufficient room for working and lodging, with the addition of a parlor. Others would think it very deficient if it did not contain, beside these, a library, dining room, nursery, and bathing room.

In the first place, the size of the family, and the kind and quantity of labor to be performed, should be taken into consideration. If there are a number of small children, it is very important that there should be a nursery upon the first floor, connected with a bathing room, and as near the dining room and kitchen as possible, that the mother may be spared all unnecessary steps in attending to her duties in these several departments. A small library is another indispensable, and a bathing room should be considered

If but a small dairy is kept, time and labor may be saved by having suitable rooms for milk and cheese, as it is very unpleasant passing to

and from a dairy house in bad weather. (The soil and situation must determine the place for a milk room; few cellars are sufficiently dry and airy for that purpose.)

In this design I think I have secured all these conveniences without covering too much ground; and the rooms are so arranged that they may be used to suit the tastes or meet the wants of the occupant, without abridging their convenience. If a spacious parlor is wanted, it can be had by throwing the two large rooms into one. The library and hall could be thrown together in the same way, whenever the former is not needed for more private purposes. I would also have folding doors for the nursery, for convenience in case of sickness, or to be thrown open in warm weather. The library, (if one is not desired) would make a very commodious bed room for children, as it communicates with the nursery.

As my main object has been to save labor, by securing convenience, the underground kitchen is intended *only* for washing and doing other heavy and dirty work for the farm. It could, however, be used as a common kitchen, if the room in the wing should be desired exclusively for a dining room.\*

The house is designed for the use of a hot

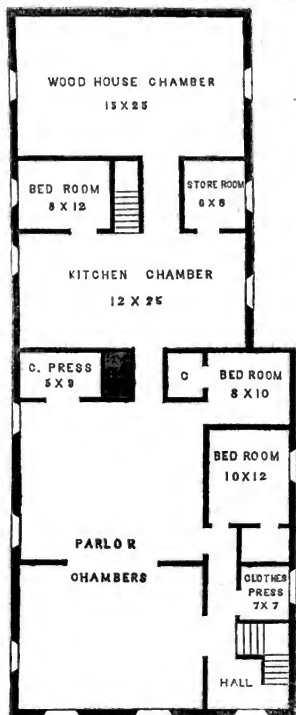


air furnace, consequently there is but one *real* chimney; two would be sufficient for those who do not like this method of warming their houses, by placing stoves in the library and nursery.

The dimensions of the house are 30 feet by 40 for the main building, and 25 by 35 for the wing, which I think will afford all the room necessary for comfort and convenience in a farm house; and if some attention is paid to scenery and location, may be made sufficiently elegant



GROUND PLAN. (Fig. 4.)



SECOND STORY. (Fig. 5.)

to satisfy any one who is obliged to consult his interest as well as fancy. Some might object to it as being *too large*. For those the dimensions could be reduced to 24 by 34 for the main part, and 20 by 25 for the wing, without altering its construction. But it must be remembered, that the *farmer* does not buy his land by the foot, and that he needs a great deal of store room, which he will find much cheaper, as well as more convenient to have under one roof; and unless it is provided in the first place, unsightly additions will be made, or little store houses erected to mar and deface the beauty of the grounds.

I have allowed 10 feet parts for the lower rooms, and 8 for those above, which will make light airy chambers. I know modern taste is generally in favor of the low cottage, and their

outward appearance is certainly very agreeable and picturesque; but unless they are sufficiently spacious to contain all lodging rooms on the ground floor, I should protest against them; and I think all advocates in their favor would have abandoned their predilection, had they taken lodgings in one of their *little pretty snug* chambers, during the months of last July and August.

The cistern it will be seen, is directly beneath the bathing room, and the arch so near that, a little trouble will at all times secure both cold and warm water for bathing.

An aperture of 6 by 18 inches, should be made through the floor of the milk room, into the pantry in the cellar, which will keep the milk room cool, and ventilate both rooms; it should have a trap door to be closed when necessary.

A drain is constructed in a corner of the cellar kitchen, into which all dirty water and suds should be thrown to cleanse the back drain, and be saved in the manure yard. To ensure cleanliness in the drains, the back grounds should incline from the house. I have not made an estimate as to the expense; that would depend very much upon the materials used and the mode of finishing. The scenery and location should determine on which side of the house the hall should be, also the piazza in the wing.

Mrs. JAMES M. ELLIS.

Onondaga Hill, Nov. 1847.

WE copy the preceding design and description from the last volume of the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. In preference to any remarks of our own, relative to the design, we annex the Report of the Committee on Farm Houses:

THE committee on designs for farm houses, report, that only one design for a premium has been made, and this was by a lady. The plan is very excellent, and we award the first premium, \$15, to Mrs. JAS. M. ELLIS, its designer; with great confidence, that in so doing, we are recommending to the farmer, who is about to decide upon a plan for his dwelling, one that is not only very commodious and tasty, but in view of its perfection in every respect, is economical. Durability is an important consideration, and heavy bills for repairs, coming often, are to be guarded against. Modern fashion appears to favor projecting gables, vallies in the roof, and bay windows, and in many cases cornices are embellished with hanging ornaments that soon decay and fall off. These things are not suited to the farmer. A good house, well adapted to the wants of a large household, in which is to be performed all the various operations of cooking, washing, making butter and cheese, &c., &c., and which, at the same time provides for the elegancies of life, will cost a large sum, without resorting to expensive ornamenting.

The farmer's house should be large, and should convey to the observer, the idea of strength and durability; the justice of its proportions, rather than its ornaments, constituting its beauty. We think Mrs. Ellis has shown good taste, within the limits of proper expenditure, and in every particular has come up to our views of a first rate farm house; and who but a lady, with a cultivated mind, and who is herself the mistress of a house, and the mother of a family, should know what is demanded for the comfort of such an establishment? The communication accompanying the drawing, contains the views of the designer, and we think them so just, that we ask that it may be published.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GEDDES,  
J. MCD MCINTYRE, } Committee.  
E. MACK,

### The Farmer for Agricultural Societies.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time is approaching for Agricultural Societies to make out their premium lists, allow me to suggest, through its pages, the GENESEE FARMER as a very suitable publication to be included among such premiums. I think that all our societies should make it a point to offer a large proportion of agricultural books and papers as premiums; and among the latter I know of no one, taking *size*, *contents*, and *price* into the account, better adapted to the purpose than the Farmer. This suggestion, I think, is especially worthy the attention of the officers and members of our various societies in Western and Central New York.

Another idea. In some of the Eastern States the Agricultural Societies furnish each member with a copy of an agricultural paper, on payment of annual dues. By ordering a large number of the publisher, the papers are obtained at the lowest price; and hence members receive a paper for one year, aside from the benefit of membership, by paying only a trifle over its subscription price. This plan is found to work well, and aids the societies as well as benefits their members. Why may not this same course be adopted advantageously by our New York Agricultural Societies and Farmer's Clubs? I think it a good one, and at least worthy of consideration. Is it not also a good plan to adopt in organizing and sustaining Farmer's Clubs?

Ontario Co., Dec., 1847. AGRICOLA.

REMARKS.—Many of our Western N. York Agricultural Societies include volumes of the Genesee Farmer and other journals among their premiums. We have always been of the opinion, before and since our connection with the agricultural press, that the plan of furnishing each member of societies and clubs with a volume of some good agricultural journal, would prove mutually beneficial to all parties.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications have been received, during the past month, from C. N. Bement, S. W. C. D., L. B. Loveland, J. An English Farmer's Wife, A. W. Turner, Agricola, W. Yates Co. Ag. Society, Joseph Carpenter, Wm. Shelton, Milo Ingalsbe, A. Huidekoper, Montgomery Arnold, H. Hipple, P. Parks, Adams, J. S., W. H. H., M. J. Grove, A. Eaton, L. P. C., Mortimer Hopkins, H. C. W., and T. W.

Several communications and inquiries were received too late for attention this month;—and others, the publication of which would be unseasonable at this time, are on file for insertion in future numbers.

ARTICLES for publication, or inquiries, when sent with remittances for the Farmer, should be written on a part of the sheet separate from the business matter. Our friends will oblige us by bearing this in mind, and so arranging their letters that each portion may be filed separately.

"DOMESTIC ANIMALS."—This is the title of a new work, by R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of "American Agriculture," &c., a copy of which we have just received from the publisher. Not having examined it particularly, we can only say, now, that it gives the history of various domestic animals—directions for their management, breeding, &c.—their diseases and remedies. It is handsomely got up, and illustrated with numerous engravings. Published by C. M. SAXTON, New York. For sale by HAMILTON, Rochester. Price 75 cents.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN: For the use of Families and Teachers. By M. M. RODGERS, M. D.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work. A medical friend in whose opinion we have much confidence, pronounces it an excellent treatise. Unlike most other medical books, it is written in a style which renders the author's statements and directions intelligible to ordinary readers. It is a neat little volume, illustrated with handsome and appropriate engravings from the graver of Mr. J. MILLER. Published and for sale by E. DARROW, corner of Main and St. Paul streets, Rochester.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.—The various monthlies, for December, have been received. Those published in this State—'The Farmer's Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture,' 'The Cultivator,' and 'American Agriculturist'—are unusually interesting. The Farmer & Mechanic, an excellent weekly, which reaches us with unflinching punctuality, is also well filled. Most of our contemporaries in other States likewise close the year in a spirited manner. We wish all, far and near, abundant success—and trust that each will receive increased patronage with the new year. No farmer should be without at least one agricultural paper, and many can afford to take several. The rapid increase of the readers of agricultural books and papers argues well for improvement and intelligence among American Farmers. Let the conductors of the agricultural press but do their duty, and the farmers theirs, and an incalculable amount of good will be accomplished by agricultural publications during the year 1848.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.—This venerable monthly occupies the highest rank among American literary periodicals. The December number which closes the thirtieth volume, fully sustains the high reputation of the work. The new volume, commencing this month, is to be issued in an entirely new dress. We commend the Knickerbocker to all who prefer substantial and sensible literary matter to the "love and murder" trash of a large majority of our literary journals. Terms—\$5 per annum. Published by JOHN ALLEN, New York.

GODKEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the January number of this beautiful and popular Magazine—being the first of the 36th volume. The illustrations are numerous and superior. It contains several engravings illustrative of fancy knitting, netting, &c., particularly interesting to the ladies. The literary department is well sustained. Edited by Mrs. S. J. HALE. Published by L. A. GODKEY, Philadelphia—\$3 per annum.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society is to be held in Albany, on the 19th of this month. Professor NORTON, of Yale College, is to deliver the annual address, which we doubt not will be able and interesting.

SAXONY SHEEP.—ERASTUS HURD, Esq., of Middleport, Niagara County, has recently obtained a choice lot of pure blood Saxones. After spending several weeks in examining different flocks in New York and Vermont, he purchased 100 ewes of JNO. BARNET, of Hoosick, N. Y.—and obtained 13 bucks of DANIEL ROGERS, of the same place. From a hasty examination of these sheep, we think them superior to any flock of Saxones we ever before saw in this section of the country. We congratulate the farmers of Western New York upon so valuable an accession to their "flocks and herds."

Mr. ROGERS, from whom the bucks were obtained, received the highest premium (a Gold Medal,) at the late Fair of the American Institute, for the best Saxony fleece.

LOOK TO THE WEIGHT.—Caution to Farmers.—In selling grain, pork, or live animals by weight, farmers should see that they are weighed correctly. We are assured that many of the platform scales now in use are imperfect. As an example—an intelligent farmer of Wheatland, Mr. GEO. SHAEFFER, while in this market a few days since, saw a hog weighed imperfectly on a patent scale and sold by such weight. Thinking the weight wrong, he informed the parties interested that the scales were not correct, or not properly used—and, in justice to the owner, insisted upon placing the pork upon the center of the platform. On doing this the hog weighed thirty-five pounds more than had been counted in selling!

Another farmer, of Brockport, mentions a similar mistake as having come under his observation, in weighing wheat—by which the sellers loss was about one bushel in every ten. In view of these facts we would caution farmers to look well to the weight in similar cases, and thus avoid loss.

We are indebted to its author for a copy of an excellent address delivered by B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., before the Greene County Agricultural Society, at its late Annual Fair. This address is one of the best we have read for a long time.—We shall endeavor to give some extracts from it in a future number.

We learn from the Rome Sentinel that the farmers of Clinton and vicinity, (Oneida county,) have organized a Farmer's Club for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Architecture, and Landscape Gardening. The meetings are held monthly. We wish similar clubs were in operation in every section of the country.

A LARGE TURNIP.—The one shown us, a few days since, by Mr. ERASTUS HARRIS, of York. It measured 37½ inches in circumference, and weighed 16½ pounds. Rather large for a common field (purple top) turnip—grown in the ordinary manner, with no extra culture.

EXTENSIVE BRICK YARD.—MR. PETER HOBRELL, of Charlestown, Mass., manufactures yearly from fifteen to twenty millions of bricks for the Boston market. He has thirty machines in operation for moulding, (the invention of Mr. A. HALL, of Perth Amboy, N. J.,) and with each machine makes from ten to twelve thousand bricks per day. In three years the repairs of these thirty machines have not cost more than ten dollars. This is said to be the largest brick-yard in the world.

CORRECTION.—In an article, published in our December number, (page 183,) under the heading of "Bloody Milk, &c.," our printer made a slight mistake. The third paragraph states that "cattle that eat the madder root have their entire horns dyed a bright red"—but the author said, or wrote, "their entire bones," &c. We assure our esteemed correspondent that we will endeavor to avoid coloring the horns, in future.

THIS NUMBER OF THE FARMER contains 28 pages of reading matter—four more than we promised. Of its contents the reader will judge for himself. We may be permitted to remark, however, that the number contains several highly valuable articles from correspondents—while the illustrations given exhibit the skill of our engraver.

BACK volumes of the Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society may be obtained, in this city, of JOSEPH ALLEY, Esq. The price, we believe, is \$1.25 per volume.

THE weather, in this section, has been very unfavorable for business during most of the past month. The first part of the month was rainy, and the roads almost impassable.—About the 20th we had sleighing for a few days—but the snow has disappeared, and the roads are again "muddy exceedingly."

## Turning over a New Leaf.

THE November number of the "American Journal of Agriculture and Science" contains a very interesting and graphic sketch under the above heading. As the subject of reform is always "in order" on the birth of a New Year, perhaps we cannot better occupy a page or two of the Farmer than by giving the Journal's article. It happily blends the "romance of rural life" with useful suggestions. We think its perusal will afford amusement to many, both old and young—while some kind easy souls may be induced to adopt a more prompt and thorough system in the management of their farming operations. Here it is.—Listen:

"ARE you going to get in that corn to-day?" said John Hendricks to Mr. Butler, the farmer for whom he was at work by the month.

"Yes," said Mr. Butler, "we must try to get it in, in course of the day."

"If it is to be got in to-day, we must go about it this morning. It is time it was in, it is half destroyed now.—Benton's cattle were in again last night."

"I know they were. Here Saul, do you run over to Benton's, and tell him his cattle lay in our corn last night, and ask him to take care of them."

"And he will tell me to tell you to put up the fence," said Saul.

"The fence ought to be seen to. Hendricks you bring me the axe, and I'll go now and tackle it up a little," said Mr. B.

Hendricks went for the axe, and having searched in vain for it, returned to Mr. Butler, who was trying to set up a wash tub, which had fallen to pieces in despair of the fulfilment of Mr. Butler's promise, that he would get a hoop to-morrow.

"I can't find the axe; I would as soon undertake to make a thing as to find it in this place. It seems to be a rule with every one who uses a tool here to put it where it can't be found now. If it was left where it was used last, a body might find something once in a while, but as it is, 'tis about impossible. I expect the barn will be among the missing some day."

"Never mind," said Mr. Butler, in a conciliating tone, "the axe will turn up in the course of the day. You see if you can set these staves up, I want to step over and see if Holmes can come and cut that buckwheat to-day."

Hendricks did as he was requested. He set up the staves and looked round for the hoop to confine them in place.—

"I wonder," said he, "if I am expected to sit here and hold these in place all day. There is no hoop between here and the blacksmith's, I dare say. I have done harder work than sitting and doing nothing, and more profitable work for my employer; but I must obey orders. Benton's cows are to have another pull at that corn, I see plainly."

In due time Mr. Benton came, and Mr. Holmes with him, and Holmes was ready to go at the buckwheat as soon as he had ground up his new scythe, and spliced one of the fingers of his cradle.

"You have got them set up, have you?"

"Yes, but what is a going to hold them up when I let go of them?"

"Here is a hoop," said Mr. B. "I forgot to tell you about it."

Hendricks took it, and while Butler and Holmes were grinding the scythe he put it on and drove it down.—

"There," said he, "that's the first job I've known to be finished on this ground since I came here three months ago." At this moment Saul returned. "Well, Saul, what's the news?"

"Benton says Hyde's cattle are in the lower meadow."

"Very likely; I saw a red squirrel running towards the fence, and I thought it likely he would get on it and throw it down. If they find the potatoes, it will save some labor."

"What about the potatoes?" said Mr. Butler coming up at that moment.

"Hyde's cows are taking care of them," said Hendricks. "You run and drive them out, Saul, and find out where

they got in, and put up the fence a little, just enough to turn them for the present, I'll see to it in a day or two.—Hendricks, you harness the horses, we will try to get a load of that corn in before dinner."

In about half an hour, during which time Messrs. Butler and Holmes had been employed in splicing the cradle finger, Hendricks came to Butler, and asked, "where is the harness for the off horse?"

"Oh, I let Finkle have it last night. I didn't know as we should want it to-day. Isn't there something else you can do to-day?"

"Yes, there is enough to do, if a body could ever get at it. There he comes with the harness. You are sure you haven't lost any of the linch pins?"

"I guess not."

"Well, it may be," said Hendricks to himself, "that some of that corn will be saved after all."

The reader has had a specimen of the mode of proceeding on Mr. Butler's farm, and will be enabled to form a pretty shrewd guess why it was that Mr. Butler, who had an excellent farm and who was always busy about something, was not "deemed and taken" by his neighbors to be a fore-handed man.

Hendricks, with the aid of Saul, succeeded in getting in most of the corn to which allusion has been made, so that Mr. Benton's cows came home the next day, which was the Sabbath, much less well filled than ordinary.

On Monday morning Hendricks was out by daylight, and at work when Saul made his appearance, which was not till he had given the sun due precedence. Hendricks informed him that a new leaf was to be turned over. "Things about the place are going to be done this week as they ought to be done," said he.

"I'm agreed," said Saul, who was quite willing to work, but wished very much to be relieved from the responsibility of directing his own movements.

"Mr. Butler," said John after breakfast, "has that axe come to light yet?"

"I haven't seen it."

"Here it is," said Lizzy, "I found it in the grass in the garden."

"And took care of it like a sensible body," said John, taking the axe from her hand, "Thankee."

The compliment was not a very polished one, but it brought over her beautiful countenance a blush which she hastened into the pantry to conceal.

"Now," said he, "if you and Saul will go to those potatoes, I will put that fence in a shape that will keep Hyde's cattle out of that meadow for some time I guess."

"Hyde ought to put up part of it," said Butler.

"I know he had, but he will never do it; you might as well try to get a hen to do a sum in the rule of three, as to get him to do anything worth while. Come let us have all those potatoes in, and that fence up before sunset."

"If we get all the potatoes in, it is not much matter about the fence."

"What is the reason it isn't?" Who wants the cattle making mortar of the meadow? Come on."

They got into the wagon which had been brought to the door before breakfast, and Hendricks drove off at a rapid rate, making a great clattering of the loose boards in the wagon, and rendering it somewhat difficult for Mr. Butler and Saul to keep themselves, or rather the board on which they sat, in place.

"What has got into John?" said Mrs. Butler, pausing from her efforts over the butter bowl, and watching the rapidly disappearing wagon.

"I don't know," said Lizzy, softly. Now she had better not have made any reply to the question, for it was not asked with any expectation of a reply. I say she had better not have answered it, for I am not sure but that she strained the truth a little in so doing. Some passages which had taken place between John and herself as they came home from meeting together on Sabbath evening, and sat in the "front room" together, till the roosters crowed, were in fact the causes of the turning over of the new leaf in the management of the farm.

Before night the fence was put up, in the most substantial manner, and the potatoes all put in the cellar.

The next morning when they were all at breakfast, John inquired, "Is Holmes to work for you to-day?"

He promised to come and do what he could towards finishing the buckwheat. He thinks it will take him a day and a half to finish cradling it."

"Well, you don't want him to-day. Send the cradle home, and tell him it is cradled."

"Cradled! who did it?" "I did it."

"When?" "This morning."

The look of astonishment and admiration with which Mr. Butler regarded John, was not unobserved by Lizzy, and led her to meditate on the propriety of another retreat to the pantry. She adopted, however, the expedient of holding a coffee cup to her lips for a very unnecessary length of time.

"What shall we go at to-day after we have shocked up the buckwheat?" said Hendricks.

"I don't know; what do you think we had best do?"

"Have the rye in where we took the corn off."

"Well, we will go at that, then."

In like manner John's advice was asked daily and followed; so that before winter set in, the farm presented a very different aspect from that which it usually wore at that time. Commonly, some potatoes were frozen up, and some portion of the intended sowing left undone, in consequence of the frost overtaking the plow. But now, every crop was secured, the grain sown, and up quite green, the house banked, and quite a "string of stone wall" made. That the corn was all husked in season, might have been owing to the fact, that the turning over the new leaf had inspired the family with such a spirit of industry, that Lizzy had joined them in their evening huskings, and took her seat near John, that he might break off such of the ears as were beyond her strength. It happened on one or two occasions that these two continued their labors long after Saul and his father had gone to bed.

In the course of time it came to this, that Mr. Butler used to ask John what he was a going to do, as though his right to direct operations was unquestionable. For example, one morning John had a stone bank, with several cross bars in it, at the door.

"What are you going to do?" said Mr. Butler.

"I am going to build a stone wall, on the east side of the meadow. The ground is high enough there for a wall to stand, and there are stone enough on the knoll there which ought to come out to make it."

Mr. Butler made no reply, but together with Saul went to digging stone.

"This looks like a new farm," said Mr. George one day to his neighbor, as they rode by Mr. Butler's house.

"Yes," replied his neighbor, "there is a new hand at the bellows."

"Does Hendricks work it on shares?"

"No, he works by the month."

"Does he? What makes him drive on so?"

"I don't know for certain, but I guess Butler's daughter is at the bottom of it."

When winter set in, Saul, though he was a good boy to work, felt a desire to have a little more furniture in the upper story, asked leave to go to the Center to school. "Uncle Zeb says he will board me if I'll come."

"I don't see how I can spare you. We must build in the spring, and we have all the timber to get out, and logs to get to the mill," said Mr. Butler.

Saul looked rather down hearted.

"You can go," said John, who was sitting before the blazing fire, between Saul and Lizzy. "I'm a going to stay, that is, if they will let me. I tell you what it is, turning to Mr. Butler, if you will give me *this* crutler, laying his hand on Lizzy's arm, I'll stay and work for you at any lay you choose."

Lizzy turned very red, but neither ran for the pantry, or pushed away John's hand.

"Well," said Mr. Butler, who had recently seen what things were coming to, "that must be pretty much as you and she can agree, musn't it mother?"

"I guess so," said Mrs. Butler, dropping several stitches in a stocking she was knitting for John.

"There won't be much difficulty about it then, I guess," said John. "Saul must go to school. He may go to college if he has a mind. I can get his support out of the farm without hurting any body, I reckon." Then turning to Lizzy, he said, "The road is good, and Jack wants to stir himself, and I want to go over to mother's. Suppose you just hop into the wagon and ride over with me."

Lizzy looked towards her mother, and rose up and went to "put on her things." The horse was soon at the door, and Lizzy was soon in the wagon, and the wagon was soon at John's mother's, and John's mother was soon introduced to Lizzy, who soon became her daughter-in-law, that is to say, on New Year's eve.

## Yates County Agricultural Society.

THE annexed preamble and resolutions, adopted at a recent meeting of the Yates Co. Agricultural Society, embody some excellent ideas and suggestions:

WHEREAS, it is conceded by all classes that the science of agriculture is, of all subjects, the most interesting, and, indeed, absolutely necessary to the existence of the human family; therefore it should claim the greater share of their attention. It is a self-evident truth that in union there is strength, and that by associated action, the standard of agriculture may be very much advanced among us, not only in theory, but in attaining to more perfect and certain results in practical farming than we have yet aspired to.—Knowledge, the motive power of every science, must be brought to bear upon this subject. This can only be done in the science of agriculture by experiments—these must be extensive, and carefully and accurately compared until effects can be traced to their causes. Agricultural knowledge can in no way be so well disseminated and experiments so well compared as by agricultural societies.—Therefore.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Yates County Agricultural Society should, as a matter of vital interest to us, be sustained; and that it would become a large proportion of the farmers of Yates, to throw aside the appellation, so often used by them, of "your society," and make it *their own*, lending it their cordial support.

Resolved, That we consider it advisable to hold our next annual Fair two days—the first to be set apart for the exhibition of Stock, Farm Implements, &c., and, upon which all articles may be brought in; the last for the plowing match, the hearing of the reports of committees, the address, &c. The intervening evening may be profitably spent in holding an agricultural talk.

Resolved, That at each annual meeting, members be appointed to attend the Agricultural Fairs of the adjoining counties, two members to each, in order to collect such information as may be for the benefit of this Society.

Resolved, That our neighbors of the adjoining counties be requested to visit us at our Fair; and to extend their invitation to counties adjoining them, so that a chain may be formed between the several agricultural societies of the State.

Resolved, That we request the Legislature to continue the appropriations to the several Agricultural Societies throughout the State.

Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolutions be published in the county papers, the Genesee Farmer, and Cultivator.

CHARLES LEE, President.

ARTEMUS BIGELOW, Secretary.

## Billious Colic.

THE following recipe we are assured is a certain remedy for that distressing disease, as it has never been known to fail in a single instance:

"Take, say a fourth of a pound, of chewing tobacco, tear it well to pieces, and put it into a vessel and pour on to it a sufficiency of boiling water to moisten and swell the leaves, then lay it on a cloth and apply it to the seat of the pain." Relief will be obtained in less than fifteen minutes.—*Maine Farmer*.

OUR friend Dr. HOLMES should be cautious how he encourages the application of tobacco juice to the bowels, or other parts of the human system. We have used it to aid in the reduction of a strangulated hernia, when the absorption of the poison through the skin over the abdomen produced bad symptoms. Medical books abound in cases where persons have suffered severely by the absorption of a decoction of "chewing tobacco." It is a powerful anodyne—allayer of pain—but should be used with caution.



## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

### The New Year.

"We take no note of time but from its loss."

THE advent of a *new year* can hardly fail to incline the most unreflecting minds, even in these busy "progressive" days, to moralize—to review the past, and plan and project for the future. It were well indeed if every man, whatever might be his situation or pursuit in life, would do so. The present is never truly estimated. In the past, only, can we see things in their proper light: "we take no note of time but from its loss." So we should pause a moment now, at the commencement of a new year, and make a sort of retrospect of the one we have just terminated.

In relation to Horticultural matters, to which alone it is our purpose to allude here, let us ask ourselves if we have taken our proper part in the great work of improvement that is going on around us, with such astonishing rapidity and happy results. Whether we have, as far as our means permitted us, enriched our Gardens and Orchards with the most valuable fruits that have been brought to notice—added to our homes the comforts and embellishments of trees, shrubs, and flowers—availed ourselves of the vast improvements in the modern construction of implements and modes of culture; or whether we have comparatively neglected all these things—planted one tree where we should have planted twenty—allowed weeds to grow up around our doors and windows, instead of flowers—and without reading or study rolled along, with time, in our old way, with our old notions and prejudices buckled tightly on, like a coat of mail, preventing a new idea from entering our head, or our recognising in any improvement but an "innovation" or a "humbug."

These may not prove unprofitable reflections to any of us. We rejoice that there are but a few, comparatively, that have been altogether dead to progress in rural matters; but there is yet a vast number who have done much less than

they ought to have done, or might be expected of them. The aggregate advancement which this country has made, within a short period, astonishes the world; but when we come to investigate the subject somewhat in detail, we cannot avoid the conclusion that there is yet much to be done—that we have in fact but started. Sitting at home and reading the accounts of Agricultural and Horticultural societies, and the progress of gardening in every part of the country, we are sometimes half inclined to imagine the whole country a garden, as it were, where every dwelling had its fruit and its flower gardens; but let us go abroad into the country among the farmers and we will find, at this day, the largest proportion without either. We have traveled through a portion of some eight or ten States of the Union the past summer, in the best and worst cultivated portions, and we know this to be the case throughout.

The want of *leisure* is urged in a multitude of cases; but a farmer might as well say that he had no leisure to cultivate his farm, as his orchard or garden—both are indispensable to comfortable life, and are highly remunerative; and as to *ornament*, a few days work during the season with a little taste would plant and keep a few trees, shrubs, and flowers around a dwelling that would make it a paradise in comparison. A want of *knowledge* is urged by thousands, and why? Are books scarce and dear? In no country in the world are they so cheap or plenty.

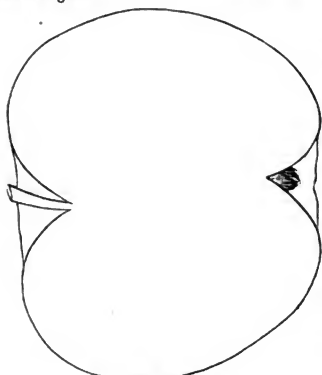
We allude to these things now, not in a spirit of fault finding, or to depreciate the progress we have made and are making. By no means.—We rejoice that such a spirit of improvement pervades the community in relation to gardening; but we wish to see that spirit manifested more generally out from cities and villages among the actual tillers of the soil. If the merchant, artisan, or laborer, confined in their offices or workshops from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., can have their fruit gardens and tasteful "door yards," why can not the farmer, whose business is with the soil and its products, and who has all the facilities, and ought to possess the requisite knowledge, for the culture of Fruits and Flowers?

Now, at the commencement of the new year let us urge upon young farmers more particularly, whose habits, tastes, and opinions are not completely fixed and unchangeable—who are full of hope and energy, and should aim at keeping pace with the spirit of their age and country—to be active in these matters. With the study of the science and practice of Agriculture, their profession, let them mingle the science and art of gardening, that their homes may be homes of comfort and taste, and the aggregate wealth and prosperity of their country augmented, and its surface beautified.

If the counsel be good, no matter who gave it.

### Norton's Melon Apple.

This delicious winter apple, that now begins to attract some attention, was noticed and described by ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, three years ago, in the Albany Cultivator; also in the Boston Cultivator of same date—the same period at which the "Northern Spy" was first publicly noticed. We copy the description of the "Melon" then given, which, after five years acquaintance with the fruit, with abundant opportunity of seeing and using it every year, we think, is perfectly accurate as far as it goes.



Norton's Melon. (Fig. 6.)

"Norton's Melon.—This is an apple entirely new to us, and which we strongly suspect is a native. We found it in the same neighborhood where the "spy" originated. We are informed that it has been cultivated in that vicinity for a great number of years, but have not been able to trace its origin satisfactorily. It is a great bearer, and is esteemed in Bloomfield, one of the very best table apples they have, for fall and winter use; to our taste it is a *first rate* fruit, and eminently worthy of cultivation.

It is commonly called the "Melon" Apple, from its excessiveness: we have added "Norton's" to distinguish it more particularly, having received it from a gentleman by that name, (Major REUBEN NORTON, of Bloomfield.) It is about medium size. *Form*, inclining to conical, and slightly ribbed. *Stem* one half to three quarters of an inch in length, in a pretty deep hollow. *Calyx* usually closed, and set in a smooth regular basin of considerable depth. *Skin* smooth and glossy, exceedingly thin, and of light red color, with stripes and blotches of crimson next to the sun, and of a pale delicate flesh color in the shade. *Flesh* white as snow, tender, breaking, fine flavored, and sprightly; juice very abundant, as much so as in a luscious peach. In use from November to April."

This fruit has lately been described in Hovey's Magazine, and it is there stated to be "*ripe in September or October.*" This is an error, as we have had them from Bloomfield in the middle of March, in the highest perfection.

Mr. HOVEY says:—"It is, in our opinion, very superior, with a flesh remarkably tender

and juicy, and a flavor strongly partaking of the Melon from whence probably its name. It is a large fruit,\* and of a peculiarly bright and handsome appearance. It is in some respects like the 'Northern Spy,' and comes from the same source, as will be seen by Mr. Smith's letter which we copy."

Mr. SMITH says, in the letter alluded to, addressed to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:—"I take the liberty of forwarding to thy address a few specimens of an apple known here as the 'Water Melon,' though noticed in a Rochester Nurseryman's Catalogue, as 'Norton's Melon,' for what reason, I am not informed."

Mr. SMITH, it appears, was not aware of the description of this fruit, three years ago in the leading journal in the state devoted in any degree, to pomological matter—otherwise he would have sent the fruit under the name then given, being a perfectly proper and appropriate one. "Water Melon" is the name of another excellent variety of apple which has been cultivated around Rochester upwards of thirty years. We have sent specimens at various times, to eastern fruit growers, to identify it if possible, supposing it might be an old variety, but in vain. It may yet, however, prove to be so; but until then, it must, under the rules of Pomology which we publish in this paper, and to which we solicit the careful attention of fruit growers, retain the name of Morton's Melon.

\* It is not a large fruit. Mr. Hovey's outline is the size of rare specimens.

FRIEND EARLE of the New England Farmer is somewhat alarmed lest some of his constituents should "be disposed to go extensively into the cultivation of Swan's Orange or Onondaga Pear, before its character is fully settled." He says, "This is probably one of the varieties which are usually of ordinary quality, but which by extra cultivation in a peculiarly favorable season may be made very fine."

The facts, allow us to say, after seven years culture and acquaintance with this fruit, are just the reverse. The cultivators of Western New York know that, since it has been brought to notice, it has not failed to produce fruit of the first quality, and that in all sorts of seasons and with ordinary culture. Now and again a specimen may be wanting in flavor, and so will it be with any, and particularly after being packed and sent a journey after they are ripe—as those sent east the past season have been.

While at Boston, last fall, we put in our trunk a dozen or two of Andrews, in the finest eating order, and when we arrived at Rochester their flavor was entirely gone. So has it been with specimens sent us from Salem and other places. *Fondante d'Automne, Paradis d'Automne, Dix*, and others, of the first quality, were as insipid as water; so that there is not the least reliance to be placed upon judgment formed in such cases.

The temperature in which ripe and ripening fruits are placed in, has a great effect on the flavor. Cold and moisture will, in many cases, destroy it completely. We know that the finest peaches become sour in rainy, cold weather.

TOMATO.—It appears by a communication of E. Whittlesey, published two years since in the Western Reserve Magazine, that the tomato has been used in some part of Illinois, and in the neighborhood of Vincennes, for more than fifty years.

Hx that hath more knowledge than judgment, oftener benefits others than himself.

### The New Japan Lilies.

THESE Lilies are, we think, without exception, the richest floral gems that modern zeal and research after novelty has brought to notice. Combining the most striking and beautiful combination of colors, with an exquisite perfume, and at the same time being of the most easy cultivation, either in the open border, or in pots in the house, they must become universal favorites. In the winter of 1846 we obtained from Col. WILDER, of Boston, the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who has the finest collection in this country, a few bulbs of several species, (*album*, *punctatum*, and several of his own *hybrids*), and although the bulbs were small, and had made some growth when they were taken out of the pots and sent us, yet we had a splendid show of flowers in July and August. The novelty and beauty of these flowers excited the surprise and admiration of all who saw them, and has done something towards introducing them in this section. The high price of the bulbs as yet prevent many from purchasing; but, being easily propagated, in a variety of ways, and from the competition that exists among commercial growers, we may expect the price, in a few years to be greatly reduced. The following excellent remarks on their character and culture, from the pen of Col. WILDER, appeared in the first number of the current volume of the *Horticulturist*:

THE LILY, from time immemorial, has been the theme of the poet, and the subject of sweet allusions by men of taste and learning; frequently and beautifully is it referred to in the Scriptures, for its exquisite fragrance and loveliness, and for *magnificence*, Divine authority has declared "that SOLOMON, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

It is not my purpose, at present, to inquire whether the species or variety thus sublimely spoken of, was the *Lily of the Valley*, belonging to the genus *Convallaria*, as some have supposed; the *Lilium candidum*, of Pliny, or the splendid tribe with which this chapter is introduced to the notice of your readers.

Of the many remarkable plants imported into Europe, within the last half century, few can claim such a pre-eminence for beauty as the Lilies discovered by Dr. VON SIEBOLD, during his researches in Japan, in the years 1831 to 1833; and it is no exaggeration to state, that none have since been introduced, more deservedly popular, or more highly attractive.

Dr. VON SIEBOLD informs us, in his *Flora Japonica*, that he brought with him from Japan, more than twenty kinds of Lilies, the most conspicuous of which, however, are the *Lilium speciosum*, (sometimes called *rubrum*), the *L. lancifolium album*, and the *L. lancifolium puncta-*

*tum*, or *roseum*. All these have reflexed petals, and may be briefly described as follows:

#### LILIAM SPECIOSUM.

*Showy Crimson Japan Lily.*

Flower, ground color, clear rose, shading to white, covered with numerous projections of bright crimson, and which gives it the appearance, as Dr. LINDLEY remarks, of being "all rugged, with rubies and garnets and crystal points;" a plant of two to three feet in height.

#### LILIAM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM.

*White Lance-leaved Lily.*

Flower, pure virgin white, crested with the same peculiar projections as the former species, but these are without color, and which may be compared to frost work and snowy stalactites; grows to the height of three or four feet.

#### LILIAM LANCIFOLIUM PUNCTATUM, OR ROSEUM.

*Spotted Lance-leaved Lily.*

Flower large, white; the petals studded with pale rose or blush projections, and beautifully spotted with rose-color. The plant is of more robust habit than either of the sorts named above, often attaining to the height of four or five feet.

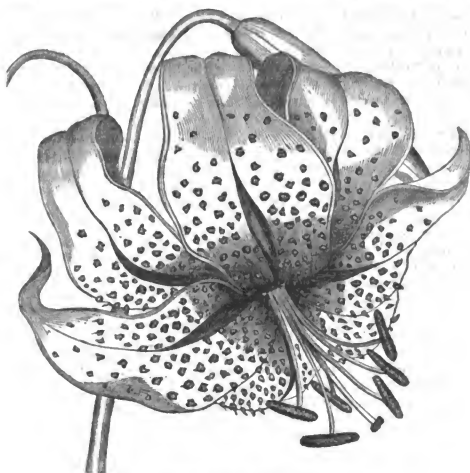
The virgin whiteness of the *album*, the *roseate* leopard-like spotting of the *punctatum*, and the jewel-like brilliancy of the *speciosum*, all redolent with the fragrance of Arabian spices, will ever render these, objects of especial favor and admiration, and place them among the very choicest plants of the conservatory or flower garden.

*Hybrids*.—The strong development of the stamens and pistils of the Lily tribe, almost directly invites the skill of the cultivator to cross impregnations. A multitude of seedlings have been produced in this way, from these Japan Lilies. In my own collection, I have now about 150 in bud, from which it is hoped some good and distinct varieties may be obtained. Of the seedlings that have already bloomed, those raised from *L. speciosum*, fertilized by *L. L. Album*, and from *L. L. album*, by *L. speciosum*, have been almost identical in character with the former red species, varying only in the petals displaying a clearer delineation of the white. All efforts to interbreed these with *Lilium candidum*, (common white Lily,) *L. tigrinum*, *L. Philadelphicum*, *L. superbum*, and *L. Canadense*, have proved abortive.

*Soil*.—In cultivating these new Lilies, the following soil will be found thoroughly adapted: Two parts from an old hot-bed, composed of leaves and horse manure, at least two years old; one part rotten sods, or any good mellow loam; one part sandy peat; [if not sandy it will be well to add a little sand.]

*Potting and shifting the bulbs*.—About the middle of January, these will commence vegetating, when they should be potted in small pots, repotting or shifting them to a larger size every two months, or as often as the pots are filled with





LILIUM SPECIOSUM. (FIG. 7.)

roots—always remembering that perfect drainage, and plenty of it, are indispensable to success.

**Propagation.**—By seeds, which are obtained in abundance in this climate, if the pistils are fertilized. These should be sown as soon as ripe, in shallow pans, in which they may remain for one or two years; they should then be transferred to six inch pots, four to six bulbs around the edges of the same—and finally, singly, in pots for flowering.

**By offsets and by young bulbs.**—These are formed at the crown of the old bulb, and also at the axils of the leaves. Their growth is accelerated by the placing of pieces of peat around the stem.

By scales, from the outside of the bulb, potted in peat and sand, and subjected to a slight heat; these do not vegetate rapidly, but eventually make good bulbs, and those scales may be divided longitudinally into two or three parts with the knife, each one of which will form at the bottom a new plant.

**Hardiness and adaptation to the open ground.**—That the Japan Lillies and their offspring, may become tenants of our gardens, and sufficiently hardy to endure our climate, is much to be desired. The scarcity and high price of them have, until recently, been a hindrance to much experience in this respect. I can, however, state some facts, which give great reason

to expect that they or their hybrids will prove so. Soon after the introduction of the *L. speciosum*, a bulb stood the winter perfectly well, protected only by a pot, in the garden of a gentleman in this city—and I learn that one of the same sort has, for two or three years, remained uninjured in a garden in the city of New York. My own experience is quite encouraging. Eighteen bulbs were planted in the open ground last November, in a bed of Tree Pæonias, between the rows; these were covered with four inches of peat, and when the ground closed up, about the same depth of sea-weed was added to the covering; every bulb is alive, and now making vigorous growth. It is sufficiently evident, that if the Japan Lillies prove hardy, their culture in the open ground, and in a deep rich border, will be of the easiest description.

**General treatment.**—I am now supposing the course of in-door culture. The dormant bulbs having been potted, they should be placed in a forcing pit, with a little gentle heat, removing them as near to the light as possible, as soon as the leaves begin to unfold themselves; water must be given sparingly during the first period of growth, or until new roots have been formed; after which, it may be administered plentifully whenever the surface of the soil becomes dry, remembering the good old rule that the supply of water must always be in proportion to the supply of solar light.

A flue in the green-house will do very well, provided the pots are kept constantly moist. In the early stages of their growth, a warm, humid atmosphere is particularly favorable to a vigorous start; this will be seen by the mesh of white roots emitted on the surface of the soil, and which, with those below, are the greedy recipients of any reasonable quantity of richness that may be administered in the form of liquid manure or guano; under these influences and judicious shiftings of the bulbs to larger pots, the luxuriance is truly astonishing, strong bulbs throwing up thick, robust stems of three or four feet, covered with a dense white bloom, alike significant of the adaptation of the soil and temperature in which they delight to revel.

When the flower buds are developed, the Lilies should be removed to the temperature of the green-house, the nearer the light the better. The bloom being past, the plants should be watered more sparingly, and when a disposition for dormancy is evinced, by the waning yellow foliage, this may be entirely dispensed with—the stalks cut down, the pots removed to the potting bed, or a place where they are dry or protected against frost, there to remain until the appropriate season for recommencing operations. In this state of rest, the bulbs should not be taken out of the pots, but it is well to examine them once a month, and if very dry, give them a careful watering. Of the ultimate hardness and adaption of the Japan Lilies and their offspring to our gardens, I intend to satisfy myself, by experiments, the ensuing year.

Yours, M. P. WILDER.

### The Rules of American Pomology.

POMOLOGY, as far back as we can remember, has been one of the most confused and unintelligible of all subjects—perplexing alike to the professional and amateur cultivator. It would be difficult indeed to estimate the amount of vexatious disappointment, and the actual hindrance which has resulted from this confusion. During the past few years a great degree of increased attention and interest has been excited on the subject of fruit culture, out of which an active rivalry has grown up in the production of *new* varieties. This has induced many uninformed persons to herald forth, through some channel or other, old well known varieties as new and rare productions of wonderful merits, with new and high sounding names. This evil has latterly become so extensive as to be no longer tolerable. Every issue of an Agricultural or Horticultural journal would announce some new sort, that in a few weeks or months would prove an old common variety. But a short time ago the *Yellow Bellflower* was sent us, by a well meaning, tasteless amateur, as a new and fine fruit named “Excelsior;” and but a few months ago the *Summer*

*Bonchretien* Pear, and the *Green Gage* Plum—two of the oldest and most geneally known fruits of their class among all the varieties cultivated either in Europe or America—were, by zealous, ill-informed persons, published as *new* varieties under new names, in one of the leading journals.

Surely such evils in relation to a subject so interesting to a very large portion of the people of this country, needed a reform—and right heartily do we rejoice that a reform is in a fair way of being made. What reason is there why the introduction of new fruits should not be treated with the same exactness, and be submitted to rules and tests as are new discoveries in other sciences, and improvements in the arts? This has at length become the general and settled conviction of all who have given serious attention to the subject, and who wish to see the science of Pomology placed on such a basis as will enable it to claim its proper rank among sciences. To this end a grand step has been taken by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—the most enlightened and influential institution of the kind in America—in the adoption of a code of rules which we think cannot fail to secure, after a time, uniformity and accuracy in nomenclature, prevent the introduction of old or indifferent fruits as new ones, and guard generally against the evils to which we have alluded.

The Societies of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and some other places, have already adopted these rules, and we have no doubt but that every society in the country will, in a short time. The Rules are as follows:

1. No new seedling fruit shall be entitled to a name, or to pomological recommendation, which is not at least equal if not superior to any similar varieties of the first rank already known; or which, if only of second rate flavor, is so decidedly superior in vigor, hardness, or productiveness, to varieties of the same character already known, as to render it well worthy of cultivation.
2. The originator, first grower, or he who first makes known a new native variety of merit, shall be entitled to suggest a name for such variety, which name, if a suitable one, (i. e. coming within the rules of nomenclature,) shall be adopted by the writer describing the fruit for the first time. But if the name proposed is inappropriate, or does not come within the rules, then the describer shall be at liberty to give a name.
3. No new native fruit shall be considered as named until the same has been accurately described, in pomological terms, by some competent person conversant with existing varieties, some pomologist of reputation, or the standing fruit committee of some established horticultural society.
4. The description shall embrace the following particulars: 1st. The form and exterior color, the texture and color of the flesh, and the flavor of the fruit, with the addition in stone fruits, of the size of the stone, adherence or non-adherence of the flesh, form of the suture, and the hollow at the stem; and in kernel fruits, of the size of the core and seeds, the length, position, and insertion of the stalk, and form of the eye. In pines, the form of the leaf bundles and size of blossoms; in grapes, the form of the bunches; and in strawberries, the character of the blossoms, whether staminate or pistillate; and also where there is any marked character in the foliage, growth of the young wood, or bearing tree, the same shall be given.
5. The name of the new variety shall not be considered as established until the description shall have been published in at least one horticultural or one agricultural journal, having the largest circulation in the country, or some pomological

logical work of large circulation, and acknowledged standard character.

6. In giving names to newly originated varieties, all harsh, vulgar, or inelegant names shall be avoided, such as "Sheepnose," "Hogpen," etc.

7. No new names shall be given which consist of more than two words, excepting only when the originator's name is added.

[Thus all unnecessarily long titles, such as "New Large Black Bigarreau," "Beurre gris d'Hiver nouveau," will be avoided.]

8. Characteristic names, or those in some way descriptive of the qualities, origin, or habit of fruit or tree, shall be preferred. They may be either of intrinsic properties, as "Golden Sweeting," "Downer's Late," etc.; or of local origin, as "Newtown Pippin," "Hudson Gage," of the season of ripening, as "Early Scarlet," "Frost Gage," of the form and color, as "Golden Drop," "Blue Pearmain," or which commemorate a particular era, place, or person, as "Tippecanoe," "La Grange," "Baldwin," or any other titles which may be significantly applied.

9. All superfluous terms shall be avoided; thus, instead of "Thompson's Seedling Beurre," it is better to say "Thompson's Beurre," or simply "Thompson's Pear."

10. Before giving a name to a new fruit, its qualities should be decided by at least two seasons' experience; and no new fruit can be safely recommended for general cultivation, until the same has been tested and found valuable in more than one locality.

11. When two persons have named or described a new native fruit, then the name and description first published, if according to the rules herein indicated, shall have priority.

12. No person introducing new fruits from abroad, shall be allowed to re-christen the same, or give them his own name; but shall submit the same to some competent pomologist to ascertain the true name.

13. In deciding the names of fruits already described, the latest edition of the "Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society" shall be considered the standard European authority, and the latest edition of Downing's "Fruits and Fruit trees of America" the standard American authority.

### Fruit Culture.

WE have been favored with a communication touching upon various branches of Fruit Culture, by a practical fruit grower, who has done some service in introducing to his neighborhood fine varieties of fruit—Mr. STEPHEN HARRIS, of Canandaigua. At present we give but an extract below—reserving that portion on budding, &c., till a more seasonable period:

"I have often asked myself and others why it is that the fruit growing interests are so much neglected in some parts of the country. It appears to me it arises mainly from carelessness, or a mistaken notion in reference to financial interests. For, not only does the cultivation of good fruit afford much pleasure, and its use promote the health of a family, but will as amply repay the little outlay of time and money as most other kinds of husbandry. But to make this business profitable, persons need, as in other pursuits, to exercise some little patience. Here, however, is the difficulty: many 'cannot bear the idea,' as they say, 'of waiting several years' before they can realize the fruit of their labor. But, by proper attention to other farming interests, they may receive a reasonable income, and under ordinary circumstances, find opportunities of bestowing much labor, each year, on the cultivation of fruit, and by which means they may soon have a quantity of the best in the country,

fit for any market, which will yield them a rich remuneration for all their expenses. Again, the notion that few only can learn properly to cultivate fruit, is a mistake; for those who can easily familiarize themselves with other parts of husbandry, can as readily learn this—the work is very simple.

"What is more pleasant to the farmer than for him to take his friends through the finely cultivated fruit gardens, and have them see and taste the almost endless varieties, at such times as each in their order are suited to the taste? We will introduce them first to the well arranged rows of cherry trees, with fruit ripe and nice, commencing with the fine May Biggareau, at a time when one unacquainted with them would hardly think them out of blossom; from thence, down through to the Tartarians, Eltons, Yellow Spanish, White Hearts, and August Bigarreau. We come next to the different classes of Apricots—the Breda, Black, Large Early Moorpark, Musk, Orange, Scuylers, &c., all of which are about one month in ripening, and are, I think, the finest quality of early fruit, which often demands a price of four dollars per bushel. Soon in our wanderings we stand among the trees of choicest plums, some of which are, the Washington; Bolmar; Orleans; Golden Drop; Imperial Gage, Red, Yellow, and White Egg Plums; and the Purple Gage, excellent for drying—all of which will sufficiently recommend themselves to the sight and taste when once brought within the reach of these senses. But we will not stop here, for there are others more healthy and richly flavored; and of this class are the peaches, which, among other qualities they possess, are ever to be prized for their variety, and the length of time they may be enjoyed, being some three months in ripening; but the great value of the peach is so well known that farther description is unnecessary. Besides all the above named, there are the pears, growing high above most others, as if to express their superior quality, which make them worthy to grace a royal banquet.

"Perchance now our friends are weary, and we retire with them to the arbor, cool and refreshing, thickly shaded with the verdent foliage, and weaving vines of the grape, with purple and golden clusters protruding through the lattice, the peculiar taste of which, is suited to revive the lapsed energies, and give a pleasure to this place of retirement. And now, while the merry warbling of the feathered songsters with the hum of the industrious bees are borne to the ears, and the balmy breezes from aromatic shrubbery and flowers are inhaled, the mind is filled with wonder and delight in contemplating the munificent exhibitions of Providence, to make the abode of man pleasant in the earth."

A NOTICE of the colored edition of DOWNING'S "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," prepared for this number, is unavoidably deferred until next month.

## Answers to Correspondents.

## TILLOTSON PEACH.—THORNS.

MR. P. BARRY—*Dear Sir*: I take the liberty of proposing to you the following queries, which I hope either you or some of the Horticultural contributors to your valuable paper will please answer, viz: What rank does the *Early Tillotson* peach take among other early varieties? How much earlier does it ripen than the *Early York* and the common *Red Rarissime* of the country? Where can the *Crataegus crus galli*—the thorn recommended in the August number of your paper—be obtained?

I wish you would examine and let me know the names of the apples I send you.

By answering the above queries you will oblige a subscriber.

A. W. WHELOCK.

Leicester, Oct., 1847.

THE *Tillotson* Peach was introduced to general notice, we believe, by JOHN J. THOMAS, of Macedon, through whose commendation mainly it has for a few years past been considered the *very best early peach*—ripening two weeks before the *Early York*. We had it bear the past season in our own grounds; but the tree was in a crowded situation, and the season was unfavorable for ripening early varieties. We had Cole's *Early Red* and *Early Purple* of this region ripe before it. It will ripen in good seasons here early in August, while the *Early York* and *Red Rarissime* ripen the latter end of that month.

We have been lately informed by a person who has bestowed much attention to the comparison of fruits raised in different parts of the country, that our *Early Purple* is the true *Early York* of DOWNING; and that our *Early York* is the *Large Early York* of New Jersey; that the *Honest John* of some growers here, an early yellow peach, is not known elsewhere by that name, but that the *Honest John* of New Jersey is our *Early Purple*, or the true *Early York*. There is confusion, existing undoubtedly in regard to the names of these varieties, (*Early York* and *Early Purple*), which we hope another season will clear up. We have also heard doubts expressed about the *Tillotson* being a distinct sort. It may possibly prove synonymous with some old sort, but we are inclined to think not.

We presume the *Crataegus crus galli* might be obtained at some of the nurseries, and may be found growing in the woods and fields abundantly throughout the country. It usually forms a low flat headed tree, with small scarlet fruit, which ripen in September and October. It is easily distinguished from the yellow fruited thorn, which is somewhat similar in habit, but not near so showy either in flower or fruit.

Of the apples sent several are quite new to us; and, although good, are not equal to other well known standard sorts. No. 1, Yellow Bellflower, a fine fruit; No. 2, Streaked Gilliflower, large and showy, but dry and poor; No. 4, Porter; No. 6 we suppose to be *Winter Pearmain*, quite distinct from the *Wine*, which you say it has been called by your committee; Nos. 14 and 16, both *Esopus Spitzenberg*; No. 17, *Baldwin*; No. 18, *Vandevere*. The others unknown. No. 7 is not the *Maiden's Blush*; has the same handsome coloring, but more round in form, will keep longer, and is quite as good. No. 9, which you call a first rate fall sweet, is not, to our taste, equal to No. 12, *Chillicothe Sweet*, or No. 13, *Red "Pumpkin Sweet"* (?) No. 10 is a large, fine, productive apple, cultivated by many as the 20 ounce pippin; No. 11, *Groveland Russet Seedling*, is a high flavored rich little fruit, resembling the old *Nonpareil*.

## ADVANTAGES OF FALL PLANTING.

J. S., *Collins*. We have, in previous numbers of this paper, alluded to the advantages of fall planting—which are, that if planted early in the fall, say middle or latter end of October, the trees get fixed comfortably in their new position, the earth is settled around them, and in many cases they will have emitted new rootlets before winter. When spring comes they are ready to start and will grow vigorously under favorable circumstances; whereas, in spring planting, trees are not generally moved until the sap is partially in motion, and then the check is more severely felt, so that they do not usually recover in time to make any considerable growth that season, and more particularly if dry weather sets in during May, as not unfrequently happens. It is easy to guard against their being misplaced by

"frequent freezing and thawing," by simply throwing up a hillock of earth around the base of the tree to the height of 12 or 18 inches, which can be leveled down in the spring. This has been illustrated in our last volume.

We never advise fall planting, even of *hardy* trees, in wet clayey soils, or in very cold situations in the more northern sections of this country, or Canada, where they would be subjected to extreme degrees of frost likely to kill the tops.

B. W. S., *Raisin, Mich.* *Mountain Ash*.—The berries should be gathered in autumn as soon as ripe; the seeds immediately washed out of the pulp and sowed in light mellow soil, with a covering of an inch and a half or two inches deep. They will, as a general thing, vegetate freely the following spring. They will do so, with more certainty, however, if soaked an hour or two in hot water before washing out.

*Pine, Spruce, White Cedar, Arbor Vita, &c.*—The cones of all these should be gathered in the autumn, and kept for a while in a dry place, when the seeds will come out easily. They should be sown in the spring in a light, mellow, well prepared soil. The beds should be made as smooth as possible before the seed is sown, and the covering should be finely pulverised and not over half an inch to an inch in depth. As soon as the seed begins to vegetate, the beds, if not in a shaded cool situation, on the north side of a tight fence or a belt of trees, should be carefully shaded during mid-day, as our hot sun burns off the young plants as soon as they appear above ground. They will also require careful watering in dry weather.

The raising of the pine family from seed, in the cool moist climate of England and Scotland, requires an experienced hand, being considered one of the nicest operations of nursery culture. Our frequent drouths and powerful solar heat render it much more difficult here; and it is, in our opinion, doubtful whether it will ever be successfully practised on a large scale. It has not yet, to our knowledge, been attempted; but very good success may be had with small beds, managed according to the above method. The plants may remain in the seed bed two years before transplanting; if too close, a portion may be thinned out after the first season's growth. A covering of leaves will be necessary the first winter, to prevent their being drawn out by the frost.

Answers to your other inquiries can not find space at present, but will be given next month.

A. EATON, *Benton Center, N. Y.* We do not know how the seeds of the *Paradise* apple, and *Mirabelle* plum, can be obtained. The former we propagate by layers or cuttings, and the latter by buds or grafts.

The *Ailantus* seed can be obtained here plentifully, if application be made early in the autumn. We do not know of any here at present; we presume it could be had in New York. Seedlings of one year can be had here, by the 100 or 1000, for a mere trifle.

L. P. C., *Brookfield, N. Y.* You probably mean the *Pawlonia Imperialis*, which would require protection with you for the first two or three years after planting; and it is doubtful if it would stand your climate then. Another year or two will enable us to judge of the success of this tree in such latitudes as yours.

THOS. STRATTAN, Esq., *Webster*. The apple you sent us looks like the *Gloria Mundi*; but it is quite mealy, and we cannot judge correctly.

SEVERAL communications, inquiries, &c., were received too late for insertion or answer in this number. They will receive proper attention in our next.

A STORY WORTH RELATING.—A gentleman from Chester informs us that Mr. JOSEPH ROBINSON, of that town, has an apple orchard, planted and raised by himself, covering but two acres of land, the product of which this year is *nine hundred bushels*, exclusive of a second picking of inferior quality. Mr. ROBINSON has sold four hundred bushels for cash down, at \$1 per bushel, reserving five hundred bushels for a future sale. The entire income this year will not be below \$1000, and at far less labor than is bestowed upon a small farm.—N. H. Statesman.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## Curing Bacon.

In order to have good bacon, the hair should be *burnt* off, not *scalded*; the flesh will be more solid and firm, and it will keep better.

A bacon trough, or tray, should have a deep indenture round its edges, to drain off the brine which would otherwise soak in, and spoil the meat. The inside (or flesh side,) of each flitch, must be well rubbed with salt, and placed above each other in the tray; once in four or five days, the salt should be changed. It should be suffered to *melt* and *sink*, but not to lie *too long*; and the flitches removed, the lower flitch brought to the top, at *least once a week*. One quarter of a pound of bay salt, and half a pound of salt-petre, with one pound of very coarse sugar, should be rubbed into every *two* flitches the first week.

As for the time of curing the hog, it depends upon the state of the weather, size of the animal, &c. One month in moderate weather, will be sufficient for a hog of twelve score. The place for salting should be cool and very airy; if in the midst of winter, it should be in the cellar, to be kept secure from frost. Smoking bacon, is much better than merely drying it. In order to do this, completely, after draining the brine from the trough in which the flitches are placed, they are, at the end of a week, to be rubbed well on the flesh side with bran or saw dust, mixed with a little *unslaked lime*; then hang them in a smoke-house, out of the way of rain, and not near enough to the fire to melt, or burn. A month's smoking will do. The flitches should hang until *quite dry*, but not long enough to be *hard*. To preserve them from hoppers, place some clean dry ashes at the bottom of a chest, or box, long enough to hold the flitches; lay in one flitch, cover with six or eight inches of the ashes, then another, and another, in the same way, until the box is nearly filled. A little straw at the top, will complete the process, and the bacon thus cured and secured, will keep fresh and sweet for two years.

AN ENGLISH FARMER'S WIFE.

Ogden, N. Y., Nov. 1847.

CORN MEAL CAKES.—Excellent breakfast cakes can be made in the following manner: Mix two quarts of corn meal, at night, with water, and a little yeast and salt, and make it just thin enough to stir easy. In the morning stir in three or four eggs, a little saleratus, and a cup of sour milk, so as to leave it thin enough to pour out of a pan; bake three quarters of an hour, and you will have light, rich honey-comb cakes—and with a good cup of coffee and sweet butter at breakfast, one finds with Hamlet, "increase of appetite to grow with what it feeds on."

TO HAVE GOOD COFFEE.—Few things so often test the skill and attention of the housewife, as the *quality of her coffee*. The proverbial excellence of French coffee is owing to its being roasted (or scorched) *slowly* over or near a moderate fire, thus concentrating the aroma or essential oil, instead of rapidly burning the berries, thereby evaporating its high flavor. To make good coffee, when it is boiled, and not percolated through a biggin, "it should boil up once only, and then it should be suffered to stew [*simmer*] in a close vessel or pot on the hob—the longer the better—until wanted, when it will seldom require fining; for which purpose, however, a little pounded isinglass is the best. In France, and most other countries, the berries are mostly fresh scorched or roasted, just before being required, which, in nearly all families, is performed in the frying-pan (rarely in a roasting machine) over a slow fire of charcoal, the berries being kept moist by the addition of a little fresh butter or lard, which prevents all possibility of its burning. They are turned out, when finished, on flannel, and rolled up closely till cold."

Then it should be made *very strong*, and drank half coffee, half cream or boiled milk. Some ladies barely *color the water*. That may do for children, but not for those who know "what's what," and that's what the great Pinkney said General Ridgley knew, when he wanted to praise him and his knowledge of what was *comme il faut*.

THE PARROT SYSTEM.—A gentleman the other day, visiting a school at Edinburgh, had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word "Inheritance," occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the youngster as follows: "What is inheritance?" Answer: "patrimony." "What is patrimony?" Answer: "Something left by a father." "What would you call it if left by a mother?" Answer: "Matrimony."

MAKE THYSELF FRIENDS.—Endeavor to gain thyself friends; for they are good in places, times, and chances, which thou wouldst not ever have thought of; and though this maxim may be of the vulgar, yet none can thoroughly consider the value thereof but he who hath chanced, in his need, to feel it by experience.

FEMALE FARMER.—The premium for the best farm in Litchfield county, Conn., was awarded to Mrs. VESTA HAWKINS. The farm contains 160 acres and has been under the management of Mrs. H. for the last ten years.

## TO OLD BACHELORS.

COLD weather is coming, a delicate hint,  
If taken in nature's legitimate sense,  
To those who intend to get married this winter,  
No matter how soon they jump over the fence.

**CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TEA.**—In the memoirs of the London Chemical Society there is an interesting paper by Mr. WARRINGTON, on the analysis of tea, in which he states that he has not only removed the whole of the coloring matter, or glazing, from green tea, but he has been able to analyse the matter removed, and to prove it, by chemical evidence, to consist of Prussian blue and gypsum principally. So that in fact the drinkers of green tea, as it comes to the English market, indulge in a beverage of Chinese paint, and might imitate the mixture by dissolving Prussian blue and plaster of Paris in hot water. The Chinese do not themselves drink this painted tea; they only sell it.—*Gardners' Chronicle.*

THE GENESEE FARMER.—We have received the December number of this periodical, which close its eighth volume, and have perused its contents with pleasure. It is gratifying to learn that its publisher is receiving that support which his untiring efforts to make it of high practical value to the American farmer should secure for him. It has now a circulation of FIFTEEN THOUSAND. If its subscription list amounted to more than three times that number, the fact would afford greater satisfaction, as evincing a growing disposition on the part of our farmers to treat Agriculture as a science, to keep up with the discoveries and improvements of the day, and avail themselves of the great benefits which are derived from the adaptation of chemistry to Agricultural purposes.

The Genesee Farmer is published at Rochester, N. Y., by D. D. T. Moore, and edited by Daniel Lee, M. D. The Horticultural Department is ably conducted by F. Barry, Esq., of the Mt. Hope Gardens. The paper is afforded at the low price of *five cents* a year, and surely no farmer could make a more worthy or profitable investment.—*Buffalo Courier.*

"This excellent Agricultural Journal is published in Rochester, by D. D. T. Moore, and edited by Daniel Lee, M. D. Its horticultural department is conducted in an able and interesting manner by F. Barry, Esq., of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, of the Mount Hope Gardens. This paper is afforded at the low price of fifty cents a year, and no farmer can make a better investment."—*Le Ray Gazette.*

GENESEE FARMER.—The number for December is before us. We make copious extracts from its valuable contents for our agricultural department to-day. We cannot better express our opinion of this work, than by copying the following from the Rochester Democrat:—

"The Farmer, since it passed into the hands of the present industrious and energetic proprietor, has more than doubled its circulation; and now takes rank, deservedly, among the first agricultural periodicals of the day. Its ample pages are filled with matter of great interest to the farmer. Almost every question appertaining to practical agriculture is discussed with ability.—The proprietor devotes his whole time to the work, and employs the best talent. Dr. Lee still contributes to its columns. Barry conducts the horticultural department, while a host of contributors employ their pens to enrich its pages."

Published at Rochester, by D. D. T. Moore, at 50 cents per annum.—*Orleans Republican.*

**EACH SUBSCRIBER AN AGENT!**—The price of the Farmer is so low that we are obliged to depend, to a great extent, upon voluntary agents. We hope that each subscriber will consider himself an agent, and act accordingly. Reader, can not you extend the circulation of our journal in your neighborhood? It is not a dangerous nor incendiary publication; but on the contrary will probably benefit all who become its readers. If you desire to aid in promoting its usefulness, now is the time. Don't delay—call on your neighbors, and obtain the subscriptions of those who wish to commence with the present volume. You can do more among your friends and neighbors than a dozen traveling agents. We can supply back numbers to all who may hereafter subscribe.

#### Monroe County Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society, for the election of Officers, &c., will be held at the Office of the *Genesee Farmer*, in Rochester, on the second Saturday (the 8th day) of January 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

Dec. 14, 1847. JAMES H. WATTS, Rec. Sec'y.

#### MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

##### Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,.....	\$1 25	Pork, bbl. mess	10 00	11 00
Corn,.....	50	Pork, cwt.,...	4 00	4 50
Barley,.....	56	Beef, cwt.,...	3 50	4 00
Oats,.....	30	Lard, lb.,.....	7	8
Flour,.....	5 75	Butter, lb.,...	14	15
Beans,.....	62	Cheese, lb.,...	5	6
Apples, bush.	18	Eggs, doz.,...	14	6
Potatoes,.....	37	Poultry,.....	6	
Clover Seed,...	4 00	Tallow,.....	7	8
Timothy,.....	1 25	Maple Sugar,...	—	
Hay, ton,.....	10 00	Sheep Skins,...	75	
Wood, cord,...	2 75	Green Hides, lb	34	
Salt, bbl.,.....	1 38	Dry " " " "	7	8
Hams, lb.,.....	7	Calf Skins,...	8	

Rochester, Dec. 30, 1847.

##### New York Market.

[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—7 P. M.

ASHES.—Pots firm; 125 bbls. sold at \$5.50; Pearls are \$7 and dull.

FLOUR and MEAL.—There has been a moderate demand to-day for flour, market firm. Sales 3000 or 4000 bbls. including 1200 bls. western for shipment at \$4. There is a demand for filling vessels at this rate. The range of the market for the trade has been \$6.12½ a \$6.25 for good brands western, and \$6.25 a \$6.37½ for Genesee. There were also settlements of contracts to the extent of 4000 or 5000 bbls. at \$6 a 6.12. For Meal there is some inquiry at \$3.25 a \$3.37½ for Jersey, and 1000 bbls. for March at \$3.37.—*Sale 100 bbls. Rye Flour at \$4.25.*

GRAIN.—Sales 1000 bush. Genesee Wheat at \$1.35, and 1400 do. inferior Southern at \$1.10.

CORN is in moderate inquiry, and steady. Sales 12,000 to 15,000 bush. at 67 a 70 cts. for new, including white Southern and Northern yellow; 73 a 74 cts. for mixed old; 75c. for flat yellow. Rye offered freely at 87 cts. in the slip.

OATS 60 cts. for canal, and in moderate demand.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market dull; sales about 500 bbls. at \$7.75 for old prime; \$11 for mess, and \$11.87 a \$12 for new, the latter Baltimore. Considerable arrivals of Pork to-day. In Beef there is nothing of importance doing; market quiet at \$5.50 a \$6 for prime; \$8 a \$9 for mess. Ohio Butter 10 a 12½c; State 14 a 22c. Sales 930 casks Cheese, State, 6½ cts.

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## FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

**T**HE Subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of fruit growers and dealers in trees, to their large stock offered for sale the ensuing autumn and next spring, consisting in part of

### FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES.

Of the most esteemed varieties, from four to eight feet high, at \$12 to \$20 per 100; and \$100 to \$150 per 1000. 8,000 trees of the *Northern Spy*, (one of the very best long keeping apples known,) five to seven feet high, 37½ cts. each or \$25 per 100; three to five feet high, 25 cts. each or \$15 per 100. 1,000 trees of the *Early Joe*, (a new and delicious summer apple; ripens August and September;) strong yearling trees 25 cts. each or \$25.00 per dozen. A number of select varieties are worked on *Paradise stocks*, adapting them to small gardens. These are one year from bud, of vigorous growth.

### TWENTY THOUSAND PEAR TREES

Of various sizes, from three to seven feet high, embracing upwards of 200 of the best varieties to be found. 6,000 of these are on quince stocks, (mainly one year from the bud but very vigorous,) just right for training as *Buena's*, *Esopiers*, and *Pyramids*. A few hundred trees each of the *Buena's* *Orange* or *Oregona*, and the *Belle* or *Brussels*, (two unrivalled large rare fruits,) mostly strong yearlings, at \$1 each.

### FIFTEEN THOUSAND CHERRY TREES.

From four to nine feet high, of the finest sorts, 8,000 of them being 2 years old from the bud, with fine heads. Price \$25 to \$40 per 100. A few hundred fine trees can be supplied, budded on the *Cerasus mahaleb*, forming dwarf trees adapted to garden culture.

### TWELVE THOUSAND PEACH TREES.

Vigorous and free from all diseases, of 25 best market sorts; at \$12 to \$15 per 100, and \$100 to \$150 per 1,000.

Also, a large stock of all the other hardy fruits, as well as ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., At low rates by the quantity. The correctness of every article guaranteed.

Orders promptly executed, and trees and plants packed for safe transmission to any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe. Priced descriptive catalogues of Nursery and Green House departments sent gratis to post-paid applications.

Address  
ELLWANGER & BARRY,  
Mount Hope Garden and Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.  
Sept. 1, 1847.

### New Paper Warehouse, at Buffalo.

**T**HE subscribers, (Proprietors of the well known *Genesee Mills*, of Rochester,) are now opening an extensive Warehouse in Buffalo, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the various kinds of PAPER, such as Printing, in all its varieties Folio, Cap, Letter, Folio Post, Flat Cap, Demy, Medium, Fine Colored Medium, Yellow and Blue Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope and Wrapping Paper, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

Our facilities for manufacturing, and our connection with some of the largest Eastern Manufacturers, enable us to offer greater inducement to purchasers than have been heretofore known in this market. Printers desiring Paper of any special size or quality, can have it made to order, with nearly as great facility as though our Mills were situated in this city; for in these days we order by *Lightning* and answer by *Steam*. The patronage of the printers of the west is particularly solicited.

We shall also keep open a manufactory for RAGS, and shall pay the highest market price in Cash at all times for this commodity. To those who wish to exchange Rags for Paper we can offer special inducements.

In short, we would say to all who have occasion to use Paper of any description, or who Rags to dispose of, please call at the Genesee Paper Warehouse, Merchants' Exchange, corner of Prime-st. and Prime Canal.

STODDARD & FREEMAN.  
Buffalo, July, 1847. [8-17]

### Conner's United States Type and Stereotype Foundry,

CORNER OF NASSAU AND ANN STREETS, NEW YORK.

**T**HE undersigned respectfully inform the Old Patrons of the Type and Stereotype Foundry, formerly known as JAMES CONNER'S, and more recently as CONNOR & COOR'S, and the Public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for

### PRINTING TYPES,

PRESSES, CHASES, CASES, IMPOSING STONES, INK, Frames, and every other article necessary to form Complete Printing Establishments, on as favorable terms, and of as good a quality as any other establishment in the United States.

The Type cast at this establishment, is, both in style of Face and material of which it is made, particularly adapted for service in Newspaper Printing.

All kinds of Stereotyping furnished to order.  
\* \* \* The undersigned are now engaged in getting up a new series of Scotch Faces, from Agate to 2 Pica inclusive, specimens of which will be ready for delivery by the 1st of August, 1847.  
New York, 1847. [8-4m-ap] JAMES CONNER & SON.

### Spanish Merino Bucks.

**75** BUCKS for sale—from some of the best flocks in Vermont, and of my own raising.  
(10—1m)

R. HARMON, Jr.  
Wheatland, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1847.

## Rochester Seed Store.

[Established in 1831.]

NO. 4 FRONT STREET, NEAR BUFFALO STREET.

By JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber begs leave to say to Farmers, and others, who have for the last three years so liberally patronized the *Old Rochester Seed Store*, that he has fitted up the Store, No. 4 Front street, on the west side of Front street, where he will be happy to see all who may want any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

The subscriber is well aware of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend. The greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by Mr. C. F. Crossman, and under the inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seed growers, and all can be recommended as genuine and true to their kinds.

Garden Seeds put up at this establishment in small papers, may be found with most of the merchants in the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, and in Canada.  
Rochester, N. Y. JAMES P. FOGG.

## STODDARD & FREEMAN,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

## GENESEE PAPER MILLS,

WARE-HOUSES AND OFFICE 74 STATE-ST.,  
Rochester, New York.

S. B. STODDARD,

CHAS. FREEMAN.

STODDARD & FREEMAN have, during the past season, in addition to their former extensive facilities for manufacturing, erected a LAXER MILL, and procured an entire new set of Machinery, of the most modern style, embracing all the late improvements. They are now prepared to furnish any quantity of Printing, Folio, Cap, Letter, Fine Colored Medium, Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope, Wrapping, and all other Papers, of the best quality, on the shortest notice, and the most favorable terms.

N. B. Rags wanted for cash or in exchange.

[G]- The paper upon which the Genesee Farmer is printed was manufactured at the Genesee Mills, by S. & F. [8-17]

## Bement's American Hotel.

CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

No. 100 State St., Albany.

**I**N location this House has many advantages; being situated in the centre of the city, on one of the most airy and beautiful streets—within a short distance of the Rail Road Depots and the landing of the Steamboats—render it very convenient and desirable for the man of business or gentleman of leisure. The House has been newly furnished within a short time, and for quality of beds and cleanliness of rooms, will not suffer in comparison with any other establishment in the city.

The proprietor places great reliance on the countenance and support of the *Agriculturists* and friends of *Temperance* throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable.

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the Cars and Boats, to convey guests to and from the House, free of expense.  
Albany, July, 1847. C. N. BEMENT, Proprietor.

## Bagley's Celebrated Improved ever-pointed Gold Pen.

**T**HIS Pen received the highest premium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public.

The lasting properties of this pen are undoubted, owing to the total absence of corrosibility from any of the inks in use, and the peculiar shape of the nibs (which was first introduced by Bagley) makes it more pleasant to use, less liable to damage, more easy to repair, and prevents the necessity of the great care that other articles of the kind require.

Also, Bagley's "Patent Extension Pen Holder and Pencil," which is the most compact article in use.

[G]- Manufactory, 189 Broadway, New York.  
Aug. 1, 1847. [8-17] A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

## Looking-Glass, Portrait and Picture Frame MANUFACTORY,

No. 4 ARCADE HALL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**A**DAM ELDER continues to furnish, ready made and to order, all kinds of *Gilt* and *Mahogany Frames*, and *Looking-Glasses*. Looking-Glasses re-set, re-gilt, and repaired.

[G]- Picture Frames and Pictures, for the people—at wholesale and retail. [8-17] August 1, 1847.

1848.] **ATTENTION.** [1848.]

Post-Masters, Agents, and Subscribers

IN order that the friends of the FARMER may have still greater inducements for exertion in a good cause, we offer, in addition to the per centage allowed to clubs, the following

# **SPLENDID PREMIUMS!** **SIXTY DOLLARS IN AGRICULTURAL BOOKS!**

1st. To the person who shall send us the greatest number of subscribers to volume 9 of the Farmer, previous to the 1st of May next—forwarding the pay, at the club price, (40 cents per copy, if directed to individual subscribers, or 35¢ cents per copy, if sent in packages of 8 or more, addressed to one person) free of expense to us—we will give a premium of FIFTY DOLLARS, in AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, viz:—The American Farmer's Encyclopedia, (price \$3.50)—Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, (1.50)—Rural Economy, by Boussingault, (1.50)—Gardner's Dictionary, (1.50)—Yocum on the Horse, (1.75)—American Shepherd, by Morrell, (1.00)—American Fowling Companion, by Benson, (1.00)—American Agriculture, by Allen, (1.00)—Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, (1.50)—The Fruit Culturist, by Thomas, (50 cents)—Cole's American Veterinarian, (50 cents.) [Other agricultural books will be substituted, if any of the above are not desired.]

2d. To the person obtaining the next (second) greatest number of subscribers on conditions above specified, a premium of TEN DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books—the selection to be made, by the person, from the above list.

3d. To the person obtaining the next (third) greatest number, SEVEN DOLLARS, in similar books, on like conditions as above specified.

4th. To the person obtaining the next (fourth) greatest number, FIVE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

5th. To the person obtaining the next (fifth) greatest number, THREE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

6th. To each of the five persons sending the next (6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th,) greatest numbers, we will give volumes 6, 7 and 8 of the Farmer, (bound together, with leather leaves, or separate in marble paper, as may be preferred,) worth \$1.50.

7th. To each of the eight persons sending the next (11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th,) greatest numbers, volumes 7 and 8 of the Farmer (bound together, or separate) \$1.00.

(C) Back volumes of the Farmer will be furnished, if desired, and counted the same as new subscribers. Volumes 6, 7 and 8, bound separate or together, will be supplied at 50 cents each. Either of the above named volumes will be sent, unbound, for 40 cents. A renewal of the subscription of an old subscriber will also be counted the same as now.

(C) That Post-Masters, Local Agents and Subscribers, wherever the Farmer circulates, may have a fair and equal chance to obtain the Premiums, traveling agents, post-riders, residents of Rochester and city bookellers are not included in our offer.

We shall keep a correct account of the subscribers sent by each person. In the February, March, April and May numbers of the Farmer, we will publish a list containing the names, &c. of twenty or thirty (and perhaps fifty) of the most successful competitors, so that each may know his prospect of success, and act accordingly.

And now, Friends, will you not give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," to benefit yourselves, neighbors and acquaintances? Now is the time to begin—much may be accomplished during the month of January, and it is the best time to work. Those who commence early will get the start, and of course be most likely to obtain the highest Premiums.

(C) All letters must be post-paid or free. Subscription money, if properly enclosed in the presence of a Post-Master, may be forwarded at our risk.

Address to **D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.**

GENESEE FARMER.—We call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of this paper, and cordially recommend it to our readers. It has attained a very extensive circulation, and certainly merits it. One of its editors, Dr. Lee, is the ablest writer on Agricultural Chemistry we know in the country.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

"This excellent agricultural publication enters upon its ninth volume with the coming January number. Thus far it has met with good success, but no more than it has deserved. It is one of the best agricultural papers in the Union, and its cheapness, being only 50 cents per annum—places it within the reach of all engaged in the business of agriculture."—*Canandaigua Messenger.*

"We take pleasure in commending this monthly periodical, as one of the best and cheapest of its kind, and trust it may have a general circulation among the farmers in this vicinity."—*Rheinstetten Columbian.*

## **Densmore's New Premium Straw Cutter,**

THIS Machine, though put into operation only ten months since, is now in extensive use in different parts of this State, in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Michigan; and the great and increasing demand for them, where they are known, is good evidence of its utility. It is simple, cheap, and durable; not liable to get out of repair, and is easier kept in order—cuts faster and easier, than any other machine in use. It cuts

HAY, STRAW, AND CORN STALKS with equal facility, and is conveniently adjusted to cut any length desired. In short, it possesses every quality desired in a machine for cutting feed in the most perfect manner, that has ever been attained.

This machine was exhibited at the last State Fair, and five of the County Fairs. It drew the

FIRST PREMIUM IN EVERY CASE where it was entitled to compete for premiums, with one exception, where it drew the second; and it has in every case, to use the language of some of the journals that have spoken of it, "elicited the highest encomiums from all who have examined it."

We have received from all parts where they are known, the most favorable testimonials, a few of which we insert: The undersigned having used and thoroughly tested B. Densmore's new Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutter, take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as the most perfect in its construction and operation, of any cutting machine in our knowledge. It is a valuable improvement on the machines that have been in use. Mr. Densmore has, in his invention, materially reduced the labor and expense of cutting feed, and all persons wishing to purchase a cutting machine will find it their interest to examine his.

ROBERT CLARK, ADAM ODELL, WILLIAM GRISWOLD, DAVID GOULD, SALMON WEBSTER, ABNER BALCOM, EBENEZER K. WEBSTER, DAVID JONES, JACOB HINDS.

These machines are manufactured at Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y., by the subscriber—the Patentee under his own supervision—of the best material, in the best manner, and sold on the most reasonable terms. They are built of different sizes, and at prices from \$14 to \$16.50. They are sold by RAPALJE & BRIGGS, Rochester; G. W. DRAKE, Le Roy; N. A. HINKLEY, West Walworth; PHELPS & CO., Munfordville; and J. & C. AVERY, Kendall.

If this advertisement should meet the eye of any one, in this or adjoining counties, who would like to purchase one of the IMPROVED STRAW CUTTERS, he can have one forwarded to him, without delay, by addressing the subscriber at Brockport.

(C) All orders, at wholesale or retail, from any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to. THESE MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

Brockport, Nov. 15, 1847.

## **Burrall's New Agricultural Foundry,**

GENEVA, N. Y.

THE Subscriber has recently put in operation a new Foundry and Shops, designed chiefly for the manufacture of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—among which he has now on hand

Burrall's Pat. Threshing & Clover machines and horse-powers  
" " Corn Shellers, Nos. 1 and 2;  
" " Shell-wheel Pliers, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12.

Also—Subsoil, Corn and Shovel Plows, point plows and trimmings, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scrapers, &c.—to which will be added, during the present season, a choice selection of the best implements in market. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, on liberal terms.

Mill Gearing and Castings of all kinds, turning and finishing pattern making, &c., &c., neatly executed. [Suff-11] Geneva, Ont. Co., N. Y., August, 1847. E. J. BURRALL.

## **Stationery, Blank Books and Writing Papers.**

FRANCIS & LOUTRELL.

No. 17 Maiden Lane, New York.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Blank Books and Stationery articles—Diamond Point Gold Pens—Letter Copying Presses—Manifold Letter Writers—superior quality, warranted to retain its jet black color, which they sell at the very lowest prices.

We have always on hand every description of Foreign PAPER and STATIONERY—Cap, Letter and Note Papers—Envelopes—Perforated Board, Bristol Board, Drawing Papers—Copy Books, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Port-folios, Scrap Books—Gold Paper, Tissue Paper—Chess-men, Backgammon Boards—Wax, Wafers—States, Pencils—Gold and Silver Pencil Cases—Writing Desks—Work Boxes—Quills—Tin Cash and Dred Boxes—and all articles kept by Stationers, at remarkably low prices.

Books suitable for County Clerks and public offices supplied. Printing, Ruling and Binding executed at the lowest rates.

(C) We should be pleased to have a call from those requiring articles in our line. Orders by mail will receive attention.

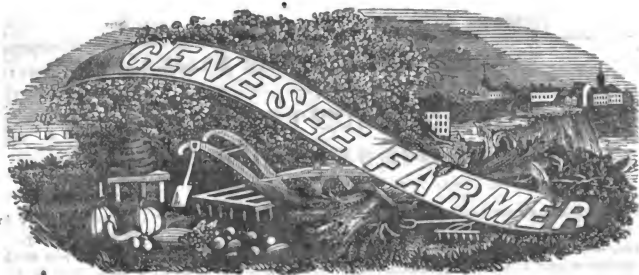
LEWIS FRANCIS, FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, [Suff-12] Stationers, 17 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

## **Sheep for Sale.**

A FEW pure bred Spanish Merino Rams and Ewes, which are of the Fular kind,—for sale by the subscriber.

[Suff-13] REED BURRITT, Burdett, Tompkins Co., N. Y., August, 1847.





Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FEBRUARY, 1848.

No. 2.

### THE GENESEE FARMER:

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y. BY

**D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.**

#### Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

FIVE copies for \$2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3. If only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. [G] Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Talman Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS and all other friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvement are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER.

[G] The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only. —[G]

#### SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be published in the Farmer at the rate of \$1 per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion—in advance. [G] All letters containing remittances, or making inquiries, &c., for the benefit of the writer, must be POST-PAID or FREE, to receive proper attention.

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

#### To Friends and Agents.

THE favors of our friends, during the past six weeks, have been NUMEROUS and SUBSTANTIAL. The increase of our subscription list, both at home and abroad, has been much greater than we anticipated. We have also received over two hundred commendatory letters, and notices from the press, since the publication of the January number of the Farmer. We assure all interested that their aid is duly appreciated, if not properly acknowledged—and that no exertion shall be spared to make the GENESEE FARMER worthy of the extensive patronage it is now receiving.

The expenses of publishing the Farmer, since its enlargement, are heavier than many imagine; but, with a large circulation, we can afford for 50 cents what other publishers, with a limited number of subscribers, can not (or do not) sell for less than twice or thrice that amount. Five thousand subscribers would not probably pay the expenses of issuing the Farmer in its present style; yet, with ten or twenty thousand, (the latter is our MARK, for 1848,) we shall not only defray all its expenses, but perhaps save sufficient to make up for losses in former years when we expended more to enlarge and improve the paper than its patronage warranted. Every addition to our subscription list is a benefit to the reader as well as publisher—enabling us to furnish a better journal. We hope our friends and agents will bear this fact in mind, and obtain and forward the subscriptions of all who may desire the present volume of the Farmer. Having printed a second large edition of the January number, we can supply all new subscribers.

We send this number of the Farmer to many persons who are not subscribers. Those who like it will oblige us by introducing the paper to the notice of their friends, and forwarding subscriptions according to our club terms.

1848.]

VOLUME IX.

[1848.

### GENESEE FARMER.

THE Publisher respectfully announces to the Farmers and Horticulturists of the Country, that the NINTH volume of this popular and useful Journal will commence in January, 1848. It will be larger than any preceding volume, each number containing **Thirty-two large Octavo Pages**—24 of which will be devoted to reading matter, illustrations, &c. [The paper was enlarged to 32 pages in August, 1847.]

The Farmer is the CHEAPEST journal of the kind in the Union—and its very extensive circulation, (having subscribers in every State and Territory in the United States, and several British Provinces,) is sufficient evidence of its merit and popularity.

TERMS:—50 Cents a Year, in advance; Five Copies for \$2, and at the same rate for a larger number. Eight copies (directed to one person,) for \$3, and any larger number at the same rate. [G] All subscriptions must commence with the volume, January, 1848. —[G]

[G] The friends of Improvement, in all sections, are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions to the Farmer. Send early, if convenient. Subscription money may be sent (post paid,) at the risk of the publisher.

Address **D. D. T. MOORE,**

Nov., 1847. Rochester, N. Y.

#### To Post-Masters.

WE trust that all Post-Masters who can consistently do so, will lend a portion of their influence to increase the usefulness of the GENESEE FARMER, by introducing it to the notice of their friends and acquaintances, and obtaining subscriptions. We think almost any P. M. who puts up a Show Bill in his office can easily obtain from 8 to 25 subscribers—for there is hardly a farmer or horticulturist in the Union who will refuse to pay the trifling amount of fifty cents for so large a paper devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture.

**Club Terms.**—In order to avoid any misunderstanding of the club terms of the Farmer, we will here state them plainly, viz: Five Copies for \$2, and at the same rate (40 cents per copy) for any greater number, if the papers are directed by us to each subscriber. Eight Copies for \$3, and at the same rate for any additional number—the package to be directed to one person.

[G] To any person who obtains 16 subscribers, and continues to act as agent, we will send an extra copy, gratis—or, if preferred, a bound volume of the Farmer for 1847.

**Our Premium List.**—Reader, turn to our Premium List, on the last page of this number, and observe the very liberal offers we make for subscribers to volume 9. In this matter, as well as most others, we are ahead of all our cotemporaries of the Agricultural Press.

This, as well as our January number, contains several pages more of reading matter, (exclusive of the advertising department) than we promised in our Prospectus.

TO FARMERS AND SCYTHE DEALERS!!

R. B. DUNN'S SCYTHE FACTORY,  
NORTH WAYNE, MAINE.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has now become the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and probably in the World, being capable of turning off FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOZEN of Scythes annually.

It has ever been the aim of the proprietor to use the most approved machinery, the best stock, and always to employ the best workmen. The scythes have thus obtained a justly distinguished reputation. A SILVER MEDAL has been awarded to R. B. DUNN, by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, for the BEST SCYTHES. He has also received the HIGHEST PRÆMIUM at two fairs of the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, as well as from other State and County Fairs. It has been the object as it will be the pride of the Proprietor to continue to *deserve* such flattering testimonials of the superior quality of his articles.

*Grass, Grain, Bush, Bramble, Lawn and Rice Scythes* are made to any desirable pattern, for the different parts of the *Union*, and the *British American Provinces*.

To render a just meed of praise and interest, to an Establishment of such magnitude and worth in their midst, a large number of gentlemen from the various sections of the State, including the Governor, members of the Council, and the Legislature, assembled by invitation, on the 23d of July last, to witness the process of *Scythe Making*, partake of a collation, and interchange sentiments proper to the occasion. Below are some of the sentiments given :

By Adj. General Redington. Our friend and host, R. B. Dunn, Esq.—Alike distinguished for his enterprise and hospitality; the string of his door-latch is always to be found on the outside.

By Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta. The Governor of Maine.

By Governor Dana. The Operatives of this Establishment—May they always enjoy high wages, prompt pay, and abundant opportunity for moral and intellectual culture.

By Hon. John Mogdon, President of the Senate. American Manufactures—Free institutions, a sound currency and Yankee enterprise, are the surest guarantees of their success.

By Hon. H. Hamlin, of Hampden. The enterprise of our citizens and the skill of the Mechanics of Maine—Well demonstrated in the manner in which scythes are "Dunn" at "Dunnaville."

By P. Barnes, editor of the Portland Advertiser. Prosperity to the men who make, and the men who swing the scythe.

By Rev. Wm. A. Drew, editor of the Gospel Banner. Our Host—Whose Yankee enterprise this day witnessed is equalled only by a Yankee hospitality this hour enjoyed.

By Hon. J. Ferry of Oxford. Our Host—A Maine boy, who supplies the markets of the world with scythes "Dunn" to order.

By A. P. Morrell, Esq., of Readfield. The proprietor and operatives of the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—Their works present a fine specimen of Yankee enterprise, skill and workmanship, that may challenge a rival and bid defiance to competition.

By J. R. Bacheelder, sheriff of the county of Kennebec. The "Wayne Scythe Factory"—A vast enterprise; an honor to the proprietor and a credit to the State.

By Hon. J. Baker, of Augusta. Agriculture and Manufactures—One and inseparable, now and forever.

By Rev. George Bates of Turner. The pleasant village of Dunnaville—The enterprising proprietor of the Scythe Factory has contributed largely to its foundation and growth. As it extends its borders and increases in beauty, may its inhabitants ever progress in knowledge, virtue and happiness.

By D. T. Jewett, Esq., of Bangor. The proprietor of the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—May the products of his factory enable him through life to cut a LARGE SWATH.

By A. Garcelon, M. D., of Lewiston. The Legislature of Maine—May the laws they enact during the present session commend themselves to the citizens of our State as favorably as do the scythes manufactured by our enterprising host.

By Hon. Job Prince, of Turner. The "Old Scythe Time"—Sure to cut, but not more sure than "R. B. Dunn's," and "a few more left of the same sort."

By James Lowell, Esq., of Lewiston. The "Wayne Scythe Establishment"—May it soon be accommodated with an Iron Car to give it greater facilities for the prosecution of its business.

By Hon. S. P. Benson, of Winthrop. R. B. Dunn, Esq., our host—Whose energy and enterprise have enabled him to cut a DOUBLE SWATH with the scythe manufacturers of the world, and whose hospitality to-day has bared together his friends in Wisconsin.

By Hon. Thos. Robinson, of Ellsworth. The Manufactures of North Wayne—Greatly admired for evenness of temper while always in readiness to give the CUT DANCY.

By J. M. Frye of Lewiston. The gentlemanly workmen in the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—Just call and they will show you how it is to "B. Dunn."

By P. Barnes, of Portland. The health of the wives and families of all connected with the scythe factory.

The following written sentiments from invited guests, were read :

By Col. Charles Andrews, of Paris. The proprietor of the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—His past course, a complete demonstration that industry without capital, and energy without resources, governed by integrity are the sure precursors of success.

By Gen. G. W. Bacheelder, of Gardiner. The proprietor of the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—May he enjoy the best of earth's blessings, good health, and may he escape the SCYTHES of the Great Destroyer, until he shall have realized that full reward to which his enterprise and perseverance so justly entitle him.

By Mr. Messenger, of the firm of Messinger & Co., Boston. Gen. Taylor, of the American Army, and Mr. Taylor, foreman of Dunn's Scythe Factory—The one is a "Rough and Ready" in the arts of war, and the other "Smooth and Keen," in the implements of peace.

By E. Holmes, Editor of the Maine Farmer. If "he who makes the spires of grass grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor," surely the man who makes Scythes to cut them should come in for a liberal share of the honors.

By Jacob Hill, Esq., of Webster. Domestic enterprise and domestic industry—The surprising results they attain when guided with discretion and pursued with energy, as witnessed in the establishment of Mr. Dunn, commend them to the highest consideration of the patriot and statesman, and invoke encouragement in our industrial pursuits and the development of the resources of our growing Republic.

ORDERS addressed to the Proprietor of the above mentioned Establishment, at North Wayne, Maine,—or to H. C. WHITE, Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y.,—will receive prompt attention. Merchants and others can address either, according to location, &c.

# GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — FEBRUARY, 1848.

No. 2.

## THE GENESEE FARMER:

Issued on the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, Editors.

F. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

### FIFTY CENTS A YEAR:

Five copies for \$2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3, if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. *GJ*—Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

All the back volumes of the Farmer (except the 2d) may be obtained of the Publisher. Price 50 cents each, substantially bound. The only volumes published in octavo form, uniform with the present, are the 6th, 7th, and 8th,—for 1846, 1846, and 1847.—These volumes can be furnished bound or in numbers.

Letters containing remittances, or making inquiries for the benefit of the writer, must be *post-paid* or *free* in order to receive proper attention. Address the Publisher.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Genesee Farmer]

### Southern Agriculture and Customs.

Our readers will hardly credit the story that potatoes are now brought to market which have grown in Georgia within the last three months, in open air. Yet such is said to be the fact, and a matter of no uncommon occurrence. Farmers plow, plant, sow, and harvest, more or less every month in the year. Barley, oats, peas, and young clover are now growing in the middle of January. How they contrive to escape death by hard freezing, I do not understand. Every day brings out some strange novelty. At first it seemed very odd to see men driving oxen with bridle bits, head-stalls and lines, precisely as horses are driven at the north. In some cases ropes are tied to the horns of either ox to pull him to the right or left. At Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, I was amused to witness several very small oxen harnessed each single in a cart, and driven with bits in mouth 20 miles to market, with two or three hundred pounds of corn stalks and a few eggs. One need not go out of the Union to find a people quite as primitive in the management of cattle as old Jacob, who contrived to breed so many that were "ring-streaked and speckled." These animals fare so hard at the south that they are mere dwarfs, and generally very poor at that. Sheep have long legs and tails, long necks and precious little wool. To prevent its total loss in the thorny bush wood, sheep are sheared or shorn twice a year and never washed. Their fleeces are mat-

ted with burrs, and worth next to nothing. Indeed they are kept for mutton, not for their wool.

There are, I believe, more goats than sheep in Georgia, and more dogs than goats and sheep put together. Every negro is ambitious of being the master of a dog, as he can not be of himself. I have visited a good many plantations, seen women plow, chop, grub trees, and how field laborers eat, drink, and sleep in their huts. This is a branch of domestic economy, however, which can no more be discussed than my "Laconics," or the rights of labor in the free States. The regular labor and wholesome food of slaves, and the absence of all care about providing for themselves and offspring, cause this class to multiply with greater rapidity than any other in the world. They will soon number ten millions in the United States. Nor can you prevent their rapid increase, except by the most inhuman mutilation. It is the whites, the physically inferior race, not the blacks, who are the sufferers by the importation of so many wild people from Africa, by the commercial traders of Old and New England, previous to the year 1808, when the slave trade was abolished.

Compare the condition of the natives now in Africa with the negroes of the South, and every one must see that the latter have gained immeasurably by being transplanted from a land where civilization has not advanced one inch in four thousand years, to the heart of a Christian nation. The great truth is not to be denied that no other people have advanced so much in an equally short period as have the children of the men and women who were stolen from Africa, many of whom are still living to teach their masters and the children of the latter, an *African dialect*. In a rural population where there are seven negroes to one white person, and the blacks nurse the whites as well as their own offspring, what language, think you, the child will learn from its nurse and playmates?

It is the European, not the African race that have, and must long continue to suffer by the presence of 3,000,000 of negroes, who, being at the bottom in the scale of humanity, must unavoidably pull down to their level the smaller number with whom they associate, unless the latter draw them up to a common platform.

The great and crowning evil in all so called Christian nations is "the love of money." In that regard there is not a particle of difference between slaveholders and non-slaveholders which I can discover. All are alike willing to chew and smoke slave-grown tobacco, eat slave-grown

rice and sugar, and wear slave-grown cotton, if these things are only sold a little cheaper, so that the consumer divides with the planter the profits of unrewarded labor! The constant cheapening of productive toil in the free States, in Europe, and the slave States, I regard as a wrong which a just God will not fail to punish. But those that think they profit by getting from their fellow beings more than they give in exchange, will not tolerate a discussion of the rights of labor in any country, so I dismiss the subject.

It is much to be regretted that agriculturists do not travel more and see how their brother farmers manage things in distant quarters of this nation of thirty States. Travel will cure a thousand prejudices and errors which every man unconsciously falls into. It will enable the best informed to impart most valuable information to those who are farming precisely as their great grandfathers did a century ago. Some of the implements used by this class of cultivators are truly curiosities. Railroads and steamboats ought to mingle the citizens of every State with those of all the others.

This is a good country for poor northern men, if they are only steady and industrious. Labor is not looked upon as disreputable. On the contrary, white laboring men are more esteemed here than at the North. Mechanics are scarce, and command high wages. I have heard more said in favor of home manufactures at the south than I ever did in Rochester and Buffalo. The spirit of improvement has taken a strong hold of the public mind, and great and salutary changes will soon be witnessed. Any people can achieve almost any amount of good, if they *will*. All should aim to improve their system of farming a little every year. The planters of the south beat the farmers of the north in ditching side-hills. These ditches go around the hill at a small inclination, (six inches in a rod,) by which all surface water after rains is carried off gently so as not to wash plowed land. On pretty steep hills the ditches are more than 40 or 50 feet apart. They are not crossed in plowing.

Considering their long life, and their powers of endurance, mules are far more economical for farm work than horses. Here, too, northern farmers might take a useful lesson in this region.

Augusta, Ga., Jan., 1849.

### Scientific Notices., &c.

*Urine of Herbiferous Animals.*—The urine of the hog contains 1 part in 100 of phosphate of potash, which neither the cow or horse produces—while the cow contains 16½ parts and the horse 4½ parts of the hippurate of potash, the urine of the hog contains none. The horse contains 10½ parts of lime; in all the other valuable qualities the cow excels. The only reason why the manure of the hog is found the most valuable

is that it is produced from richer food and in a more concentrated state.

*Artesian Wells.*—The deepest bored well in the world is at Mondroff; it is 2200 feet deep and still progressing; its waters are 95° Fahrenheit—within 3 degrees of blood heat. The well of Grenelle, at Paris, is 1794 feet deep, mostly through a chalk bed. Its temperature is 72° F. It discharges 20 barrels of water per minute, and rises 50 feet above the surface. It is difficult to account for the rise of the water in these bored wells; inclined strata of rocks having a source higher than the issue, is generally supposed to be the cause; but water is as readily procured on high as low lands. Condensation of steam, and the great pressure from central heat, has also been suggested.

*Potato Disease.*—This disease has been known for several years at Bogota, in South America, (where they are indigenous,) especially in rainy seasons.

*Electricity applied to Plants.*—It seems by a carefully conducted set of experiments, that artificial or increased electricity, or the electro-magnetic fluid, has not the remotest effect on the vegetable tissue, neither increasing or retarding growth, and that the reports on the subject are one of the humbugs of the day.

*Carbon from the Lungs.*—An adult person expires every hour from his lungs 174 grains; from the pores of the skin near 6 grains; amounting in 24 hours to 9 ounces of solid charcoal or carbon. This article is elaborated by the animal economy from the food, and dissolved by the oxygen we inhale in the atmospheric air, and is thrown off in the shape of carbonic acid or fixed air.

*Atmosphere of the Moon.*—Astronomers for a long period have not admitted that the moon possessed an atmosphere, but from late improvements in astronomical instruments, it seems to be settled that, that luminary has a slight and very rare atmosphere, of about one quarter of a mile in height, capable of supporting (according to the calculations of Prof. Loomis, of the Cincinnati observatory,) about the 45th part of an inch of mercury—while our atmosphere supports 30 inches. It is so rare that it exceeds the most perfect vacuum that can be produced by the air pump. An European astronomer maintains, that its reflected light contains an appreciable quantity of heat; for he was able, by concentrating the rays through a 3 foot concave lens, to effect a most delicate and sensible thermometer.

### Nutritive quantity of Dry and Green Fodder.

—It is generally supposed that there is more nutriment derived from grass in a green state, than there is after it has been cured. A young heifer was carefully weighed, and fed 10 days on green food, while an equal weight was nicely cured, when she was again weighed and fed with dry

food. The experiment was tried three times, with the same result, which was a trifle each time in favor of the dry food—not enough perhaps to pay the labor of curing, but sufficient to show there was no loss in nutriment, and only in the water of vegetation.

**Grain in Russia.**—A traveler in northern Russia, finds that summer rye and barley are cultivated with success; where the average temperature is only 26, (ours is over 50,) and where the earth at 7 feet depth is continually frozen and never thaws. The season is only from 2½ to 3 months from plowing to harvest. In this neighborhood, but on a plateau of much higher land, the shaft of a mine was sunk through 175 feet of frozen earth. The springs that this high land produced ran the whole year at a temperature of 36, only 4 degrees above freezing.

### Gleanings from Foreign Journals.

A RECENT experiment made with the following substances, makes their constituent values for nutriment as follows: 107 parts of Wheat, 111 of Rye, 117 of Oats, 130 of Barley, 895 of Potatoes, and 1,335 of Turnips, are equal as to nutritive power.

**TROTTING.**—The knowing ones in England have been nicely taken in, by a trotting horse taken over from this country by an eastern company. He was backed to perform 18 miles within an hour upon a mile course, at the Belle Vue Gardens—which he performed, and a half mile over, wanting 60 yards. The rider not hearing the pistol at the expiration of the hour, put him round the course once and a half more, and until they had to interfere to stop him. There is nothing on the English trotting records to equal it, and it is certainly a most extraordinary performance, as the horse was not at all distressed and came out quite fresh. The horse, owner and rider are all American, and with this single race bagged a fortune.

**POTATOES.**—In digging the crop of potatoes in the land attached to the Darlington Workhouse, the production was found to be at the rate of 450 imperial bushels per acre. The potatoes were of the kind denominated "Green Tops." They were set with salt and ashes, and when taken up were sound, and the earth quite moist. *Note.*—We have an instance in a field near this city, which had a large handful of ashes strewn upon the seed before covering, that almost entirely escaped the rot.

**DRAINING.**—It is worthy of notice, to attest the estimation in which thorough draining is held, that one individual in England has had cut on his estate upwards of *fifty miles*, or 16,000 rods of drain within the last twelve months. It is confidently asserted that the top and under-drain

system now pursued in the flat and retentive soils of that country, and the introduction of the turnip culture, has doubled its agricultural productions in the last twenty years.

**LIVING THRESHING MACHINE.**—A man of 58 years of age, by the name of CARTHREW, threshed for Mr. RULE of Cambourne, 920 sheaves of barley in 11 hours actual labor, and offers to undertake the same task on a wager, for six successive days. He last year threshed at the Manor of Coppenhouse 400 sheaves of wheat in 12 hours—cleaning up over 30 bushels of seed.

**ADULTERATING FOOD.**—A respectable corn dealer, of Glasgow, Scotland, has been sentenced to 4 months imprisonment, and £300 (\$1500) fine, for wilfully adulterating the Oatmeal intrusted to his care for distribution among the poor of the Highlands by a charitable society of Glasgow. Served him right.

**THICK AND THIN SOWING.**—The Society of Arts in England, have offered their *Gold Iris Medal* for the best Essay on "*thick and thin sowing*," to be tested on not less than 5 acres, side by side, for a series of years, with a description of soils, manner and time of getting in, &c. *Note.*—This is a subject which has excited much speculation among the wheat growing community. Three pecks when *dibbled* in, or planted one seed in a hole, at exact distances, have produced 70 bushels per acre. If one kernel will produce one head, and that 40 kernels, which is an average, then one bushel sowing, without any tillering or side shoots, should produce 40 bushels per acre; and yet we mostly sow 1½ bushels, and get from 15 to 30 bushels. Where is the loss? Our opinion is, that one bushel sown the first of September, is as good as two bushels sown very late.

**ARTIFICIAL SILK.**—It is stated in an English paper that old pieces of silk, dissolved in *caustic ley*, (strong solution of potash, or concentrated ley of wood-ashes,) and cotton thread immersed in it and allowed to dry, has a coating of the animal matter of silk deposited on every fibre, and so complete is the deception that it is woven into lace and other fabrics, without detection.

THE value of the merchandise, the growth and produce of the United States, exported for the year ending 1st of July, 1847, was 150,687,464, of which \$97,747,130 was exported to England, and \$19,277,992 to France. The value of the importations was \$115,293,572. We received from England for the six months ending 1st July, 1847, goods to the amount of \$54,797,468 from France, \$14,388,742 from Spain, \$12,617,113.—From these tables it would appear that balance of trade in our favor for the past year, amounted to \$35,368,692. The number of American vessels which entered the United States, was 7,759 tonnage, 2,101,359. Foreign vessels, 6,499, tonnage, 1,230,346.

IN Wayne Co., Indiana, out of an adult population of 9,349, there are but 42 that cannot read and write. This is owing to the influence of the "*Friends*," of whom there are many in that country.

## Grasses.

It is often necessary that one should go away from home to appreciate, at their true value, things with which he has been most familiar all his life. Raised in one of the best grazing counties in the State of New York, the writer has had to live over forty years and spend a winter in the Southern States, to learn how greatly Providence has favored all the northern portion of the Union, from Maine to the western bounds of Iowa, in the production of *grasses*. Their value is far above all computation. By skilful culture, and judicious feeding, they can easily be transformed into the best food and clothing consumed by civilized man. Once, we regarded the labor of seeding, manuring, mowing, curing, housing, and foddering out grass, as a great tax on northern husbandry. This was a serious mistake, the extent of which our friends at the North would soon learn, did the earth for one season only, refuse to bear any of the cultivated grasses. A very intelligent correspondent of the Southern Cultivator truly remarks that, "the great secret of the *astonishing resources* of the frozen regions of the North, lies in its *grasses*, of which clover is the chief."

Much can yet be done to increase the products of pastures and meadows of the farmers who read this journal. There are thousands of acres which need *draining* to root out wild plants, sweeten the soil, and enable timothy, red top, and clover to flourish in their places. An excess of water, particularly standing water, is most deleterious to all grazing lands. No standing water should rise to within three feet of the surface of the earth, if you would have it yield sweet nutritious hay, or pasturage. There are many old meadows and pastures which will be greatly improved by sowing more grass seed, and scarifying them with a light, sharp harrow. We have seen good meadows of tame grass formed in Illinois by burning the prairie, sowing seed on the black turf, and harrowing the ground, without any previous breaking of the sod. Make it a point to raise more grass seed and to sow more every year. All the southern cities are supplied with northern hay; and most of the producers of hay on the Hudson river and along the Atlantic coast make great use of leached ashes, lime, and salt, to fertilize their annually cropped meadows.

Kind reader, would you not rejoice to add 50 per cent. to the grass that now annually grows on your pastures and meadows? If so, the thing is quite attainable at a trifling cost. Perhaps it may be advisable to break them up first. If so, plow deep, and cultivate the earth most thoroughly to obtain one or two first rate preliminary crops. Use a plenty of grass seed and manure, so far as you have it. If it is possible to *irrigate*, by all means give your grass lands the benefit of running surface water several times during a

season—shifting the little streams every week or so. Irrigation might be far more practiced both north and south than is now done. Probably a mixture of equal parts of slaked lime and leached ashes will do more to augment the growth of grass than any other application of equal cost.

Care should be taken not to turn cattle, sheep, or horses, on fields too early in the spring. We have seen great injury done in this way. Better keep cattle on dry, clean cotton, as many do in this city; i. e., let their cows steal it to keep them from starving. Cotton is about as nutritious as clean pine wood saw dust, being nearly pure woody fibre. Yet, strange to say, we have seen many a bale where the sack was open with a hole eaten into it by cows. They pick up every scattered lock they can find.

Undoubtedly, many of the native grasses of this region might be mown and cured for hay. But who has a scythe, and who can use it? An intelligent planter told me yesterday that he made some hay in his corn fields, but he cut it all with the *hoe*.

When the mowing machine, invented by Mr. KETCHUM, of Buffalo, shall be generally introduced, the cost of cutting and curing hay will be much diminished. We saw this machine in New York and regarded it as a valuable affair. So long ago as 1840, the hay crop of the Empire State was estimated by those that gave in the census, at *thirty millions of dollars*. This product may be doubled, without materially lessening any other. Very few acres in pasture or meadow in any State have reached the maximum return.

Augusta, Ga., Jan., 1848.

## Manuring and Stimulating Seeds.

A good deal was said, a few years since, on the subject of causing the seed to absorb and become impregnated with some soluble salt, whereby its productiveness was greatly increased. It originated in Germany, and so sanguine was its discoverer, that he often said the time would come when a man would carry the manure for an acre of land in his breeches pocket.

We observe in the London *Mark Lane Express* the advertisement of BICHE & Co., who have obtained a patent, and offered to prepare seeds of every description, warranting it to save five pounds sterling per annum in the cost of manuring an acre. Their notice is accompanied by many certificates of celebrated farmers, bearing testimony of its efficacy; also with a tariff of prices per bushel for preparing the seeds, which varies from one to two dollars. For clover seed fifteen cents per pound, or nine dollars per bushel, for preparing only.

One of the certificates states that the turnips produced a much larger leaf, almost lost their indentations, and become round, with a great in-

crease in product. Another statement, speaking of wheat, says it causes a great increase of tillering, a longer and heavier head, and more straw than the ordinary process.

It is almost inconceivable to us, what virtue could be communicated to a seed so small as the turnip, even if the most concentrated essence of any thing, that would cause an increase of any amount of its products. The advantage gained by this process of *steeping*, as it is called, must accrue to the plant in its younger stages, before the fertilizing power of the seed is lost, to give strength and early vigor to the young plant,—causing its roots to throw out abundantly and strong—whereby its ability to procure nutriment, is greatly increased, as all seeds are entirely decomposed long before the maturity of the plant. We presume the phosphates and sulphates of ammonia are among the secrets of these preparations, as they are well known as great stimulants and excitants of vegetation, and perhaps combined with some material that renders these salts of difficult solubility, until decomposed by the peculiar processes of the vegetable economy.

### Natural Science.

ONE of the most interesting series of lectures recently delivered, is that by Professor AGASSIZ, in New York city, upon Natural Science.—These lectures have been published in the journals as they were delivered, and exhibit the most profound researches into the depths of nature. Animal life is traced in all its various forms and changes, to the present geological period, when the types and forms reached their present perfection. The conclusions are directly at variance with the ingenious author of the *Vestiges of Creation*, whose theory of development or evolution of more perfect types out of the next inferior, which theory tended to infinite progression, has occasioned so much discussion. Professor AGASSIZ thinks that the whole view of animal life upon our globe proves that the great and beautiful and harmonious plan of the Creator has been carried out and finished; that it is a complete whole, and that no further or higher types or developments of animal life should be looked for on this globe. Among the interesting facts brought to view was the limitation of different species of animals to particular locations on the earth.—Man's dwelling place is on every portion of the earth's surface, and he traverses every sea; but there is no other specimen of animal life which extends generally over the earth or through the waters of the oceans. They are all confined to limited fields, whose bounds they never pass. Each continent and the different portions of continents have each their peculiar species of animals, which are unknown in other portions of the earth. They all seem to remain upon the field where they were created; and the fossil

remains in the different strata of the earth's surface show that this law has always prevailed.

In New Holland there are species of animals entirely different from any others found in the world, and the fossil remains of the same species are found in the different strata in New Holland, and nowhere else on the earth. What seems more remarkable is, that fishes, which appear to have no barrier to locomotion round the globe, obey the same law, and remain always in the same oceans and the same fields. There is a family of fishes around the islands between New Holland and Southern Asia, differing from any others found in the world. They never leave these waters except for a short distance into the Indian Ocean. The fishes on the Atlantic shores of Europe are entirely distinct from those on the Atlantic shores of North America till we get far north, where the mean temperature is thirty-two degrees, and the two continents approach each other. They never migrate, even along the coast, beyond certain limits. A very interesting summary of these lectures has appeared in the *National Intelligencer*. The professor, who has but recently arrived here, is but forty years of age, and the cultivators of natural science have yet much to hope from his labors.

### Shrinking of Pork — Lunar Influence.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS:—I observe an inquiry in the December number of the *Farmer*, asking the reason or a remedy for the shrinking of pork when boiled. What little experience I have had proves to me that the following is a remedy—and of course when you see the remedy you will know the reason. Now I care not whether your hogs are very heavy, or whether very fat or not, the whole mystery is here—kill your hogs in the new of the moon, as near the full as you can, and when the moon is rising—any time when it is between east and south—but better the nearer the moon is to the south.

The moon governs the tide; when the moon is rising the tide is rising, and the nearer the full the higher the tide—and as soon as the moon is south the tide begins to ebb. Therefore your pork will shrink or swell with the ebbing or flowing of the tide, and wane or wax of the moon. Try it, and then you will know for yourself.

WM. L. VAN DUSEN.

Henrietta, Ohio, Jan. 1848.

REMARKS.—We give the above for what it is worth. We shall not, at present, attempt to disprove the statements and conclusions of our correspondent, although we do not adopt his faith in lunar influence. We alluded to the main question at some length, in our January number.

KEEP your heart always ready for some misfortune.

# Meteorological Observations for Rochester, N. Y.

BY LEANDER WETMERELL.

*Summary of the Meteorological Observations made from Jan. 1, 1847 to Jan. 1, 1848. Also, for comparison—from Jan. 1, 1846, to Jan. 1, 1847.*

ROCHESTER is situated on both sides of the Genesee river—7 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario: Latitude,  $48^{\circ} 8' 17''$ ; Longitude,  $77^{\circ} 51'$ ; elevated 506 feet above tide water.

Monthly mean temp. of Jan.	1847, 24.63; do. 1846, 27.56
" Feb.	" 25.31; do. " 22.79
" Mar.	" 28.44; do. " 34.80
" April	" 41.42; do. " 47.36
" May	" 58.27; do. " 60.24
" June	" 61.94; do. " 64.45
" July	" 71.76; do. " 69.87
" Aug.	" 67.31; do. " 69.86
" Sept.	" 58.48; do. " 65.71
" Oct.	" 47.36; do. " 47.39
" Nov.	" 41.05; do. " 42.67
" Dec.	" 32.23; do. " 29.41

Annual mean temp. of the year " 46.64; do. " 47.44

Highest degree, " 95.00; do. " 95.00

Lowest " 0.00; do. " 1.00

Greatest range, " 95.00; do. " 95.00

Warmest day, " July 19; do. " July 13

Coldest " Feb. 23; do. " Feb. 26

Winds. North, in the year, " 14 days; do. " 23 days

" Northeast, " 32; do. " 43

" East, " 8; do. " 14

" Southeast, " 38; do. " 38

" South, " 33; do. " 13

" Southwest, " 68; do. " 47

" West, " 68; do. " 75

" Northwest, " 102; do. " 109

Prevailing wind of the year " N. W.; do. " N. W.

Number of fair days in " 166; do. " 163

" cloudy days in " 193; do. " 202

" dayson which rain fell " 119; do. " 99

" " snow " 56; do. " 65

" " rain & " 33; do. " 13

Rain Gauge for 1847, 38.99 in.; do. 1846, 37.13 in.

First frost in autumn of " Sept. 16; do. " Oct. 3

First snow " Oct. 11; do. " Oct. 17

Robin first heard " Mar. 22; do. " Mar. 18

Maple (acer rubrum) in bloom, in 1847, April 9

" 1846, Mar. 24

Plum, peach, cherry, and apple in bloom, in 1847, May 15

" 1846, May 1

I have thus placed in juxtaposition a summary of the meteorological and other observations of the last two years. The careful reader will observe in comparing any two corresponding facts given in the abstract above, the difference between the two years; for example: the annual mean for 1847 is 46.64—that of the preceding year is 47.44—difference of only eight-tenths of a degree. So again of the rain gauge: difference between the two years, one inch and eighty-six-hundredths; so of the corresponding facts generally—the difference between them is slight.

The prevailing wind here is northwest.

The season of the past year was not as forward as that of the preceding year. Native plants and the garden fruit trees were about one half a month later in blossoming. The summer though quite productive was dry, especially the months of June and July, and but little rain in May.—During the autumnal months we had a great abundance of rain—river very high most of the time during this part of the year; so through the month of December. We had only ten days

of sleighing during this month—and this within the last half of it. The weather was very mild the last three days—on the last day of the month and of the year, the thermometer was 45 in the morning, 53 at noon, and 52 in the evening. The buds of the maple very much enlarged.

The aurora borealis was unusually frequent the past year. The one of March the 19th was remarkably splendid. Its brilliancy and extent far exceeded any thing of the kind that I have seen since 1836 and '37. From the arch which was formed, shooting upward toward the zenith, were numerous spires or beams of light chasing and succeeding each other in rapid succession. These were beautiful and grand—beyond the power of description. The undulations, called "merry dancers," were uncommonly fine and dazzling. The light proceeding from these pyramidal spires seemed to float in successive flashes in mid-heaven, resembling the flashes produced by igniting alcohol or gunpowder, more nearly than any thing else that occurs to me for comparison; or, to use a sublime comparison, resembling what we might fancy to be the appearance of the conflagration of the world. At 11 o'clock this phenomenon had passed the zenith toward the south. The wind was easterly—the sky cloudless—the thermometer 29. It has been remarked that the northern light is the "sign" of a gale or storm. The following morning the thermometer 29 at sunrise—dark clouds in the horizon—a little rain about 8 o'clock A. M., succeeded by a pleasant day.

## Destruction of the Wire-Worm.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the November number of the Genesee Farmer, an inquiry from a correspondent in Clarkson, N. Y., relative to the extirmination of the wire-worm, with a request that some correspondent would answer the inquiry, through the Farmer. I have long considered the wire-worm to be the greatest pest of the farmer, in those soils where they abound. I have found that in a mucky, or a black sandy soil, and in fact any soil where there is found much muck or mold, they seem to be the most troublesome. Yet I have found them so abundant in parts of a lot, that was almost exclusively gravel, (but surrounded by mucky land,) that they destroyed almost entirely wheat or corn when sowed or planted on it. But I do not think that they will do much injury to crops on such land, unless in the immediate vicinity where muck or black sand predominates in the soil.

It is no easy matter to eradicate the wire-worm from soils that seem to be natural for them, when once they have become numerous. I have tried various means: One season after the wire-worms had destroyed full half of my corn, as soon or before it came up, I was told that if I put a little salt, ashes, or lime in each hill, when I



planted it over, that they would not trouble it.—Accordingly I did so, on a part, and made a composition of all three of the above named articles, and put a little into the hills of the rest; but all to no purpose, they destroyed as bad as before.

The most effectual means I have found, from my own experience, and the experience of others, is to plow as late in the fall as possible, and then sow to buck-wheat two seasons in succession, which will almost entirely destroy them. But when a farm is nearly covered with them—as I do not consider a buck-wheat crop, when raised to any extent, very profitable—my practice has been to plow late in the fall, as above; and then summer-fallow thoroughly the ensuing season, not allowing even a weed or spear of grass to grow; which is literally termed plowing, or, starving them out. It would not, it is true, eradicate them so effectually as by sowing buck-wheat, as recommended above; yet I have found it more profitable, from the fact that starving them out, by thorough tillage, would destroy so many of them, that the wheat crop would suffer but little from what was left—and by not seeding down to clover or grass, but cropping alternately, by plowing and fallowing as above described, I would so far succeed in getting clear of them, that I would not suffer loss to any great extent.

But if the land be seeded to clover or grass, and lay over, as it should, in order to keep up the land, so that the soil remains in good heart, they will soon become as great a pest as ever. Even when fallowed the ensuing season by plowing in June, or as late as possible, in order to get as much benefit from the clover as possible, in point of feed for stock, and a good coat to turn under—which, by the way, I am much in favor of, others to the contrary notwithstanding—I have found them so bad on my best wheat-land, after a few years, as almost entirely to destroy the wheat crop.

I have spun this communication much beyond what I at first intended, but if you should deem it worthy of an insertion in the Farmer, it is at your disposal.

W. H. H.

Wheatland, N. Y., Dec., 1847.

### Quantity of Seed to an Acre—Experiment.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS:—At the winter meeting of the Yates County Agricultural Society, the following account of an experiment tried by me was read, for which the Society gave a premium, and voted unanimously to have it published in the Genesee Farmer:

On the 23d of September, 1846, I sowed four diagrams with wheat in a summer fallow that had been plowed five times during the summer. The ground was prepared in the following manner:—After the soil had been finely pulverized with a hoe and rake, I then accurately measured off four diagrams, each two feet square, leaving

a small space between each of about six inches. The squares were then numbered and subdivided as follows: No. 1, in squares 1½ inches each way; No. 2 in squares of 3 inches; No. 3 in those of 4 inches, and No. 4 in squares of 4 4-5 inches, including the outside lines of each large square. I then, with the thumb and finger, carefully planted one kernel of wheat in the corner of each small square.

Now for the yield. On the 19th of July last, I carefully gathered the 4 parcels, keeping each by itself; shelled each by hand, and counted the grains of each diagram separately—the results of which are given in the following table. On the 17th of August I took said wheat and had 4 ounces carefully weighed by sealed scales, and by counting all the grains weighed, I found there were 780 grains in one ounce, from which I have made an estimate of the different yield, and also the rate of the different amounts of seed per acre—for which see the table.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
No. of grains planted.	280	81	40	36
No. of grains that grew.	208	60	40	30
No. of heads.	286	136	112	104
Average number of grains per head.	26	55	39	42
Whole number of grains.	7458	4765	4452	4368
Yield per acre in bushels.	108	69	64	60
Seed per acre, in bushels and pounds.	4 12	1 10	43	31

It may be proper to add that the soil was a clayey loam, which had never been manured, and had been kept for pasture during the preceding six years. Should the ground be well prepared and sowed with a drill, it is probable from the foregoing experiments that the yield would be greater than if sown broadcast.

ADAM CLARK.

Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan., 1846.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MATRIMONY.—The clergy of Iceland have the authority conferred by law, to refuse to marry a woman unless she can read and write. The power is given upon the sound principle, that a woman must first be qualified to instruct her offspring before she be permitted to marry. This principle, says an exchange paper, fully and universally acted on, would advance the world more rapidly in its career of improvement than any other cause within the range of possibility. Were all women instructed and educated according to their capabilities, there would be an extent and degree of domestic education that would influence more favorably the character of a people, than the best organized school systems. The latter indeed cannot have their full effect without the former. What is effected partially by law in a primitive community like Iceland, can be effected much more largely in communities more cultivated and artificial by moral influence and public opinion.

## Ashes on Corn.

In copying the letter of Mr. VAN DUSEN, published in the December number of the Farmer, giving the results of his experiments with ashes on corn, into the Southern Cultivator, Dr. LEE makes the following remarks:

We have seen a larger gain than the above, but that is abundant for our purpose. Let us analyze the subject a little. Two bushels of ears will make a trifle over one of merchantable shelled corn. The net gain of 115 on five acres, we suppose to be fully equal to 60 of grain, or 12 on each acre. Cut up at the ground, and cured as corn fodder is at the North, the gain of "one fourth" will be equal to the value of 174 bushels of ashes, and the trouble of applying them to the crop. Ashes are worth about ten cents a bushel in Western New York, where Mr. V. D. resides, so that their value was \$1.75. An acre of corn fodder is worth three times that sum.

We greatly desire the plain, unlearned farmer to look into this matter, and see the whole natural process by which 34 bushels of ashes do add to the crop 23 bushels of ears of corn, and a like gain to the straw of maize. During the three or four months, in which time this crop was made out of something—matter which certainly came from *somewhere*—probably not more than a half bushel of the ashes were dissolved, and entered the growing corn. Of the solubility of ashes in rain water, we will speak at another time. A bushel of merchantable corn, which weighs 56 pounds, will lose 6 pounds of water, if dried at 212 degrees. Twelve bushels then will weigh 600 pounds. Grind this grain and burn it up, and you will have but 6 pounds of ashes. If you add to this, the ash which the cobs in 23 bushels of ears would make, and the ash which the quarter's gain of stems and leaves would yield on an acre, and you will have altogether, not over half a bushel. But Mr. VAN DUSEN applied *seem* half bushels within reach of the roots of his needy crop: one seventh of which being dissolved and entering into the circulation of the plants, supplied those alkaline earths, without which we have proved, time and again, carbon, nitrogen and water cannot be organized into this bread producing vegetable.

All the organized matter that made the whole gain in the crop—23 bushels of ears, and a like gain in stalks and blades—existed within reach of the corn plants as well before as after the ashes were applied. Providence supplied in earth, air and water, full 95 parts in 100 of the elements which combined to make the addition to the crop—the ashes yielding less than 5 per cent. Science taught the practical husbandman the important facts: first that without phosphate of lime, and salts of potash, soda, iron and magnesia, soluble and available in the soil, no corn can possibly grow. Secondly, that the supply of these substances in ordinary corn lands, is less than is required to make 50 bushels on an acre.

In conclusion, we put the question to the common sense of practical men, whether in truth there is any thing more mysterious in making a hill of fat corn—an average of two good ears on each stalk—by feeding the living plants just what they need, than there is in making two fat pigs in one pen, by giving them a plenty of good food during their whole life time? Upon a pinch, a hungry pig can trot round over 100 acres to find his breakfast. But alas, no furnishing corn plant can travel a single rod to get the materials which make the solid bones of all animals that live on corn, and have the power of locomotion. Corn will send its roots into the *subsoil* in search of bone earth, gypsum, potash, soda and magnesia, if you will only break it up so that said roots can penetrate the compact mass.

**AMERICAN APPLES.**—The London Sun says—"The arrival of apples from the United States of America are beyond precedent in extent, and the quality is remarkably fine. In several instances vessels arriving from New York have brought as many as nearly one thousand packages of this fruit, of the excellent description of the Newtown pippin."

## Cobs as Fuel.

**MESSRS. EDITORS:**—Do the thousands of your readers who raise their hundreds and their thousands of bushels of corn, consider that they are raising so many bushels of excellent fuel? Only think of a ten acre lot yielding not only a good crop of corn, fodder, and pumpkins, (if the bugs do not destroy the latter,) but six month's or a year's fuel! Half if not more of my last year's fuel has been cobs. They are best for summer, when a fire is not needed long at a time; but they are excellent in winter, and nothing that I have tried will heat a room quicker in a cold morning.

The only objection to them is they are very combustible, and need a tight-air stove to regulate the heat. They should be placed on a floor convenient to the kitchen, and require a light shovel of tin or sheet iron to handle them, else the ladies will take exceptions. The corn should be removed with a sheller, as that will leave them nicer than when threshed by hand or horses—though that is not important.

I would not recommend the use of cobs for fuel in a country where wood is so plenty that it is an object to get rid of it; but in old sections where wood is scarce and high, and especially in the great west, where a cob is as long as a stick of stove wood, (not very definite,) and where, especially in many parts, wood will always be scarce and corn abundant, there it will be an object not to be overlooked. I might mention other advantages from their use, such as the ashes as manure for the coming crop, their cheapness, &c., but I will not intrude longer on your patience at present.

Yours truly,

P. PARKS.

Victor, N. Y., Dec., 1847.

**SUGAR BEETS.**—I brought from my garden a Sugar Beet weighing 11 lbs. It was the handsomest, but not the largest, being a true taper from the centre to the point of the tap root, perfectly solid, and eighteen inches long, with very fine lateral roots. More than one farmer has asked me "what sort of a root it was," thus bringing to mind the assertion of SAVARY, that when he was viewing some of the ruins of Egypt, a native Shiek asked him in all simplicity, whether the English or the French made these ruins! S. W.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Nothing can more fully prove the ingratitude of mankind than the little regard which the disposers of honorary rewards have paid to agriculture; which is treated as a subject so remote from common life by all those who do not immediately hold the plow, or give fodder to the ox, that there is room to question, whether a great part of mankind has yet been informed that life is sustained by the fruits of the earth.—Johnson.

### Smut in Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—In your November number is a communication from N. SIMONS, relative to Smut in Wheat. I cordially agree with the writer, in the importance of sowing clean seed.

Four years ago we sowed clean seed wheat, near the middle of October, after potatoes. Some of it winter-killed; that which was alive in the spring grew a very thick, strong straw, with very long heads. But the rust struck it, and it was shrunk and very smutty.

My neighbor, Mr. BARNEY, told me early in September, he would not sow his wheat until October, if it was not for smut. He said he would rather have half a crop of good clean wheat, than a full crop with three bushels of smut to the acre.

Our experienced farmers here say that if wheat is sown when the land is very wet the crop will be quite smutty. JOSEPH CARPENTER.

*Prairieville, Wis. Dec. 1847.*

### The Orange Carrot.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Herewith I enclose you \$5 for ten copies of your invaluable agricultural paper; and, for the benefit of those who grow the Orange Carrot, I send you a brief account of my success in its cultivation.

Finding the Carrot one of the most abundant and nutritious, and therefore one of the most profitable of the root crops, I have been accustomed to cultivate a small plot, each year. The last season I raised *sixty bushels* from a piece of ground 36 by 48—equal to about 15 or 1600 bushels per acre. About the 25th of May I sowed upon this highly cultivated plot, four papers of Shaker Seeds in drills 16 or 18 inches apart.

Yours, &c.,

O. L. BARNUM.

*Gouverneur, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1848.*

ANTIDOTE TO POISONS. — Animal charcoal (freshly prepared ivory black) is an antidote to poisons, especially those belonging to the vegetable kingdom. Thus strychnia and nux vomica, and other poisons of this class, when taken mixed with charcoal are perfectly harmless provided the charcoal is administered in doses proportioned to the quantity of the poison. Three or four grains of strychnia are neutralized by 1 1/2 or 2 ounces of charcoal. Even the effects of arsenic, are greatly diminished by a speedy administration of charcoal. Corrosive sublimate is more surely rendered inert by white of eggs. Dogs, that have been poisoned by nux vomica, may possibly be cured by charcoal, though it is quite important that it should be administered early, and in large doses, not less than 1 1/2 or 2 ounces. In the absence of animal charcoal administer freely fine fresh charcoal from the fire place.—*Sel.*

### Seneca Co. Agricultural Society.

The Annual Winter Meeting of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, was held at Waterloo, on Tuesday, January 11th. The officers of the ensuing year were elected to wit:

*President*—JOHN DELAFIELD.

*Treasurer*—JOHN D. COE.

*Secretary*—WM. R. SCHUTLER.

*Vice Presidents*—John L. Bigelow, Junius; Jason Smith, Tyre; Charles E. Mynderse, Seneca Falls; Sylvester L. Stringham, Fayette; Edward I. Judd, Varick; Thomas J. Folwell, Romulus; Andrew Dunlap, Jr., Ovid; Wm. F. Coan, Lodi; John Canada, Covert; R. P. Hunt, Waterloo.

Delegates were appointed to visit the autumnal fairs of the adjoining counties—Ontario, Yates, Tompkins, Cayuga and Wayne—with a view to examine and report every improvement that may be deemed useful to the farming interests of this county.

A resolution was unanimously passed soliciting the attention of the Legislature to the care and protection of the Agricultural Associations of the State, as the most sure and important source of our national wealth and prosperity.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather the meeting was well attended, members being present from the extreme points of the county.

Interesting discussions took place, more especially upon the subject of *Draining*. The vast importance and large benefits of draining were pointed out, and seemed to have been extensively tested by several members present.—The introduction of tile drains occupied the attention of the Society, and measures were suggested for an economical production of tiles of various patterns.

Among other matters it appeared that many members then present had raised heretofore forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and even more, and from the better attention now paid to the cultivation of the soil, with the intended introduction of the drains, great confidence was expressed in the future products being restored to the point heretofore attained.—*Seneca Observer.*

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN FENCE MAKING.—Take any kind of timber for stakes that will make good rails, (black ash is best.) Get out your stakes 7 feet long—lay up the fence 4 rails high—place the caps across the corners so that each pair of stakes will be on the same side of the fence with the large end up. Then squeeze in 3 or 4 rails to each length, and place a flat stone under each stake to keep it from the ground; and if your rails, caps and stakes are as strong as they should be, you may sleep soundly without fear of horses or cattle visiting your crops.

S. H.

*Batavia, Jan. 1, 1847.*

## Pigeon Weed, or Red Root.\*

Prize Essay, by CHARLES M. STARK, Yates county.

It seems in this day and generation, that to make any subject interesting enough to gain attention, it must be shown that to practice it is a matter of pecuniary interest, and consequently in my effort to show the best method of destroying red root, I shall keep *this* interest of the farmer continually in view.

There can be no farmer in Yates county, that does not know that the average yield of the wheat crop is seriously lessened by the presence of this weed, and the expense of harvesting and threshing very materially increased by it. Just so far as this is true, time and money may be profitably expended in its destruction. Chemistry has demonstrated that grains of all kinds are made up of certain earths, salts, &c., and though in the growth of all plants a large proportion is taken from the atmosphere, still the minute particles which are taken from the soil in the formation of the stalk and grain must be present; for, if but one of the many parts necessary be absent, though there may be an abundance of all the others, failure is certain. It seems to be a peculiar characteristic of this weed, that it appropriates everything that it needs in the soil to perfect itself, without reference to anything else that may claim a share with it. When growing with wheat, if there be food enough for both, then both may be perfected; if not, the wheat must suffer. It is not so with the Canada thistle; this plant strikes its root to a great depth, and brings up food; and with the thistle there is a division of the spoils, and wheat is often larger in the midst of them, than where it is free from their presence. But this grasping, miserly weed, appropriates everything to itself, until, if wheat follow wheat for two or three successive crops, it remains in the entire possession of the soil. Thirty years since, red root was unknown in Yates county, and now, such is the small amount of successful effort against it, that hundreds of bushels of the seed are purchased at the Yates county oil mill, and if it were worth 8s. instead of 1s. 6d., these hundreds would be thousands. It is very generally considered that the production of two and a half or three bushels of clover seed from an acre, after all the acknowledged benefit derived from the roots, is a heavy tax upon the soil. If this be true, how great an exhauster must pigeon weed be, with its roots penetrating but a little way beneath the surface, more than double the seed produced, and a hard woody stalk perfected. It may seem to some a waste of time and words to attempt to prove what may justly be considered an axiom, viz: that the presence of red root is "evil, only evil, and that continually;" yet it is my opinion that if we

could, by a chemical analysis, see the hidden mysteries of this destructive plant, we should be surprised at the record of the amount it is stealing from us, and would look about for a way of escape from its blighting presence; and farther than this, the startling fact would be evident to us, that we must exterminate the nuisance, or see it exterminate our wheat crop.

When we take into consideration the fact, that it requires a united and continued effort to destroy it, (*united*, because if one farmer raises it, his neighbor *must*, as neither the gizzard of a fowl, nor the stomach of an ox can destroy its germinating power; *continued*, because it will lie in the ground for years,) we might almost despair of its destruction, were it not that despair is a word not found in the farmer's vocabulary.

There can be but one way to get rid of this wide spread and growing evil; and though we may theorize upon other subjects, this is, in agriculture, a matter of fact. We may in other cases, apply scientific knowledge, feeding one plant and starving another; but in respect to the weed under consideration, this is impossible, for when it has taken *all*, like the leech, its cry is still, "give, give." If a farmer wishes and *determines* (for wishing will not effect the object) to exterminate this plant, he must make up his mind to two things: first, never to sow any of the seed; secondly, never to allow any that is in the ground to arrive at maturity. This may be done by pulling up the weed while in blossom; mowing will not accomplish it, because it ripens its seed below the reach of the scythe. I will here remark, that I know of but three farms in Yates county, upon which this method can be fully and profitably practiced. Upon *these*, I believe, there is no red root, except that which is carried on by birds; (I speak of its being propagated in this way, not from absolute knowledge, but from the fact that it generally makes its appearance under the shade trees.) It is well known to all scientific and practical farmers, and I think disputed by none, that a regular system of rotation is the only correct manner of farming; and I wish to show that by this very method, this weed can be subdued with more certainty and at a less cost than in any other way. The first thing to be considered, is the fact, that red root is a biennial plant, that will not germinate to any great extent in the spring, it being its nature to come up in autumn, and can not therefore be eradicated without fall plowing. I would recommend the following practice: The first crop, wheat; the ground to be plowed but once, at least eight inches deep, which should be done in July, after which it should be thoroughly pulverized with a cultivator, to the depth of four inches. My reason for preparing the ground in this way, is this: the most of our land is seeded down after wheat, and of course receives its red root seedling at the same time, consequently a very large

\* Sometimes called *Steen Crout*, *Lithospermum*, *Stony Seed*, *Wheat Thief*.

proportion of the seed lies near the surface. If this be turned under to the depth of eight inches, but a very small proportion will germinate, and the wheat will be to a certain extent free from its pernicious presence; if plowed twice, the seeds are mostly thrown back to the surface, which is admirably adapted to the increase of the pigeon weed, while once plowing is found to be at least as good, and I believe, decidedly better for the wheat. If it be possible, the red root should be pulled out of the wheat, but if the quantity be too great for this purpose, a more protracted effort must be made to destroy it.

The wheat stubble should be plowed in the fall, just as deep as it was for the wheat, and well harrowed. In the spring, the ground may be plowed, (as shallow as possible,) but I deem it decidedly better to use the large cultivator with steel teeth, as not one spear can escape if it is thoroughly cultivated, and the ground will be in better order for the crop, which may be barley, oats, or spring wheat, but in my opinion, should be peas. The ground should be again plowed and harrowed in the fall. In the spring let the operation with the cultivator be repeated, and the ground planted to corn. If this be placed three feet apart each way, and tilled with a cultivator, no weed of any kind need be grown among it. This crop should be planted as early as the season will admit, to give time for another plowing in the fall, when the ground should be harrowed as before. In the spring, the same thorough use of the cultivator is necessary, and the land may be sown to barley, peas, or oats, which must be decided by the crop raised the second year. If peas, then barley or oats may follow, but in no case should the same crop be grown in the rotation. I think it the better way to sow flax, for the seed, because I consider it as profitable as any other summer crop; and as the ground should now be seeded with timothy or clover. I believe flax is the best summer crop that grass seed can be sown with. Flax should be sown early; twelve quarts to the acre. I think this rotation must destroy the seed in the ground, as all that germinates in three successive years dies, without the possibility of leaving seed. If any yet remains in the earth, the quantity must be so small that it may be easily pulled. We might now sing a requiem over departed pigeon weed, and read the burial service over red root, were it not that *Phœnix* like there is vitality in its very ashes. Though death and decay may surround it, yet in its stone tenement it is safe, and with patience it awaits the day of its resurrection, which will as surely come as the manure is removed from the barn-yard to the field.

The destruction of the seeds carried to the barn with the wheat is the most difficult part of the subject, and in order to effect it, no pigeon weed must go into the barn; for if it be carried

there, it will be taken back again, and no system of rotation or anything else will ever subdue it. I feel very diffident about advising any farmer to burn his straw, but in this case, I think the benefit derived from the destruction of the seeds of this weed, would be at least an equivalent for the straw destroyed (or rather decomposed, for nothing can be destroyed.) It is the decision of agricultural chemists, that a large proportion of wheat straw is taken from the atmosphere, and that every particle derived from the soil may be found in its ashes. As this has been proven by actual experiment, there can be no real loss by such a conflagration. The proper method is, to stack the wheat in the field, and as it is threshed burn the straw, on as small a space as possible, as all the heat that can be obtained from it is necessary to destroy the vitality of the seeds of the pigeon weed. I believe it would be profitable in many cases to mow the stubble and burn this also. The ashes should be gathered up and housed until they can be used in the compost heap, or otherwise returned to the soil. It may be thought that this system is too great a tax upon the land, there being no return made in manure; but this is a groundless objection; for any farmer, following the rotation, may apply artificial or barn-yard manure to either or all the crops raised, as his judgment may dictate. The soil will receive the manure made from the peas, oats, barley, and corn, and clover seed may be sown with either of these crops, except the last, and the clover be plowed under in the fall (a practice, by the bye, I would by no means recommend.)

The manure that has already accumulated in the barn-yard should be drawn out upon a sward, and the ground planted to corn, with the following rotation: 1st, corn; 2d, peas, barley, or oats; 3d, flax; 4th, wheat. The pigeon weed should be pulled from the wheat, if possible; if not, the first rotation may be applied after the ground has lain two years in clover.

It should be borne in mind, that the presence of pigeon weed is a positive tax upon the farmer, and that every dollar successfully expended in its removal (to the full amount of this tax,) is to him an absolute gain. I would remark in conclusion, to the gentlemen of the committee, that I have not given a history of this plant, for the simple reason that I do not know it myself; and although I have looked through all the agricultural and botanical works within my reach, I have been unable to glean anything from them upon this subject, beyond the fact, that like many other things among us, *animal* as well as vegetable, the red root is a worthless exotic.—*Trans. N. Y. State Ag. Society.*

MONEY skilfully expended in drying land, by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

### Saxon Sheep.

[Continued from page 17, January number.]

The means adopted to improve the wool of the Saxon breed so much beyond the Merinos of Spain consisted for the most part, originally, in the system of breeding *in-and-in*, and a great degree of care in management, which is briefly but imperfectly, detailed by several writers, as follows:—the first remarks are by Mr. GROVE:

"The Germans keep their sheep under comfortable shelter during the winter. By this means they do not require, in the first place, so much provender; secondly, the tip ends of the wool do not get weather-beaten, which is an injury; thirdly, a great quantity of manure is saved. They huddle their sheep during summer for the purpose of manuring the land, which makes it more productive. They raise large quantities of roots, such as ruta baga, potatoes, mangel wurzel, carrots, round turneps, &c., to feed out during winter. Combined with straw it is considered an economical mode of wintering sheep. They enrich their land, moreover, by this course of management, which enables them to keep still more sheep and cattle, and raise more grain. Many farmers in that country keep their sheep from nine to ten months of the year in the yard: some only part of their flock, and others their whole flock. For this purpose they sow red and white clover, lucerne, and esparterie, which is mowed and fed to them in racks, three times a day, and in wet weather a foddering of straw. It follows, as a matter of course, that the stable and yards are well littered with straw every day. It is considered that an acre, thus managed, will maintain double the number of sheep or cattle that it would turn them out to pick for themselves. By this course of management they are enabled to keep large numbers of sheep, without infringing much on their grain growing, and enabled to come in competition with the wool-growers of other countries. As there are no fences in that country, the sheep are attended by dogs. One shepherd with his dog, will manage from five hundred to eight hundred in the summer, all in one flock."

Mr. CARR, an English gentleman farmer, but now a resident of Germany, states the following in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England:

"These sheep (Saxons) cannot thrive in a damp climate, and it is quite necessary that they should have a wide range of dry and hilly pasture, of short and not over-nutritious herbage. If allowed to feed on swampy or marshy ground, even once or twice in autumn, they are sure to die of liver complaint (rot) in the following spring. They are always housed at night, even in summer, except in the finest weather, when they are sometimes folded in the distant fallows, but never taken to pasture till the dew is off the grass. In the winter they are kept within doors altogether, and are fed with a small quantity of sound hay, and every variety of straw, and which is varied at each feed. Abundance of good water to drink, and rock salt in their cribs, are indispensables."

Baron GEISLER has been many years one of the most successful breeders of Saxon Merinos, and for a long time (on the authority of Dr. BRIGHT) "he has exercised unwearied assiduity by crossing and recrossing, so that by keeping the most accurate register of the pedigree of each sheep, he has been enabled to proceed with a mathematical precision in the regular and progressive improvement of the whole stock. Out of seventeen thousand sheep, comprising his flock, there is not one whose whole family he cannot trace by reference to his books; and he regulates his yearly sales by these registers. He considers the *purity of blood the first requi-*

*site towards perfection of the fleece."* Dr. BRIGHT makes a few remarks on management.

"For fourteen days before the coupling season the rams should be daily fed with oats, and this food should be continued not only during that particular period, but for fourteen days after; and one ram will thus be in a condition to serve sixty ewes, if other proper attention have been paid to him previously."

"During the lambing period a shepherd should be constantly day and night in the cote, in order that he may place the lamb, as soon as it is cleaned, together with its mother, in a separate pen, which has been before prepared. The ewes which have lambed should, during a week, be driven neither to water nor to pasture; but low troughs of water for this purpose are to be introduced into each partition, in order that they may easily and at all times quench their thirst."

"It is also very useful to put a small quantity of barley meal into the water, for by this means the quantity of ewes' milk is much increased. When the lambs are so strong that they can eat, they are to be separated by degrees from their mothers, and fed with the best and finest oats, being suffered at first to go to them only three times a day, early in the morning, at mid-day, and in the evening, and so to continue till they can travel to pasture, and fully satisfy themselves."

Although rigid attention is bestowed on these sheep during winter, yet they are not quite the *hot-house* objects which, from the remarks of Mr. CARR, the reader would infer. On the authority of Mr. YOUATT, although the sheep in Saxony and Silesia are housed at the beginning of winter, yet they are turned out and compelled to seek, perhaps under the snow, a portion of their food, whenever the weather will permit; and the season must be unusually inclement in which they are not driven into the yards at least two or three hours in the middle of the day. The doors and windows are also frequently opened, that the sheep-houses may be sufficiently ventilated. This is done as far north as Sweden.

Very great care is taken by the Saxon flock-master in the selection of lambs which are destined to be saved in order to keep up the flock:

"When the lambs are weaned, each in his turn is placed upon a table, that his wool and form may be minutely observed. The finest are selected for breeding, and receive a *first* mark. When they are one year old and prior to shearing them, another close examination of those previously marked takes place; those in which no defect can be found receive a second mark, and the rest are condemned. A few months afterwards a third and last scrutiny is made; the prime rams and ewes receive a *third* and final mark, but the slightest blemish is sufficient to cause the rejection of the animal. Each breeder of note has a seal or mark secured to the neck of the sheep, to detect or forge which is considered a high crime, and punished severely."

Before the introduction of the Merinos into Saxony, the indigenous sheep consisted of two distinct varieties, one bearing a wool of some value, and the other yielding a fleece applicable only to the coarsest manufactures. Both of these breeds have been most extensively crossed with the Saxon Merinos, and very many mixed flocks now exhibit fleeces little inferior to the best and purest Escorial sheep.

According to Mr. CARR, the Infatado Merinos are also cultivated in their purity, and are described by him as having shorter legs, and heavier rounder bodies than the Escorial Saxons, with heads and necks comparatively short and

broad. The wool is often matted upon the neck, back and thighs, and grows upon the head to the eyes, and upon the legs to the very feet. The grease in their fleece is almost pitchy, so as to render the washing very difficult. He describes the mode of washing as follows :

"A warm, mild day, without harsh or drying wind, is indispensable. A marl-pit, with a depth of from eight to ten feet of clear water is a favorite washing place. The sheep are thrown in from a stage in the evening, and made to swim the whole length of the pond (twenty or thirty yards) between rails, with boards on one side, from which women or boys assist them through their bath, by placing wooden rakes or crooks under their chins, and so passing them onwards. When the water has dripped from their fleeces for an hour or two, the sheep are put into a house for the night, as close together as possible, in order to cause the greater evaporation, and the next day they are swum three or four times through the pond, and they are kept in the house (well supplied with clean straw) on dry food, for three or four days, until the wool, by sweating as it is termed, has recovered its characteristic softness. The fleece of this species is generally thick, closely grown, and abundant. Ewes average two and a quarter to three and a quarter pounds, by careful feeding (which, however, must never approach to feeding to be fat, else the wool becomes wiry and hard,) and rams and wethers vary from four pounds to even six pounds."

The Escorial Saxon breed have long, tapering necks, small heads, with little wool upon them, round carcasses, with rather narrow, yet deep chests, and when in good flesh, generally well proportioned. Indeed, specimens may be selected from the best flocks, which rival in symmetry of form any sheep in the world. Compared with other breeds, they are small, and consequently their fleece are proportionably light; but being comparatively free from gum, is one of the prominent causes. The average weight of the ewe fleeces is from one and a half to two and a half pounds, and full grown wethers and rams from two and a half to four pounds. The finest and purest flocks yield heavier fleeces than those engrafted on common stock.

Extraordinary care is observed in washing the sheep before shearing (another cause of the fleeces weighing light,) which is manifested by the little loss when subjected to the manufacturer's process of cleansing.

The shearing is conducted in the most skilful manner, each shearer, generally, being limited as to the number of fleeces he is to clip per day, in order to ensure a greater degree of care in his work. Thus, the skins of the sheep are not mangled as in our country, and otherwise presenting a slovenly appearance, from unevenness of the clippings.

After the shearing season is past, the wool is bought of the small proprietors by agents of wool merchants, and transported to Hamburg, Breslau and Leipzig, where it is sorted, and resold for exportation and home manufacture. The annual wool Fairs of Leipzig are wonders in their way, millions of pounds often exchanging hands in a single day. The large proprietors of pure flocks effect their sales by samples, subject to sorting, which is an art nowhere better understood than in Germany. The fleeces of

the same quality are opened and spread flat against each other, when packing, and each bale is made to contain from four to five hundred pounds. The amount of German wools (which includes Prussian, Saxon and Austrian) annually exported is enormous, England receiving annually from 20 to 30,000,000 of pounds; the amount taken by France is also many millions of pounds.

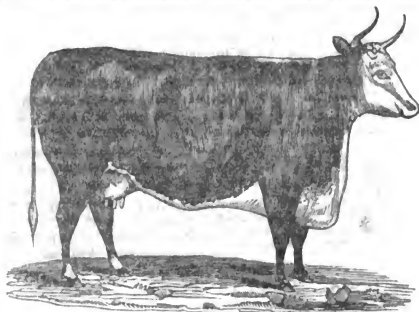
Few Americans are aware of the superiority of German woollen fabrics, as, from the great pains and therefore expense involved, in their manufacture, few specimens comparatively reach our shores. The Germans make no haste in doing anything, but all their performances are conducted with skill, and with an eye to durability; and thus German cloths are unrivalled in strength, the brilliancy and permanency of their dyes.

**WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.**—Sheep suffer in our long winters for want of green food. Give them roots of various kinds, such as potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips, and turneps. For a month or so before yearling, they should not have roots, or only a few, as they will produce a premature flow of milk, and cause it to cake in the bag. At this time, they may have a very few roots, to keep the bowels open, and prevent their faltering for want of access to the ground. Carrots are best, as they do not produce so large a flow of milk as other roots, but tend in part to keep up the condition. Do not feed too high before the yearling season.

Give sheep, in winter, as condiments, salt, wood ashes, clay, and pure earth. Give them also as salutary or medicinal food, cedar, pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, and other boughs. And by all means give them a good supply of pure water. As they eat dry fodder they will drink often and freely. They cannot satisfy their thirst by eating snow, any more than a man can by devouring snow, or sucking an icicle. We have kept sheep and cattle about the same distance from water, say seven rods, and the sheep would go and drink twice as often as the cattle. They would not eat more than an hour in the morning, before they would all run and drink. They will go a considerable distance for this purpose, if kindly invited at first, by a lock of hay, or something else to entice them, instead of frightening them with dogs and noisy boys, in the vain attempt to drive them.

When sheep have been long from the ground, they will often do as well to let them out in spring as soon as the ground is bare, feeding them also with the best of hay, and with roots and provender.

Clover hay is the best for sheep; we have known flocks to do well and raise fine early lambs, when their feed during winter has been nothing but excellent clover hay, and pure water, to which they had access in the yard.—*Cole's Vetr'n.*



PORTRAIT OF A HEREFORD COW. (FIG. 3.)

### Hereford Cattle.

AFTER discussing the merits of the Devons, and the Short Horns, or Durhams, the author of "Domestic Animals," (R. L. ALLEN, Esq.,) notices the *Herefords* as follows :

This is the only remaining pure breed, which has hitherto occupied the attention of graziers in this country. Like the Devons, they are supposed to be one of the most ancient races of British cattle. Marshall gives the following description :

"The countenance pleasant, cheerful, open ; the forehead broad ; eye full and lively ; horns bright, taper, and spreading ; head small ; chap lean ; neck long and tapering ; chest deep ; bosom broad and projecting forward ; shoulder bone thin, flat, no way protuberant in bone (!) but full and mellow in flesh ; chest full ; loin broad ; hips standing wide, and level with the chine ; quarters long, and wide at the neck ; rump even with the level of the back, and not drooping, nor high and sharp above the quarters ; tail slender and neatly haired ; barrel round and roomy ; the carcass throughout deep and well spread ; ribs broad, standing flat and close on the outer surface, forming a smooth, even barrel, the hindmost large and full of length ; round-bone small, snug, and not prominent ; thigh clean, and regularly tapering ; legs upright and short ; bone below the knee and hock small ; feet of middle size ; flank large ; flesh every where mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chine, the shoulder, and the ribs ; hide mellow, supple, of a middle thickness, and loose on the neck and huckle ; coat neatly haired, bright and silky ; color, a middle red, with a bald face characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed."

YOUATT further describes them as follows :

"They are usually of a darker red some of them are brown and even yellow, and a few are brindled ; but they are principally distinguished by their white faces, throats and bellies. In a few the white extends to the shoulders. The old Herefords were brown or red-brown, with not a spot of white about them. It is only within the last fifty or sixty years that it has been the fashion to breed for white faces. Whatever may be thought of the change of color, the present breed is certainly far superior to the old one. The hide is considerably thicker than that of the Devon, and the beasts are more hardy. Compared with the Devons, they are shorter in the leg, and also in the carcass ; higher, and broader, and heavier in the chine ; rounder and wider across the hips, and better covered with fat ;

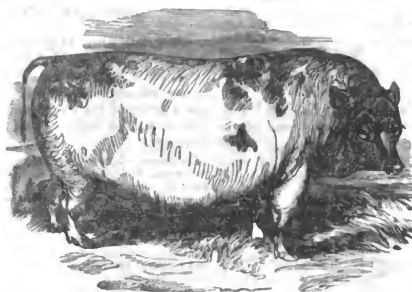
the thigh fuller and more muscular, and the shoulders larger and couser.

They are not now much used for husbandry, although their form adapts them for the heavier work ; and they have all the honesty and docility of the Devon Ox, and greater strength, if not his activity. The Herefordshire ox fattens speedily at a very early age, and it is therefore more advantageous to the farmer, and perhaps to the country, that he should go to the market at three years old, than be kept longer as a beast of draught.

They are not as good milkers as the Devons. This is so generally acknowledged, that while there are many dairies of Devon cows in various parts of the country, a dairy of Herefords is rarely to be found. To compensate for this, they are even more kindly feeders than the Devons. Their beef may be objected to by some as being occasionally a little too large in the bone, and the fore-quarters being coarse and heavy ; but the meat of the best pieces is often very fine-grained and beautifully marbled. There are few cattle more prized in the market than the genuine Herefords."

There have been several importations of the Herefords into the United States, which by crossing with our native cattle, have done great good ; but with the exception of a few fine animals at the South, we are not aware of their being kept in a state of purity, till the importation of the splendid herd within the last six years, by MESSRS. CORNING & SOTHAM of Albany, N. Y. These Herefords are among the very best which England can produce, and come up fully to the description of the choicest of the breed. Mr. SOTHAM, after an experience of several years is satisfied with the cows for the dairy ; and he has given very favorable published statements of the results of their milking qualities, from which it may be properly inferred, that YOUATT drew his estimates from some herds which were quite indifferent in this property. They are peculiarly the grazier's animal, as they improve rapidly and mature early on medium food. They are excelled for the yoke, if at all, only by the Devons, which, in some features, they strongly resemble. Both are probably divergent branches of the same original stock.





CHINA HOG. (FIG. 9.)

### Breeds of Swine.

The breeds cultivated in this country are numerous, and like our native cattle they embrace many of the best, and a few of the worst to be found among the species. Great attention has for many years been paid to their improvement in the eastern states, and nowhere are their better specimens than in many of their yards. This spirit has rapidly extended West and South; and among most of the intelligent farmers who make them a leading object of attention, on their rich corn grounds, swine have attained a high degree of excellence. This does not consist in the introduction and perpetuity of any distinct races, so much as the breeding up to a desirable size and aptitude for fattening, from such meritorious individuals of any breed, or their crosses, as come within their reach.

The *Byefield*, some 30 years ago, was a valuable hog in the Eastern states, and did much good among the people generally. They are white, with fine curly hair, well made and compact, moderate in size and length, with broad backs, and at 15 months attaining some 300 to 350 lbs. net.

The *Bedford* or *Woburn* is a breed originating with the Duke of Bedford, on his estate at Woburn, and brought to their perfection, probably, by judicious crosses of the China hog, on some of the best English swine. A pair was sent by the Duke to this country, as a present to Gen. WASHINGTON, but they were dishonestly sold by the messenger in Maryland, in which state and Pennsylvania they were productive of much good at an early day, by their extensive distribution through different states. Several other importations of this breed have been made at various times, and especially by the spirited masters of the Liverpool packet ships, in the neighborhood of New York. They are a large,

spotted animal, well made, and inclining to early maturity and fattening. They are an exceedingly valuable hog, but are nearly extinct both in England and this country, as a breed.

The *Leicesters* are a large, white hog, generally coarse in the bone and hair, and great eaters, and slow in maturing. Some varieties of this breed differ essentially in these particulars, and mature early on a moderate amount of food. The crosses with smaller compact breeds, are generally thrifty, desirable animals. Other large breeds deserving commendation in this country, are the large *Miami White*, the *Yorkshire white*, and the *Kenilworth*, each frequently attaining, when dressed, a weight of 600 to 800 lbs.

The *Chinese* is among the smaller varieties, and without doubt is the parent stock of the best European and American swine. They necessarily vary in appearance, size, shape, and color, from the diversity in the style of breeding, and the various regions from which they are derived.

The above engraving, (Fig. 9.) represents the pure China pig, and is a striking likeness of many of the imported and their immediate descendants that we have seen in this country. They are too small an animal for general use, and require to be mixed with larger breeds to produce the most profitable carcass for the market. For the purpose of refining the coarse breeds, no animal has ever been so successful as this. They are fine boned, short, and very compact, with bellies almost touching the ground, light head and ears, fine muzzle, of great docility and quietness, small feeders, and producing much meat for the quantity of food consumed.

From the rapidity with which generations of this animal are multiplied, the variety of other breeds on which they are crossed, and the treatment to which they are subjected, it is not surprising that their descendants should rapidly assume distinct features. They furnish not only a

strong dash of blood in the best class of large breeds, but in such of the smaller as have any pretensions to merit, they constitute the greater part of the improvement. Such are the *Neapolitan*, the *Essex half-black*, the *Grass breed*, and some others.

The *Berkshires* are an ancient English breed, formerly of large size, slow feeders, and late in maturing. Their color was a buff or sandy ground, with large black spots, and the feet, lower part of the legs, and tuft on the tail, buff. The latter color has given place in most of the modern race, to white in the same parts. This variation, with the more important ones of early maturity and good feeding properties, are by Professor Low ascribed to a Chinese cross, which has added the only characteristic in which they were before deficient.

They were first introduced and reared as a distinct breed in this country by Mr. Brentnall, of Orange county, and Mr. Hawes, of Albany, N. York. In their hands, and those of other skillful breeders, their merits were widely promulgated. No other breeds have been so extensively diffused in the United States, within comparatively so brief a period as the *Berkshires*, since 1832, and they have produced a marked improvement in many of our former races.

They weigh variously, from 250 to 400 lbs. net, at 16 months, according to their food and style of breeding; and some full grown have dressed to more than 800 lbs. They particularly excel in their hams, which are round, full, and heavy, and contain a large proportion of lean, tender and juicy meat, of the best flavor.

None of our improved breeds afford long, coarse hair or bristles; and it is a gratifying evidence of our decided improvement in this department of domestic animals, that our brush-makers are under the necessity of importing most of what they use from Russia and Northern Europe. This improvement is manifest not only in the hair, but in the skin, which is soft and mellow to the touch; in the finer bones, shorter head, upright ears, dishing face, delicate muzzle, and mild eye; and in the short legs, low flanks, deep and wide chest, broad back, and early maturity.—*Allen's Domestic Animals*.

**SHORT CROPS.**—When a farmer complains of short crops, and lays the blame to the season, or the worms, it is at least *prima facie* evidence that he is a bad farmer. JOHN JOHNSON, of Fayette, Seneca County, and ARCHIE MACUMBER, of Springport, Cayuga County, rarely ever complain of the worms or the season. Their crops are always good. For obvious reasons, the soil of each farm is, super first-rate, and comparatively speaking, the men are more than first-rate farmers. S. W.

Waterloo, N. Y., Dec., 1847.

## State Agricultural Society.

THE following is a list of the Premiums awarded at the recent Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. The names of the officers elected are given on next page—and a notice of the Fruits recommended for cultivation will be found in our Horticultural Department.

**ON FARMS.**—1st premium to Jno. Delafield, Oakland farm, Seneca co., \$50; 2d, Peter Crispel, Jr., Hurley, Ulster co., \$30; 3d, James Pendil, Batavia, Genesee co., \$20; 4th, L. V. V. Schuyler, Watervliet, set of Transactions.

**DRAINING.**—1st, A. D. Spoon, Troy, Rensselaer co., \$10; 2d, E. J. Woolsey, L. Island, set of Trans.; 3d, E. C. Bliss, Westfield, Chaut. co., Transactions 1846.

**DESIGNS FOR FARM BUILDINGS.**—*Farm House*—Mrs. Sanford Howard, Albany, \$20. *Piggery*—S. W. Jewett, Weybridge, Vt., \$10.

**CHEESE DAIRIES.**—Alonzo L. Fisk, Cedarville, Herkimer co., statements of management of Dairy, \$50; Newbury Bronson, Warsaw, Wyoming co., \$20.

**BUTTER DAIRIES.**—Benj. A. Hall, New Lebanon, Columbia co., \$50.

**FIELD CROPS.**—*Indian Corn*—Geo. Vail, Troy, (2 acres, 67 bush. per acre,) \$20. *Spring Wheat*—Robert Eells, Westmoreland, Oneida co., (2 acres, 20½ bu. per acre,) \$8. *Barley*—Benj. Enos, De Ruyter, Madison co., (2 acres, 39 bu. per acre,) \$10. E. C. Bliss had not sufficient land for premium. *Oats*—Chas. W. Eells, Kirkland, Oneida co., (2 acres, 85-25-32 bu. per acre,) \$10; Benj. Enos, De Ruyter, Madison co., (71 bu. per acre,) \$8. *Beans*—E. C. Bliss, Westfield, Chaut. co., (1 acre,) \$8. *Flax*—Wm. Newcomb, Pittstown, Rensselaer co., (half acre,) \$5.

**ROOT CROPS.**—*Potatoes*—Daniel Newcomb, Pittstown, Rensselaer co., (1 acre, 405 bushels,) \$10; Martin Springer, Brunswick, Rensselaer co., (360 bushels,) \$8. *Ruta Hagas*—Joseph Hastings, Brunswick, (1 acre, 1,317-2-5 bush,) \$10. *Carrots*—Wm. Kisle, Fredonia, Chaut. co., (half acre, 557 bushels,) \$8.

**COOKING FOOD FOR CATTLE.**—The November number of the Albany Cultivator, contains a very elaborate article on the comparative merits of feeding cattle on cooked and uncooked food.—The facts are derived from Scotch authority, and are based upon experiments which appear to have been judiciously conducted. The results of these experiments seem to justify these conclusions: that though in some instances cooked food does produce a greater gain than the same amount of raw food, yet the advantage of the former is not sufficient to defray the expense consequent upon the cooking of food. In feeding hogs, however, especially where grain of any kind is used, the advantage of cooking seems to be generally admitted: that there may be advantage in partially cooking some kinds of food for cattle—such as corn stalks, chaff or straw, they being thereby rendered more palatable, the nutriment they contain more soluble and more easily assimilated.—*American Farmer*.

THE examples of early rising, industry, and punctuality, in a farmer, never fail to inspire his hands with ambition, and to increase their exertions.

WE have had no sleighing, in this section, since the 20th of December.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications have been received, during the past month, from O. L. Barnum, Adam Clark, C. David Thomas, B. W. S. L. Wetherell, H. Y. Gurdon Evans, S. H. W. L. Van Dusen, W. S. H. Wendell, M. D., L. P. Clark, Joseph Carpenter, An Observer, E. S. Bartholomew, Wm. Allen, Jr., Livingston, The Boquet Miller, E. S. Buck, H. C. W.

Our present number is not, in some respects, as complete as we intended. In consequence of the illness of our engraver, the illustrations are different, and inferior to those we designed to give. The number contains some valuable extracts from books, &c.—the publication of which, however, has compelled our printer to defer several original papers from correspondents.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE commences the year and volume with much vigor, under the editorial management of C. N. BEMEST, Esq. The new editor is an able and ready writer, as our readers well know from his valuable contributions to this and other journals, and we heartily welcome him to a post in which we doubt not he will render efficient service to the agricultural community.

The Journal is published monthly, at \$2 per annum, in advance. Each number contains 48 octavo pages. Address C. N. BEMEST, Albany, N. Y. We will cheerfully forward the subscriptions of any persons in this section.

WESTERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The tenth volume of this literary periodical is to commence on the 5th of this month. "It will appear in an entirely new dress and with an increased list of able contributors; and the publishers are determined to make it second in value to no family news and literary paper in the country. They will aim to render it alike the delight of the fireside, an ornament to the center table and an honor to Western Literature." We commend the Messenger to the attention of our friends, with many of whom it is already, and deservedly, a favorite.—Published weekly—16 pages octavo—at \$1.50 per annum, in advance. Address JEWETT, THOMAS, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

EDITORS of weekly papers, who receive the Farmer, will oblige us and perhaps benefit their readers, by noticing it editorially—stating size, terms, &c. Our journal is the cheapest of its kind published in the United States, and gives such general satisfaction in other respects, that we think our friends can safely recommend it as worthy of extensive patronage.

"GIVE UNTO SCISSORS THE THINGS WHICH ARE SCISSORS."—The Southern Planter copies an elaborate article from this paper on "Milk—Its Properties and Production," without credit; while the one it does credit, on "The bad economy of burning Green Fire-wood," is so full of typographical errors as to destroy the whole sense, and in justice to the writer, ought to have been anonymous too. The article on "Good Butters," taken from the Farmer, and written by our friend T. C. PETERS, also copied into the same number of the Planter, is correctly printed, and should have been credited. There are other contemporaries who often forget to "give unto scissors the things which are scissors."

FARMERS and dealers in Scythes are referred to the advertisement of R. B. DUNN, Scythe Manufacturer, of North Wayne, Me., published in this paper. There is no humbug about Mr. D.'s blades, as many of our readers can attest, and we confidently recommend them to our agricultural friends. Dealers will find in the gentlemanly agent of this establishment, (Mr. H. C. WHITE, of Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y.,) an even tempered and honorable man in all transactions.

MERINO SHEEP.—Those of our readers desirous of improving or adding to their flocks of sheep are referred to the advertisement of Mr. T. H. CANFIELD, of Williston, Vt., given on page 63 of this paper. Mr. C. assures us that he can give undoubted guarantee as to purity of blood, &c.

LAW CHANGES.—By one of the acts passed by the recent legislature of the State of New York, all persons are admitted to practice as Attorneys in the Courts of the State without examination or other requirements. By another provision, parties to a suit may be summoned to testify thereon, at the option of the opposing party—an important and organic change in the law.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Albany on the 19th ult. BUFFALO was selected as the place for holding the next Annual Fair. We annex the list of officers for the present year:

President—LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Erie.  
Vice Presidents—1st district, Ambrose Stevens; 2d, John A. King, Queens; 3d, E. P. Prentice, Albany; 4th, Samuel Cheever, Saratoga; 5th, Geo. Geddes, Onondaga; 6th, Geo. W. Buck, Chemung; 7th, Allen Ayrault, Livingston; 8th, James C. Ferris, Wyoming.  
Recording Secretary—Benj. P. Johnson Albany.  
Corresponding Secretary—E. Emmons, Albany.  
Treasurer—John D. McIntyre, Albany.  
Executive Committee—Luther Tucker, Albany; John J. Viele, Rensselaer; Joel Raibbone, Albany; John T. Bush, Erie; Theodore C. Peters, Wyoming.  
The premiums awarded are given on another page.

MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on the 8th ultimo, officers were elected for the current year, as follows:

President—WILLIAM BUEL, of Gates.  
Vice Presidents—ALFRED FITCH, Riga; WILLIAM OTIS, Gates; JOSEPH FARLEY, Irondequoit.  
Recording Secretary—JOSEPH ALLELYN, Rochester.  
Corresponding Secretary—D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester.  
Treasurer—JAMES P. FOGG, Rochester.

GENESEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that a meeting of this Society will be held at the American Hotel, in Batavia, on the 8th of this month, at 10 o'clock A. M.—for the purpose of framing a new Constitution and By-Laws, and to adopt a premium list for 1848. A general attendance is requested.

THE annexed notice was received too late for insertion among our advertisements. As its publication would be comparatively useless, if deferred until next month, we give it in this department:

Grand River Institute.—The next term of this *Manual Labor School* will commence on the 23d of February, 1848. This Institute is situated at Austinburg, Ashabula Co., Ohio. It embraces an English and a Classical Course, each of four years. Charges for Tuition, \$15 a year.—Board, \$1 a week. The usual extra charges for instruction in Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting. No additional charge at present for Vocal Music. Address R. M. WALKER, Principal, Austinburg, Ohio.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Several advertisements intended for insertion in this number of the Farmer were received too late—after our advertising pages were "made up." Our paper is issued promptly on the first of each month, and frequently goes to press a week or more previous to the day of publication. To secure insertion, advertisements, notices, &c., should reach us ten days previous to the time of publication.

MINT OIL.—The Detroit Advertiser says, the manufacture of mint oil is becoming an important branch in the products and exports of Michigan. In several places in the State, mints are cultivated largely, and we understand, profitably, for the manufacture of mint oil. In St. Joseph's county, it is carried on largely by Ex-Gov. Barry. The value of oil shipped from there last fall, of his make, amounts to nearly \$25,000.

THE CORN CROP of the United States, for the year 1847, is estimated at 680,000,000 bushels; in 1845, it was 417,897,000 bushels. The yearly exports from 1791 to 1819, several times rose above a million bushels, sometimes over two millions, but from 1819 to 1845, they did not in any one year amount to a million. In 1846, the exports were 1,826,068 bushels of corn, and 298,885 bbls. corn meal. In 1847, the exports have arisen to the enormous quantity of 17,272,815 bushels corn, and 945,039 bbls. meal.

SMOKED MUTTON.—The editor of the Tennessee Farmer declares his preference for the ovine over the bovine or the swinish race. "He says on his knowledge of physiology, which none will dispute, that a pound of lean tender mutton, can be procured at half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; and that it is infinitely healthier, in summer especially; and that those who feed on it become more muscular, and can do more work on it with more ease to themselves. He knows of nothing more delicious than smoked mutton hams.—*Boston Cultivator.*"

## SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

In furtherance of our desire to make the present volume of the Farmer more valuable than any of its predecessors, we introduce a new feature in this number. Under the heading of *Spirit of the Agricultural Press*, we hope to give, with the aid of pen and scissors, much valuable and important matter, in a condensed form and brief space. We shall endeavor to present, in one or two pages of each number, (by judicious selection and the use of small type,) the substance of articles which would occupy much more space if given in the usual detailed manner. Proper credit will be given when we condense or extract from original articles; but we frequently find extracts in our exchanges, having no evidence whereby their paternity may be ascertained—and in such cases we cannot, of course, add the authority.

**PREVENTING THE POTATO ROT.**—*Early Planting.*—We have heretofore mentioned the importance of early planting as a preventive of the potato malady, (see page 63 and 84 of our preceding volume,) and we now give some additional evidence on the same subject. The *Cultivator* says: "An intelligent farmer on a small scale, has tried a remedy for several years, which though not new, has been attended with such uniform success, as to deserve mentioning. He cultivates the Mercer, a variety well known to be unusually liable to the rot. The crop is planted very early, almost as soon as the snow disappears in spring, so that the potatoes are fully matured by the end of summer. In the latter part of the eighth month, (Aug.) the potatoes are dug, and immediately housed in as cool and dry a place as possible. By this means he has never lost a bushel, although his neighbors who live close at hand on either side, and who plant and harvest their crops later, have suffered abundantly."

On the same subject, a Norfolk paper remarks: "A gentleman farmer of our acquaintance tells us, for three years he has planted potatoes at three different periods, viz., early in April, late in April, and in May.—Every year the early potatoes have been sound and firm, the middle part unsound, and the late ruined. He says it is early planting which protects the potato against the epidemic. We recollect in a great many accounts of the rot that the early potatoes were sound."

The editor of the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, (Ex-Gov. HILL,) copies the latter extract, and adds his testimony as follows: "Our own experience for the three last years confirms the above statements: in none of the potatoes planted previous to the tenth of May, have we found any difficulty from the rot."

**MENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF FARMERS.**—Professor MEACHAM, in his address before the Addison County (Vt.) Ag. Society observes: "In making provision for your family, you should provide something to read, as well as something to eat.—You have little reason for congratulation in improving land and stock, if the mind about you is going to waste. Every farmer has more time in the year for gaining general knowledge than any professional man in the active pursuit of his profession. But it does not depend on time so much as on inclination. WEBSTER says that 'even in matters of taste and literature, the advantages of a man of leisure are apt to be over-rated. If there exists adequate means of education, and the love of learning be excited, that love will find the way to the object of desire through the crowd and pressure of the most busy society.'"

**WATERING CATTLE.**—Many farmers suffer a loss by not providing good and sufficient water for cattle. An animal that is compelled to go half a mile over a slippery road, and chased perhaps by dogs, cannot gain in flesh by the operation. If a cow has to travel twice a day half a mile to water, and return, she travels two miles a day; or ten cows perform twenty miles of traveling per day, and two thousand miles each winter.

**FALL AND WINTER PLOWING.**—Plowing late in the fall and during winter, may, in some instances, be beneficial; in others, injurious. As a general rule, the principal reason that can be given in favor of the practice, is that the work can be performed at a time of leisure, and the farmer is relieved from the pressure and hurry which would attend the crowding of all his plowing into a few days of spring. Loose sandy and gravelly lands are not, probably, injured by late plowing; but compact soils, if plowed in fall, are sometimes so beaten down by the heavy rains of winter and spring, that more labor is actually required to bring them into suitable condition for crops than if they had not been touched till near the time of sowing or planting.

The idea that any thing is gained by the decomposition of sward by late fall plowing, is, we are convinced, a mistake. On the contrary, every one who has had the opportunity of observing may have seen that sward, which is broken up after the weather has become warm, and the grass somewhat started in spring, rots much sooner than that which was plowed in fall or winter.

Clayey soils, which have been well drained, may be greatly improved by fall plowing, if it is done in the right way. The ground should be thrown into narrow ridges, which should run in such a direction as will most readily turn off the water from the field. Let two furrows, as deep as can well be plowed, be turned together in the form of what are called "back-furrows," and the whole field be plowed in this way. This will expose a large portion of the soil to the action of the frost and air. The ridges will be dry, and the soil being frozen and thawed while in this state, it will become loose and friable, and on cross-plowing the ridges, when the proper time arrives for seeding, the soil will be mellow and in excellent condition for a crop. This course has produced good crops of grain and vegetables on land which would yield little or nothing in any other way.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

**KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.**—Let any farmer make the experiment, and he will find it as interesting as it is useful to know from year to year the actual produce of his farm. Let every thing, therefore, which can, be measured and weighed; and let that which cannot be brought to an exact standard, be estimated as if he himself were about to purchase or sell it. Let him likewise, as near as possible, measure the ground which he uses, and the manner in which he applies it. The labor of doing this is nothing, compared with the satisfaction of having done it, and the benefits which must arise from it. Conjecture, in these cases is perfectly wild and uncertain, varying often with several different individuals almost a hundred per cent. Exactness enables a man to form conclusions, which may most essentially, and in innumerable ways, avail to his advantage. It is that alone which can give any value to his experience. It is that which will make his experience the sure basis of improvement; it will put it in his power to give safe counsel to his friends, and it is the only ground on which he can securely place confidence in himself.—*Norristown Herald.*

**IMPROVED HORSE COLLAR.**—The Providence Journal describes a horse collar which has been invented in England which must be regarded as a very great improvement. It consists of a tube of India rubber or other suitable substance, inflated with air like a life preserver. Its advantage is that it fits the horse exactly, easily, and without undue pressure upon any part, and leaves the breast and the joints of the fore legs free from galling and sudden pressure to which the common collar subjects them. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," and we hope that this improvement will be generally adopted.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

**COMPOSITION FOR SHOES.**—Two parts of tar, two of beef's tallow, and one of bees-wax, make a good composition for boots and shoes. Apply it quite warm, and warm the leather that it may penetrate. As farmers are frequently exposed to wet, they should be careful to keep their feet dry and warm, for on this their health and comfort in a great measure depend. There are various compositions that are good to resist water and preserve leather, and the proportion of the above may be varied. Tar and tallow will answer alone, so will tallow and bees-wax.

**USEFUL TABLE.**—An acre of ground will contain 160 fruit trees, 161 feet apart each way, 4,843 hills of corn 3 feet apart each way, 174,240 stalks of wheat six inches apart each way, 6,272,540 blades of grass one inch apart each way.

**THE LAST WHEAT CROP OF MICHIGAN.**—A. FINNEY, of Lenawee Co., Michigan, writes to the *Cultivator* as follows: "Our crops here have been good this season, and prices fair. My son's wheat last year averaged thirty-four and a half bushels to the acre. This year his and mine together averaged thirty bushels and one pound to the acre, notwithstanding the unusual severity of the winter. This quantity is rather above the average of the farmers generally in this vicinity. Much depends upon the manner of getting in—the time—the kind of wheat, and quantity put on the acre. We use a trifle more than one and a half bushels, and think we shall increase it to one and three-fourths to the acre. Our time is from the 8th to the 20th of September, and we use the *Soule's* wheat only, having carefully noticed since its introduction here, that it has stood the rust and winter better than any other variety."

**LARGE YIELD OF CORN.**—Writing to the editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, (under date of Nov. 1847,) JOHN DAY, Jr., of West Roxford says: "Last fall about the 20th of September, I ploughed and subsoiled two acres of rather tough, awarded gravelly land, and in the spring I spread on seventy cartfuls of manure from the barn cellar, and ploughed it in. After cross ploughing I harrowed it well, and furrowed it both ways, three feet and a half apart, and put twenty-seven loads of good compost manure in the hill; I planted it the 12th and 13th of May. I bood it well twice. This fall gathered it and husked it out, and had enough for 217 bushels of good corn."

**WINTER-KILLED WHEAT.**—WM. LITTLE, in the Ohio *Cultivator*, says that his late sown wheat on corn ground, was much "winter-killed" that is thrown out by frost, which is chiefly remedied by using a heavy roller, pressing the half-killed roots into the ground, which caused them again to vegetate. Such wheat yielded about 20 bushels per acre.

**IRRIGATION.**—The wonderful fertility of Egypt is, perhaps, more universally recognized than that of any other portion of the globe. For more than three thousand years the lands inundated by the annual overflow of the Nile have continued to produce the usual crops without any perceptible impoverishment or diminution of fertility.

If a meadow is rather dry from its soil or situation, loam may be applied with profit, and if very dry, clay is preferable. In some cases clay has been used with great advantage. In many cases wet lands will not not admit of access excepting when frozen; therefore farmers should embrace the favorable opportunity to attend to this business during winter.—*Best. Cultivator*.

**IMPROVE WET LANDS.**—The winter is a convenient time for removing wood, trees and bushes from wet lands, and for hauling sand, gravel, loam and manure on to them. Where there is a large quantity of peat or mud, gravel is preferable to sand or loam, and sand is the next best ingredient. Gravel and sand contain a large portion of silica, which is necessary to give firmness to the stem of grass or grain; they are necessary even if there is an abundance of vegetable mould and manure. Without gravel, sand, or loam containing a large portion of sand, grass and grain will not have sufficient firmness to stand upright, but will fall to the ground.

**PAY ANIMALS AND LARGE CROPS RESULT ALIKE FROM ABRUDDEN OF PROPER FOOD.**—The profits of crops as well as of cattle, depend mainly upon the return they make for the food and labor bestowed upon them. The man who grows a hundred bushels of corn, or makes a hundred pounds of meat, with the same means and labor that his neighbor expends to obtain fifty bushels, or fifty pounds, has a manifest advantage; and while the latter merely lives, the former, if prudent, must grow rich. He gains the entire value of the extra fifty bushels or fifty pounds. This disparity in the profits of agricultural labor and expenditure is not a visionary speculation—it is a matter of fact, which is seen verified in almost every town. We see one farmer raise 80 bushels of corn on an acre of land, with the same labor, but with more foresight in keeping his land in good till, and feeding better his crop, than his neighbor employs upon an acre, and who does not get 40 or even 30 bushels. This difference results from the manner of feeding and tending the crop.—*Vt. Chronicle*.

It is not known where he who invented the plow was born, or where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of man than the whole race of conquerors.

**RULES FOR MILKING.**—A writer in the *Maine Farmer* gives the following rules for milking cows: Having milked more or less, every season since I was a boy, and having seen it done so poorly as to injure the cow, I purpose to give a few rules for it which I have learned from my own and other's experience. They are as follows:

1. Have a good stool to sit on.
2. Have all your finger nails pared short and smooth.
3. Sit down and clean the bag, and wet the teats with the first stream of milk.
4. Then set your pail under, and milk as fast as you can conveniently, the faster the better. A cow will give more milk when milked fast than when milked slow.
5. Milk as though the teats were full to the last, otherwise it makes them long to "strip in a little while."
6. Never scold or strike a cow for running about the yard or kicking. It generally does more harm than good.
7. If she runs about, have patience, talk kindly to her, and tie her up as a last resort till she is not afraid.
8. If she kicks, sit forward far enough for your knee to come forward of her leg, and she cannot easily hurt you or spill the milk.
9. If she switches you with her tail, in "fly time," fasten it by parting her hair and tying it round her leg. Use a string, if the hair is not long enough.
10. If she holds up her milk, but with your hands. What else does a calf butt for, but to make the mother give milk down?

**A GOOD BANK.**—We are not particularly in favor of banks as a general thing for certain reasons of our own, but we have somewhere read of a bank that we would vote for; the vault should be mother earth, secure and always profitable, the exchanges the transplanting of the nursery and the garden, always natural and therefore equal in value. The deposits should be happiness, sobriety and noble independence, a reliable source of investment; the assets would be smiling fields waving with golden harvests to gladden the beholders' hearts, the liabilities would be unavoidable yet agreeable indebtedness to God alone, while dividends would be health, wealth, and honest joy. This is a bank worth sustaining, and one that may have a million of branches and still the business would never be overdone.—*Farm. & Mech.*

**MAPLE SUGAR.**—Every man who can conveniently attend to it should make maple sugar. It can be done when the farmer has little else to do, so the labor should not be reckoned high. In some sections fuel is of little consequence, and where it is high, strict economy should be practiced as to the mode of boiling. For catching sap, birch buckets answers a temporary purpose, and the cost is a mere trifle. Troughs made of light soft wood cost but a few cents each, where timber is cheap; and they will last long if housed, or turned upside down, in a pile and sheltered from the sun and storms. But the most convenient and cheapest vessels in the end, are buckets with iron hoops.—*Best. Cultivator*.

**FOUNDER IN HORSES.**—A writer in the *S. W. Farmer* says that he rode a hired horse 99 miles in two days, returning him at night the second day. In the meantime he had been deeply foundered, but so effectually cured that the owner would have known nothing of it, if he had not been told. In other cases he was nearly as successful. This is his method of cure:—Bleed him immediately in the neck, according to the severity of the founder—in extreme cases, as long as he can stand. Then draw his head up, and with a spoon put back on his tongue salt enough till he has swallowed a pint. Let him drink moderately. Then anoint the edges of his hoofs with turpentine, and he will be well in an hour. The salt operates as a cathartic, and with the bleeding, arrests the fever.

**IRON FENCES.**—Iron wire is now used in the construction of fences, and the Westminster, (Md.) Carroltonian gives the following description of the manner in which it is adapted to this purpose:—The posts are about one half of the ordinary size, planted firmly at the distance of ten feet apart, with nine strands of wire drawn tightly through a half inch auger hole, and tightly plugged at each hole; the wire is of the size of that used for a Yankee bucket, and to combine them more firm, wire of a lighter description is wound through the middle, which prevents the hogs from separating them and creeping through. The whole expense of this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents per pannel, and for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by anything in timber.



## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

### Pomological Rules.

WE are indebted to HERMAN WENDELL, M. D., of Albany, for a copy of "Rules of Pomology" adopted by the State Agricultural Society at their late meeting. They are more concise, but substantially the same as those published last month; the main difference (a somewhat important one, to be sure,) is in the alteration of the 5th Rule, and the entire exclusion of the 13th and last of the Boston code.

That part which forms Rule 5th has been modified by the State Agricultural Society, and we understand even by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to read as follows:

The name of the new variety shall not be considered as established until the description shall have been published in at least one horticultural or one agricultural journal, or some pomological work of large circulation and acknowledged character.

This, it will be seen, gives other journals than those having the "largest circulation" the privilege of publishing the description of new varieties; and the exclusion of the last Rule gives committees and individuals a right (which they would always exercise at any rate,) of choosing their own authorities. So far so good. Rules are necessary, absolutely so, and ought to be stringent where stringency is necessary, but liberal where liberality is safe and allowable.

It is suspected, in various quarters, that the provisions excluded or discarded by the State Agricultural Society were quietly and cunningly devised by the proprietors of certain journals, with a view to attract patronage to themselves, and to promote their own exclusive interests. We can hardly believe this was the case; but if so, the results will prove as unsuccessful as the attempt was selfish and contemptible.

The subject of Pomology on this continent gives scope enough for many journals and many pomologists to exercise their talents, and it would be as impracticable as unwise for societies to vote its entire control and management to one journal or one man. In Europe it is not an uncommon

thing to see a *mere opinion*, right or wrong, of an individual, quoted over the whole continent as standard authority. If a florist in any part of Great Britain, France, Belgium, or elsewhere, happens to produce a new seedling flower, if it were but a simple little pansy or heart's-ease, he must first of all send to London for "Dr. KNOW-ALL's opinion." If favorable, it is appended to his advertisement, and his flower is as current as gold. Hence, when we cast our eye over the advertisements of some of the English journals, one would almost doubt the existence of more than *one* man in Europe competent to pronounce on the merits of a new plant. This is owing, in part, to the commanding influence which a thoroughly cultivated taste, sound judgment, and a free, unbiased expression, will always exercise and is duly entitled to; but the slavish looking extreme to which it is carried grows out of the want of general intelligence and independence of thought and action among the mass of cultivators. In this country no one need hope to become such an oracle. There are those who have fond dreams of attaining such a position; they speak it out audibly sometimes, but if they would avoid disappointment, they will *prune* their ambitious notions to suitable and becoming proportions, and rest satisfied with the influence that will be spontaneously yielded to their genius and talents.

### The Oswego Beurre, or Reid's Seedling Pear.

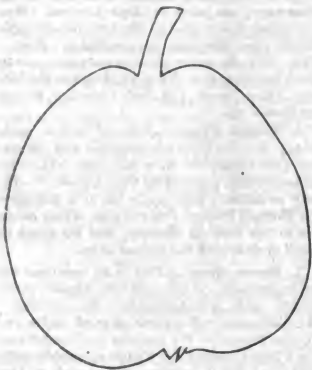
THIS excellent new variety originated within a few miles of Oswego village, and was first brought to notice through the Horticulturist, about a year ago, by J. W. P. ALLEN, Esq., of Oswego. Its history is thus given by Mr. A., as obtained from Mr. REID's family.

"Twenty-two or three years ago Mr. REID had a very rich pear given him, that had but three seeds, which he saved and planted between the roots of a stump; two came up, one was destroyed by the cattle, and the other stands now where it was originally planted—it bore fruit when it was but *six* years old—it has borne a fair crop every year since it came into a bearing state, and has produced sixteen bushels in one year. In the year 1834, when other varieties, growing an equal distance from the lake, were nearly or totally destroyed by frost, it bore a full crop. It holds its fruit in severe gales of wind better than any other variety of large pears known to them, (REID's family,) and it was equally fine in cold and short seasons, when other varieties were indifferent." It is supposed, from its appearance and other qualities, partaking of the White Doyenne and Brown Beurre, the two prevailing sorts in the gardens of Oswego, that it is a hybrid between them.

Last autumn, when at Oswego, we were favored with a few specimens of this fruit from Mr.



ALLEN. They were unripe, but they matured well in the house, and in eating two or three weeks afterward, proved first rate. It is undeniably a fine fruit, and considering its hardness and productiveness, will be valuable in the smallest collections. We find that it grows



*Onwego Beurre, or Reid's Seedling Pear. (Fig. 10.)*

freely on the quince stock, and have no doubt it will bear well, as both its supposed parents do. Size rather above medium. Form, oval obovate. Skin smooth, greenish, sprinkled with russet. Stalk stout, about half an inch long, occasionally inserted in a flattened end, generally in a deepened cavity, as shown in the outline. Calyx small, partially closed, in a smooth shallow depression. Flesh greenish white, buttery, melting and juicy, with a rich vinous flavor, like the Brown Beurre. In use in October, and may be kept in perfect eating order till the 1st of January, if proper attention be paid to retarding the ripening process.

### Report of the Fruit Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Albany last month, the *Fruit Committee*—composed of LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq., of Erie Co., HERMAN WENDELL, M. D., and E. EMMONS, M. D., of Albany—recommended the following varieties as the best for general cultivation, taking into consideration the varied soil and climate of the State. It will be remembered that last year the committee reported a select list of apples which was published in the transactions of the Society.

**PEARS.**—*Summer*: Bloodgood, Citron des Carmes or Madelaine, Dearborn's Seedling,—

*Autumn*: Fondante d'Automne, Bartlett, Seckel, White Doyenne, Swan's Orange or Onondaga, Stevens' Genesee, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Bosc, Doyenne gris, Washington.—*Winter*: Beurre d'Arenberg, Winter Nelis, Vicar of Winkfield.

**PLUMS.**—Jefferson, Huling's Superb, Schenectady, Catherine, Reine Claude, Bleecker's Gage, Peach Plum, Columbia, Imperial Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Deniston's Red, Lawrence's Favorite, Prune d'Agen, for prunes.

**CHERRIES.**—May Duke, Florence, Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish, Holland Bigarreau, Downer's late, and Elton.

**PEACHES.**—Early Tillotson, Crawford's Early, Grosse Mignone, George IV, Red Rarieripe, Cooledge's Favorite, Morris' White, Malta, Yellow Rareipe, Bevoort's Morris, Royal George, Red Cheek Malocoton.

**GRAPES.**—Isabella and Catawba.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—Earley Scarlet, Hovey's Seedling, Swainstone Seedling.

The committee is to be continued and report annually to be added to the lists such fruits as may, after sufficient trial, be considered, by them, worthy of general cultivation.

[The committee has presented an undeniably good list of fruits; but to our taste it would be improved by the addition of—*Pears*—Osband's Summer or Summer Virgalieu, and Belle of Brussels, two of the finest of all summer pears we know of. *Cherries*—Bigarreau de Mai or Bauman's May, Knight's Early Black, and Large English Morello—indispensable. *Peaches*—Cole's Early Red, Haine's Early, Large Early York, Jacques' Rarieripe—all productive, hardy varieties, large and fine flavored. They are unsurpassed here, and we have no doubt will succeed well in every part of the State. We would also add the *Clinton Grape*, an uncommonly hardy, prolific variety, usually ripening several weeks before the Isabella or Catawba.—Ed.]

### TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An elegant and interesting volume has been published under this title, with beautiful letter press and highly finished colored plates of the two seedling camellias raised by Col. WILDER, President of the Society, that have attracted so much attention both at home and abroad. Also plates of the *Van Mon's Leon le Clerc* pear, *William's Favorite* and *Baldwin* apples. GEN. DEARBORN, A. J. DOWNING, and J. E. TENCHMACHER are among the contributors of able and valuable papers.

The committee of publication are dissatisfied with *chromolithing*, and will abandon it. The future plates will be far superior, and the present ones are to be re-produced.

We did not receive a copy until our paper was just going to press, or we should have given a more satisfactory notice. We will refer to it again. D. M. DEWEY can supply it in Rochester.

We have received several other books, notices of which we are unable to give in this number.

A notice of the colored edition of DOWNING'S "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America" is given in another page of this paper.

### New England Apples.

Through the kindness of S. W. COLE, Esq., of the *Boston Cultivator*, we have had the pleasure of examining several varieties of apples, most of which have been recently brought to notice. At present we will notice some of the best.

1. *Eustis*.—This we believe originated on the farm of JAS. EUSTIS, Esq., of Southboro, Mass. It was brought to our notice three years ago by Mr. COLE, who then sent us specimens of the fruit. It is in size about equal to an Esopus Spitzemberg, of an oval form, yellow, partially streaked with red. Flesh firm and juicy, with a rich and pleasant flavor. Nov. to Feb.

2. *Mother*.—A first rate new apple, said to have originated in Boston, Worcester county, Mass. We have seen this fruit noticed favorably at the exhibitions of the Worcester Horticultural Society. It is of an oblong form. Skin yellow, nearly covered with bright crimson.—Flesh somewhat crisp, juicy, and high flavored. Ripe Nov. and Dec. The tree is said to be a good grower and bearer. Mr. COLE says "this fruit is of surpassing excellence."

3. *Leland Pippin*.—This apple is much cultivated around Worcester, Mass., where it is sometimes called "New York Spice," or "Leland Spice." It is a fine looking, medium sized, oblong apple; beautiful bright scarlet, on a yellow ground. Our specimens were past their prime. The *New England Farmer* says of it:

This is another late fall and early winter apple, of superior excellence and great beauty, which has been shown for a few seasons at our Horticultural exhibitions. It is large, fine in form, very fair and smooth, oblong, tapering toward the eye, yellow, considerably covered with red, especially on the sunny side, and both colors quite bright; flesh tender, juicy, fine, slightly sub-acid, with a high strawberry-like flavor. It is of the Spitzemberg class. It is a good grower and a free bearer on alternate years. It follows the Porter in season, and brings a higher price in the market than even that favorite variety. Being a red apple it should not be called a pippin.

It may not be proper to call it a "Pippin;" but it appears to us the impropriety must consist in something else beside the color. All Pippins are not yellow. The Ribston Pippin, King of Pippins, Kerry Pippin, and we might add a multitude of other Pippins with more or less red.—For what reason, Mr. EARLE, is a red Pippin inadmissible?

4. *Magnolia*.—"Here," says Mr. COLE, "you have one of the most beautiful names and with it one of the handsomest and best of apples. Tender, very juicy, with a pleasant and high flavor."

It is in size medium, roundish, tapering slightly to the eye. Color yellow, with streaks of bright red. Its season is Sept. and Oct. Our specimens were too ripe, and we consequently can not speak decidedly of its merits; but from what we have heard we entertain a favorable opinion of its merits. It comes in just before No. 2.

5. *Minister*.—This is a fine New England Apple—originated in the town of Rowley, Mass. It is rather above medium size, oblong, tapering to the eye, like the well known Yellow Bellflower. Skin pale yellow, nearly covered with stripes of light and dark red. Flesh yellow, rather acid, but juicy and high flavored. MANNING says this is one of the very finest apples which New England has produced. Nov. to Feb. We do not consider this apple, though good, at all equal to Norton's Melon or old Non-such, (Red Canada,) or Seek-no-farther, for winter dessert use.

6. *Holden Pippin*.—A large yellow apple, which Mr. COLE says "outgrows and outbears the Fall Pippin in New England. The fruit generally fair, but the Fall Pippin is not." This may be called a good apple but it is inferior to the Holland Pippin of this region, which continues in use through January, and for which the retail dealers give the highest price.

7. *Seaver Sweet*.—This is an excellent winter sweet apple. Greenish, with a brown cheek, tender, juicy, and agreeable. Nov. to May.—Mr. COLE says "it is about as good as Danvers Winter Sweet." We consider the Green Sweeting a better keeper and a more agreeable eating apple than either—perhaps not so rich as Danvers.

### The Early Tillotson Peach.

We are much obliged to our esteemed friend and correspondent for the following item of intelligence, timely given, in reply to inquiries in the last number of the *Farmer*.

P. BARRY—*Dear Friend*: Some inquiries were made in the last number of the *Genesee Farmer*, respecting the *Early Tillotson Peach*, which perhaps I ought to answer. I have had this variety about thirty-five years, having procured the cuttings from a nurseryman in Aurora, but who had no particular name for it; so after many years, I imposed the one it now bears. This was done in justice to the *Tillotsons*, of Genoa, in this county, among whom it was said to have originated.

In our heavy loam, the fruit has always been very fine, when the ground has been well cultivated; and earlier than any other valuable sort in my collection, except the *Early Ann*, which ripens three or four days before it. After harvest, however, like other cut-leaved varieties, the *Early Tillotson* is subject to mildew, and from this cause its growth is neither so rapid as some others, nor the twigs quite so hardy in severe winters. On this account, perhaps, the climate of Virginia suits it better than ours, as the following extract of a letter from T. S. PLEASANTS, near Petersburg, would seem to indicate.



"Amongst a great many fine varieties, there is none, take it altogether, that I esteem so highly as the *Early Tillotson*, which I received from three several years ago. It is of full, medial size; in flavor scarcely to be surpassed; and in the time of ripening, it is *earlier* than any other peach of merit that I am acquainted with. Had I only known of its excellence in time, and planted it as extensively as I might have done, it would have yielded me this season, a large sum."

Very respectfully, DAVID THOMAS.

*Neer Aurora, Cayuga Co., 1 Mo., 1848.*

REMARKS.—Is it a fact that the "cut-leaved" varieties are more subject to mildew than others? and if so, how can it be accounted for?

The slower growth of the *Tillotson* is not entirely owing to its liability to mildew. The past season, we had a bed of some 3,000 trees, on which there was scarcely a trace of mildew visible, but they did not attain to more than five-sixth to seven-eighth the dimensions of *Cravford's Melocoton*, growing beside them in the same soil. Like the *Early Ann*, the *Nutmeg*, and many others, the *Tillotson* is, aside from disease or accident, of rather slow growth. And this, in the first place, may have rendered it more susceptible to mildew, from its weaker powers of respiration and perspiration, inducing a somewhat unhealthy condition and flow of the sap. We know that the more vigorous rapid growing sorts are seldom or very slightly attacked by this disease, and that all plants in houses or in the open air, are less subject to it while in a healthy vigorous state of growth than when feeble and languishing. Such varieties, should therefore, be kept in a vigorous condition by good culture, and always placed in an open, airy exposure.

The French cultivators of the peach generally consider the mildew a constitutional malady, and incurable. A multitude of palliatives are suggested in their books, such as washing the leaves, and various modes of pruning and training. We think the most effectual remedy will be found in furnishing the tree with proper nourishment at the roots, a warm dry soil, kept mellow by culture, and frequent dressings of wood ashes.

In another place will be found an article extracted from the London Gardener's Chronicle, which may serve to give those of our readers who have not given this common vegetable malady much attention, some idea of what it is.

FLOWERS FROM MEXICO.—Major WILLIAMS, of this city, has some flowers received in a letter from Monterey, picked in the garden of Gen. ARISTA. We noticed *Convolvulus tricolor*, *Coreopsis Drummondii*, *Nemophylla*, *Cypress vine*, and *Achimenes*, all well known florists' flowers here. We would rather see these simple beautiful flowers, than the trophies of war.

### Diseases of Plants.—Mildew.

COMMON as are the productions which it now comes to our turn to examine, and notorious as is their noxious influence on vegetation, the history of their development is but imperfectly known. They consist of little globules changing from a more or less deep yellow to black, springing from a floccose web, and filled with sacs containing the reproductive organs, and at a certain stage of growth putting out from all parts of their circumference long variously formed fibres, which lift them up from the surface of the leaves in which they grow, and imbibe their juices; and they are always preceded by delicate threads which are mostly white, but occasionally grayish, consisting of little bead-like joints, of which the uppermost fall off and, it is believed, like so many germs, vegetate, and thus quickly gain possession of the infested plant. These mealy patches are called by botanists, according to their degree of development, *Oidium* or *Erysiphe*, and are too well known to cultivators under the general name of mildew.

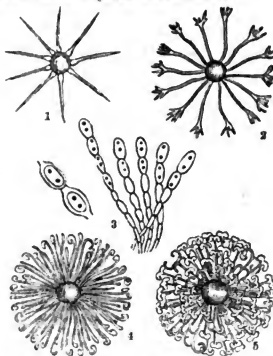


Fig. 1, *Erysiphe guttata*; 2, *E. penicillata*; 3, *E. Graminis*; 4, *E. aduoca*; 5, *E. bicornis*; all after Corda.

It has not, indeed, been positively proved that the *Oidium* is an early stage of the *Erysiphe*, but the one so constantly precedes the other, that it is more than probable that they are merely different stages of growth of the same thing. The peach, especially, suffers from the attack of such a parasite, and is only very lately that the second or more perfect form is developed. If, however, the young shoots be examined late in the season they will be found coated with a thin floccose web of the same nature as that which succeeds to the mildew of the Rose, known to the French under the name of "*Blanc de Rosier*." The peach mildew is a well-known pest not only of forced peaches, but of those grown on exposed walls, even in the most favorable aspect, and when once it gains possession of a spot it is not often that it is extirpated. Various plans are resorted to by gardeners to hinder the growth of this troublesome parasite, of which, perhaps, the most general is flowers of brimstone, at the best a very doubtful remedy.—Where it grows upon the fruit probably more is done by the action of rubbing it on than by the brimstone itself, which, in the shape of a crude powder, can scarcely have much effect, and possibly the best remedy next to taking care that the trees are flourishing from proper attention to soil, and as free an admission of air as consistent with the object in view of early produce, is washing the walls with something which may either destroy or cover the minute spores, or, as recommended by a German writer, syringing the whole plant well with a strong solution of brown soap. Where trees have been destroyed by mildew, it is quite useless to plant another in the same position without some such precautions. We have seen three generations in succession destroyed by mildew, in the course of a few years.

It is not, however, peach trees alone that suffer from this cause. There is scarcely a natural order of plants in our temperate climate which is not affected by it. In tropical countries, the genus has not at present been detected, unless, indeed, a very anomalous production on the leaves of *Jacquinia smilacina* be justly referable to it, which we have from Jamaica. Beds of seedling Whitebourn, and it is said *Pansies*, are often much injured by it. Its effects on Pea crops are too visible to escape notice, the whole plant being soon clothed with it, as if coated with a cineritious wash. Hops, too, are notoriously affected by a similar plague, and during the last year scarce a field of wheat was free from the attacks of *Erysiphe graminis*, but probably from some favorable turn in the season did not seem to suffer from it. It is not probable that a sure remedy will ever be found for such an universal pest, to the development of which all seasons seem favorable, and which is alike produced in the most sheltered and exposed aspects, and if, as is certain, though many true species exist, one or two forms are perfectly indifferent as to the plants on which they grow, it would be quite hopeless to attempt a remedy. We have exhibited one or two of the principal forms in one figure, from which it will be seen that the species are beautiful microscopic objects. The whole subject is well worth the attention of any one who has leisure to make the necessary observations.—*M. J. B., in London Gardener's Journal.*

### Buds—their Origin and Office.

THE greater number of perennial plants in cold climates commence the growth of each year, from scaly protuberances called buds, which begin their development during the preceding year. Usually the buds are quite prominent, and they differ so materially, both in size and in shape, that an experienced gardener finds but little difficulty in recognizing almost any tree by its buds alone. It is said that the Indian is accustomed to count the scales in the buds of certain trees, in autumn, to determine whether the coming winter is to be mild or otherwise, an unusually large number indicating a severe winter. Scientific men, less contented with their philosophy than the simple native with his, have indulged in various conjectures respecting the particular point from which buds have their origin.

PLINY and MALPIGHI thought buds sprang from the pith. Some botanists, among whom is KNIGHT, suppose the descending fluids to be capable of sending out buds wherever the economy of vegetation demands them. Yet, very little is positively known about it, except that they commence their development in the latter part of summer, and usually make their appearance at the extremity of the branches, or axil of the leaves. In the *Sycamore*, *Platanus Occidentalis*, the buds appear directly under the foot of the leaf stalk, or petiole. In some trees they appear between the branches, and seem to observe but little regularity; in this case they are called *adventitious*.

The cause of the appearance of buds while vegetation is yet in its full vigor, is still a matter of speculation. Some have thought that the rapid flow of sap to the leaves at that time required freer access to the air than the leaves afforded, and therefore new ones were commenced in the form of buds. Cold weather coming on, however, the demand for more leaves ceases, and hence their growth for that season is arrested. But the minute young leaves are kept well protected in the bosom of the bud, ready to burst forth and unfold, at the bidding of the first warm days of spring-time. A process, quite similar to this, goes on when the young leaf of spring is destroyed by late frosts. As soon as the weather becomes mild again, new buds may be seen to shoot forth and speedily develop themselves into leaves. These only differ from common buds in not having their growth arrested by a winter's cold. The resources for renewing the leaf, whether it decays after having reached its natural term of existence, or is destroyed by some casualty, appear to exist alike in the internal economy of the vegetable. It is a fact somewhat remarkable, that the rudiments, even of the flower and fruit, begin in many instances to be developed during the autumn months. I have before me, December 29, the buds of the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*, in which are distinctly to be seen, after removing about twelve scaly lamellæ, the cluster of flower buds complete in all their parts, even the petals, stamens, pistils, and germ, can be easily distinguished. The scales of the bud serve an important office in protecting the young flowers and rudimentary leaves from the severe cold

of winter, being as they are, lined with a fine down between each scale, and coated entirely with a resinous varnish, not very readily soluble in water, thus excluding severe frost and moisture. Much more of this varnish is deposited upon the buds of some trees than others. The Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastaneum*, and Balm of Gilead, *Populus Canadensis*, are very liberally supplied, as may be seen by digesting a handful of these buds in warm water for a short time; the resin will be melted and float upon the surface.

The fluids of some trees, particularly the peach, and some fine garden shrubs, are much more sensitive to the vivifying influence of the sun than others. Thus it is well known to farmers and horticulturists that a few warm days in the latter part of winter are apt to prove very destructive to the peach. In this case, the fluids are warmed, the circulation commences, and the flowers beginning to grow, burst through their scaly covering. Thus exposed to the influence of colds and moisture, they are liable to be killed by subsequent damp and frosty weather. The flower bud not being renewed, as is the leaf bud, the crop of fruit is a failure. In some small ornamental shrubs, this disaster may be prevented by winding them from top to bottom with a straw rope, or by protecting them from air, light and heat—the conditions necessary to vegetation—in some other way. To ensure perfect success, this should be done soon after the leaves have fallen.

But the peach is too large a tree to receive such treatment, and it seems more difficult to protect it against this misfortune. Many experiments have been resorted to, and among the most successful is the practice of placing about the roots, straw, leaves, or whatever may prevent the earth from thawing readily, and thus warming the fluid of the root. Probably a layer of fine manure is preferable to any thing else, as in that case the tree would receive the benefit of it during the next season.

Thus unseasonable development of the buds is somewhat retarded by setting the tree deep at the time of transplanting, but when this is done the fruit will ripen a few days later, and the tree is not apt to attain quite so large a size. I believe, however, it is usually longer lived.

GURDON EVANS.

Analytical Laboratory, Yale College, Dec., 1847.

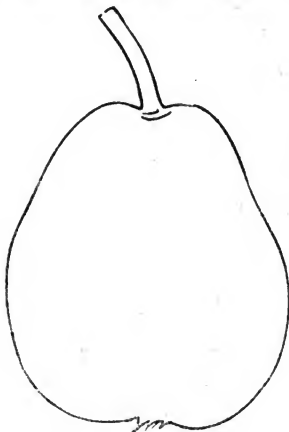
a We have heard of snow being trodden firmly down in large quantities around the roots of trees to retard vegetation; but we consider this, and all other operations of the kind, based on false principles. The sap first begins to flow freely in the *tops* of trees, through the influence of atmospheric heat, and if the top of the tree be excited into an expansion of buds by the surrounding heat, while the roots are kept nearly dormant, by a low temperature, it must tend to a derangement of the vital functions, that can not fail to be attended with evil results. Nature provides a warmer medium for the roots than the top, and we must be careful how we reverse her decrees. The best method of avoiding the effects of spring frosts, where they are prevalent, is to plant peach and other trees most susceptible of injury from them, in north and west exposures, on hill-sides, &c. Wall and dwarf trees can be effectually guarded in most cases by screens of matting or cloth.

b In no case should deep setting be resorted to; it is complete ruin to all fruit trees. Instead of promoting longevity, it does just the reverse, according to all experience. The reason is obvious from what has been said about the respective temperature of the air and the soil around the roots. This will be apparent to our correspondent, if he will next give his attention to the *Roots, their Origin and Office.*

If the leaves of trees are permitted to consume food, the roots must be placed in a situation to absorb it. This it cannot do effectually when buried deep in the earth.

### The Petre Pear.

DURING the past season we have had several opportunities of testing the qualities of this famous native fruit, and cordially give it a place among the first class sorts. It originated in the celebrated Bartram Botanic Garden, on the Schuylkill, a few miles from Philadelphia, where the parent tree still exists. The seed which produced it were sent to the elder BARTRAM by Lord PETRE, from London, in 1735. It is supposed to have been from seeds of the White Doyenne, or Butter Pear as they call it at Philadelphia.



Petre Pear. (Fig. 16.)

The size is medium, to large obovate, skin smooth, yellow, with green and brown dots and patches of russet, and occasionally a dull reddish tint on the sunny side. Stalk an inch long, planted occasionally in an abruptly sunk cavity, but more frequently as in the outline. Calyx small, in a smooth, very shallow depression. Flesh fine grained, buttery and melting, with a rich aromatic flavor, not surpassed by the finest Seckel. Ripe in October, and by early picking may be kept till December. The tree is a rapid grower, and a most prolific bearer.

THE FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA: By A. J. DOWNING. Colored Edition.

THE colored edition of this work has at length made its appearance, and is truly one of the most complete and beautiful volumes ever issued from the American press, on Pomology. In addition to all the matter contained in the

common editions, it has 85 colored portraits of the choicest fruits—at least those, we presume, considered so by the author: 17 of apples; 22 of pears; 17 of plums. 22 cherries; 2 apricots; 3 peaches; 1 raspberry; and 1 strawberry.

Considering the difficulty of having to send these plates abroad to be colored, it would be unreasonable to expect perfection; but it is evident that the greatest possible pains have been taken to insure faithful coloring, and with a great degree of success. Many of the plates have shades of color some lighter and some darker than we have been in the habit of seeing them—but allowance must be made for the difference of color, in various parts of the country, and in different specimens.

We regret not finding some of the more recent and celebrated varieties that, at present, occupy much attention among cultivators. For our part we would gladly exchange some pears that are given for such as the *Louise*, *Bonne de Jersey*, *Susan's Orange*, *Dix*, *Dunmore*, *Napoleon*, *Rostiezer*, *Van Mons' Lion le Clerc*, *Queen of the Low Countries*, *Ne plus Meuris*, and some others. And, among apples, we would like to have seen the *Summer Pearmain*, *Benoni*, *Duchess of Oldenburg*, *Fameuse*, *Hubbardston Nonsuch*, *Northern Spy*, and the *Fall and Holland Pippins*.

The lists of plums and cherries are very full, comprising most of the fine sorts. We should, for the gratification of our readers, give the entire list of colored fruits, if space permitted, and may at another time.

We are struck with the difference between the portraits of Mr. HOVEY and Mr. DOWNING. So great, indeed, is it, in all the specimens we have compared, that they possess hardly a feature in common. In the instance of the Glout Morceau pear, particularly, both outline and color is different. That of Mr. DOWNING is quite green, while Mr. HOVEY's is yellow, sprinkled with red. We have before us specimens of this fruit ripe, grown both on pear and quince stocks, and we cannot say that either are correct, from this comparison: Mr. DOWNING's outline, we think, is more natural than HOVEY's, but the color is too green—while Mr. HOVEY's outline does not show the normal form, and his coloring is too bright. We have no space for farther comparisons at present.

Mr. DOWNING's volume will be a gem in the library of any one who has the taste and means to purchase it. D. M. DEWEY, E. DARROW and other Rochester booksellers have it for sale. Price \$15.00.

### Answers to Correspondents.

TWO years ago, a kind correspondent sent me bulbs of the lance-leaved Japan Lily, but they have not succeeded in any of the soils in which I have tried them. It is well known that our limestone soil is deleterious to many plants (such as the *Kalmias*;) but these lilies have not prospered even in such as I thought contained no lime. Please say what I ought to do. D. T.

REMARKS.—Your soil would probably be modified to suit the wants of the Lily, by adding leaf mold and sand liberally. We have no experience yet in their out door culture; but we have been very successful with them, in pots, in a compost of about one-half rotted turf from an old grass border, one-fourth leaf mold, and one-fourth sand. The Boston growers have been quite successful with their culture, in ordinary garden soil. It should be remembered that the roots of these Lilies are perennial, and should be carefully treated in removal. Your failure may be attributable to some mismanagement in this respect.

LAST September, Mr. GROOM, who is the most extensive grower of these plants in England, exhibited before the London Horticultural Society two plants of *Lilium lancifolium speciosum*, each a single stem bearing upwards of 40 flower buds. They had been lifted out of the open border, and were sent to show how well these beautiful Japan Lilies succeed out of doors in the common garden soil, which was stated to have been well broken up, but not manured. It was mentioned that the bulbs were planted in the end of November, in a bed, 15 inches asunder, and that they were covered 34 inches deep with light soil. They were not protected in any way, but after the stems died down, the soil was carefully removed down to the bulbs and replaced by fresh material.

Answers to several other inquiries, in type, but deferred for want of space until next month.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Turning Over a New Leaf.  
OR, HOW TO GET A HUSBAND.

MESSES. EDITORS.—I was much pleased with the dramatic sketch of "Turning Over a New Leaf," in your January number. If you think the following story worthy of being a sequel to it, please publish. It is a true tale, and happened in the neighborhood in which I was born. I have heard my mother relate the circumstances "many a time and oft," and I personally knew the family well.

Mr. W—— had by industry and economy accumulated a large property. He was a man of rather superior mind and requirements; but unfortunately became addicted to habits of intemperance. Naturally fond of company, and possessing superior conversational powers, his society was much sought, and he eventually became a sot. His wife was a feeble woman, without much decision of character; but an only child, a daughter, was the reverse, illustrating one of those singular laws of nature, that the females oftentimes take after the father in character and personal peculiarities, and the males after the mother.

MARY, for so we will call her, was well aware of the consequences that would be the inevitable result of her father's course, and had used every exertion of reason and persuasion in her power, to induce him to alter his habits, without avail; his resolutions and promises could not withstand temptation, and he pursued his downward course, till the poor girl despaired of his reform, and grievously realized what the end must result in.

JOHN D——, was a young man from the east, possessed of a good common education, as all of our New England boys are, and the most indomitable industry and perseverance—was working on the farm of a neighbor by the month.

MARY, on going on some errand to the next house, met him on the road with the usual salutation—

Mary—"Good morning, Mr. D——."

John—"Good morning, Miss W——. How is your health?"

Mary—"Well, I thank you—but, to tell the truth, sick at heart."

John—"Pray what is the trouble—what can effect a cheerful, lively girl like you, possessing every thing to make you happy?"

Mary—"On the contrary, every thing conspires to make me miserable. I am almost weary of life—but it is a subject I cannot explain to you, and yet—I have sometimes thought I might."

John—"Any thing that I can do for you Miss W——, you may freely command."

Mary—"That is promising more than you may be willing to perform; but to break the ice at once, do you want a wife?"

John—"A wife! well, I don't know—do you want a husband?"

Mary—"Indeed I do, the worst way.—I don't know but you will think me bold, and deficient in that maidenly modesty that becomes a young woman; but if you knew my situation, and the afflictions under which I suffer, I think it would be some excuse for my course."

John—"Have you thought of all the consequences—my situation.—I am poor—you are rich—I am a stranger, and—"

Mary—"Indeed I have, till I am almost crazy. Let me explain to you and every one else know the unfortunate situation of my poor father. His habits are fixed beyond amendment, and his property is wasting like the dew before the sun. A set of barpies are drinking his very heart's blood, and ruin and misery stares us in the face. We are almost strangers it is true; we have met in company a few times, but I have observed you closely, your habits, your industry, and the care and prudence with which you manage your employer's business has always interested me."

John—"And yet, my dear young lady, what can you know of me, to warrant you in taking such an important step."

Mary—"It is enough for me that I am satisfied with your character and habits—your person and manners. I am a woman, and have eyes. We are about of the same age; so if you know me and like me well enough to take me, there's my hand."

John—"And my dear Mary, there's mine, with my heart in it. Now when do you desire it to be settled?"

Mary—"Now, this minute, give me your arm, and we will go to Esq. B——'s, and finish the bargain at once. I don't want to enter our house of distress again, till I have one on whom I can rely, to control and direct the affairs of my disconsolate home, and support me in my determination to turn over a new leaf in our domestic affairs."

John—"But not in this old hat and shirt sleeves."

Mary—"Yes, and in my old sun bonnet and dirty apron. If you are content, let it be done at once. I hope you will not think I am so hard pushed for a husband as that comes to, but I want a master; I am willing to be mistress, but to be master is more than I am equal to; I will then take you home, and introduce you to my parents as my own dear husband, signed, sealed and delivered."

John—"So be it—and permit me to say that I have always admired you from the first minute I saw you, for your beauty, energy, industrious habits and amiable deportment."

Mary—"Now John if that is sincere, this is the happiest moment of my life, and I trust our union will be long and happy. I am the only one my poor father will hear to; but, alas, his resolutions are like ropes of sand. I can manage him on all other subjects, you must take charge of his business and have the sole control; there will be no difficulty, I am confident in the result."

They were married, and a more happy match was never consummated. Every thing prospered, houses and barns were repaired, fences and gates were regulated, and the extensive fields smiled and flourished like an Eden. The unfortunate father in a few years sunk into a drunkard's grave. MARY and JOHN raised a large family; he was for many years a Justice of the Peace in his town, and they both still live, respected and wealthy—and all from an eugenic girl's resolution, forethought and courage, and the practical use of the young lady's privilege of putting the initiatory question during the maiden's jubilee of Leap Year.

H. Y.

## Domestic Economy.—Buckwheat Flour.

MESSES. EDITORS:—As flour brings a larger price than usual, just now, and it is not as easy for a poor man to buy a barrel, as when it was but \$4 per barrel, is it not the duty of every man to do all he can to smooth the rough path of the poor man? I am of that class, and it is my aim to live as comfortably, and yet as economically, as possible.

I believe that it is sufficiently well known that buck-wheat flour is a very desirable substitute, in many ways, for wheat flour. Every one knows that buck-wheat flour makes better griddle-cakes than wheat flour. Not only are they preferable for taste, but I believe nothing is less liable to injure the health when taken into the stomach than buck-wheat cakes. It is rather light food, it is true—that makes it healthy; but it is sufficiently hearty for a man who has his regular meals.

I have very recently ascertained that it is far preferable to wheat flour for minute pudding.—When made in the same manner that wheat flour minute puddings are made, they are light, (not in color,) and make decidedly a rich dish.

Corn is already served up in a variety of ways; but almost every week some new manner is brought to light. A very rich pudding may be made of corn meal by adding a tea cup full of dried berries (black raspberries are preferable) to three pints of water, and make as a hasty pudding. It is very cheap, and when served up

with sauce made of butter and sugar, of the consistency of porridge, and seasoned with nutmeg, &c., it makes a dish fit for an alderman.

I know not but these may both be found in some "Domestic Cookery" or other book, but if they are they do not come where they belong, (before the mass of the people,) as they would in the Farmer.

The poor man can live on meal and buck-wheat flour, when the latter can be bought for half the price of wheat flour by the pound; and I doubt not the rich man would like a second one were he to try a pudding made in either of the above manners. C.

### Pure Blood Merino Sheep for Sale.



THE Subscriber being about to retire from the farming business, offers for sale his entire flock of Merino Sheep, which have been bred with the greatest care, from the best flocks in the country. Of these 75 are ewes, now with lamb, by a buck from the recent imported flock of John A. Taintor, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.; 25 Bucks one year old last spring, from the above ewes, sired by the Rambouillet Buck Chancellor; and 50 Lambs, the increase of last year, sired by the celebrated Rambouillet Buck, *Grosdane*, now owned by the Rev. L. O. Bingham of this place. As to purity of blood, fineness and weight of fleece, and strength of constitution, they are excelled by no Merinos in the country. The Buck purchased from the recent importation of Mr. Taintor will also be offered for sale.

To those wishing to improve their sheep, or those wishing to start a new flock, the present offers a rare opportunity, and they will be sold without reserve.

Communications addressed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention.

THOS. H. CANFIELD.  
Williston, Vermont.  
[21st]

Williston, Vt., January 7, 1848.

### Steel Cultivator Teeth.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he still continues to manufacture ROGERS' PATENT STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH, at SENECA FALLS, N. Y., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale, or retail, these Teeth, of lengths varying from 10 to 16 inches, to suit the purchasers. For the reputation of the article reference is had to the following certificates, which is but a few of thousands that might be obtained.

DAVID B. ROGERS.

*Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 1848.*  
We, the undersigned farmers of the Genesee Country, earnestly recommend to our brother farmers throughout the country the use of the cultivator, not only for corn raising, but also for other spring crops, and more especially for wheat raising. We are fully convinced that the cheapest and best for the land, and less liable to winter kill, is the once plowing deep and thorough, and then go immediately on with the cultivator for further preparing and seeding our fallows, having either tried it ourselves, or seen it tried side by side with the old way of plowing three times. And we further recommend the above steel teeth, having used them more than any other for the last two years, and do cheerfully say that they are the best kind now in use.

NATHAN CASE,  
JACOB BUSHMAN,  
JOHN LATHROP,  
BENJAMIN CHESLEY,

JOHN TWING,  
NORRIS DANIELA,  
GERMAN LATHROP,  
JESSE H. FINE,

HARRY LATHROP.

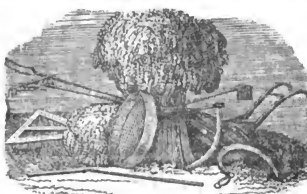
I concur fully in the sentiments contained in the above certificate in relation to Rogers' Patent Teeth Cultivator. I have used it extensively, and find it emphatically the best farming implement in use for the destruction of the Canada Thistle, and other weeds which too often spring up on our summer fallows, and while it is accomplishing this work in the destruction of weeds, it will at the same time of the labor of the harrow, give a finer tilt to the soil, and work the ground deeper and more usefully for the wheat crop.

I find it in many respects equally beneficial in preparing the ground for spring crops.  
*Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1848.* G. V. SACKETT.  
[2-17]

### Cranberry Plants.

THE subscribers have been appointed the agents of an extensive grower in Massachusetts, and now offer for sale fine CRANBERRY PLANTS, suitable for transplanting, and in lots to suit purchasers. Circulars giving directions for cultivation, and containing certificates of the quantity that has been raised upon an acre can be obtained upon application, sent free to

BISSELL & HOOKER.  
J. W. BISSELL,  
February 1. [2-24] No. 8 Arcade Hall, Rochester.



### ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

[The first Seed Store established in Rochester, 1831,—No. 4 Front-street, near Buffalo-street.]

BY JAMES F. FOGG.

The subscriber again offers for sale a choice lot of Garden Seeds, cautiously selected, and comprising all the kinds required for a good vegetable garden. They were mostly grown by an experienced gardener, (Mr. C. F. Crossman,) and I can confidently recommend them as fresh and pure seeds. During the last five years that the subscriber has been connected with this establishment as proprietor, the business has increased from one thousand to four thousand boxes, put up and annually distributed throughout the United States and Canada. This is sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction these seeds have given the public.

The subscriber is fully sensible of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend.

*Flower Seeds*.—A large assortment put up from seeds of the growth of 1847.

*For the Potato Rot*.—The best remedy within the reach of any farmer.—Plant from one to five acres with Beets, Carrots, Ruta Bagas and Turneps. Owing to the almost entire failure of the crop of carrot seed in this country last fall, the subscriber will receive from London in February and March, a large supply of Carrot, Ruta Baga and Turnep Seeds, which will enable him to supply the already great and increasing demand for these seeds. The subscriber has on hand 75 bushels of *Field Birt Seed*, for stock, raised the past year by Mr. Crossman.

Also 100 bushels of *Early June Peas*, raised in Canada, and free from bugs.

100 bushels of perfectly clean *Timothy Seed*, &c. Also, Birds, Bird Seed, Bird Cages, Canary and Hemp Seed, Cattle fish bone, Rape seed, &c., with almost any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1848 [41] JAMES F. FOGG.

### Rochester Commercial Nursery,

MAIN-STREET, ONE MILE EAST OF COURT HOUSE,  
Rochester, N. Y.

THE subscribers offer for sale the present spring, at wholesale or Retail, a large quantity of VERY THRIFTY FRUIT TREES, comprising the VERY BEST VARIETIES OF

APPLES,

PEACHES,

PLUMS,

CHERRIES,

PEARS, &c., &c.,

cultivated by ourselves, and warranted correctly named. Our nursery grounds now comprise 50 acres, and we think we can offer to purchasers inducements which will induce them to buy, provided they see our trees.

(G) We have a few extra sized trees

BISSELL, HOOKER & SLOANE,

At the Nursery.

or J. W. BISSELL,

February 1, 1848.

[2-41]

No. 8 Arcade.

### Twelve Competent Agents Wanted,

TO sell either by the Month, or on Commission, PATENT SPAIN TOOTH HORSE RAKES in the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Yates, Niagara, Erie and Cattaraugus. Agents living in the county where they are to sell will be preferred. Services wanted from about the first of July to the middle of August, either with or without team. Good prices or commission allowed. Satisfactory reference given and required. The highest recommendations of the utility of the article will be furnished.

Any of the above named territory, except Wayne County, will be sold on reasonable terms. All communications on the subject will be promptly answered if addressed *post paid*, to the subscribers at Walworth, Wayne Co.

P. S. Those who wish to make engagements will do so soon.

E. & T. G. YEOMANS.

Dated, Walworth, January 20, 1848. [2-17]

## To Competitors for our Premiums.


In accordance with our promise, we give below the names of about fifty persons who are, thus far, the most successful competitors for the premiums offered for subscribers. The names are given in proper order, beginning with the name of the person who has obtained the highest number. The list was taken from our books on the 25th of January. We presume we shall be obliged to make several changes in it next month, as many whose names are not given have sent us very respectable lists, and are continuing their exertions.

Wm. Lyman,	B. & G. M. Copeland,
J. H. Stanley,	Jm. Chamberlain,
Moses Eames,	Reeve Corwin, } tie.
H. Frisbie,	Jas. Perkins,
F. J. Eastman,	W. T. Hastings,
E. C. Bliss,	Thomas Riddle, } tie.
Laton Runyan,	E. M. Foot,
H. C. Kimberly,	J. S. Squires,
Erasmus Hurd,	D. M. Smith, } tie.
C. H. Carter,	J. P. Wilbur,
J. Swain,	J. Hutchinson,
I. R. Trembly,	B. Billings,
Dr. O. Reynolds,	S. G. Soars,
D. A. Ogden,	No. Lewis,
I. H. Gould,	Mrs. E. R. Perry, } tie.
E. W. Lawrence,	Robert Evans,
L. D. Smith,	R. O. Milton,
E. S. Bartholomew,	J. Wyckoff,
R. Sears,	Hiram Shays,
J. B. Lowell,	J. N. Mead,
D. D. Cole,	B. Farr,
J. A. Carpenter,	Sam'l E. Norton, } tie.
C. Nye,	C. C. Slocum,
B. Spaulding, } tie.	

☐ The premium offered for the highest number of subscribers previous to the 1st of January, (\$5 in Ag. Books,) was obtained by Wm. LYMAN, Esq., of Leicester, Livingston county, N. Y.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—We have received the December number of this periodical, which closes its eighth volume, and have perused its contents with pleasure. It is gratifying to learn that its publisher is receiving that support which his untiring efforts to make it of high practical value to the American farmer should secure for him. It has now a circulation of FIFTEEN THOUSAND. If its subscription list amounted to more than three times that number, the fact would afford greater satisfaction, as evincing a growing disposition on the part of our farmers to treat Agriculture as a science, to keep up with the discoveries and improvements of the day, and avail themselves of the great benefits which are derived from the adaptation of chemistry to Agricultural purposes.—*Buffalo Courier.*

## Valuable Wheat Farm for Sale.

 SITUATED in the town of Pittsford, seven miles east of Rochester. The Farm contains 441 acres—including 20 acres of black ash, located 5 miles from the main farm.—This farm has been, and can again be divided into three farms—having three houses (two frame, and one part log and part frame,) and three good barns.

The Main or Center farm contains 170 acres, and has a good frame house, barn, carriage and corn houses, &c., all painted.—The yards are enclosed with good picket fence, also painted.

The South farm contains about 180 acres. The buildings consist of a frame house and good barn.

The North farm contains about 90 acres;—house part log and part frame; good frame barn.

This farm is only one mile east of Pittsford—and about three-fourths of a mile from the rail-road and canal. The soil is well adapted to the raising of wheat—being gravel and sand, the most of it originally oak openings, approximating to timber. There are four good orchards of grafted fruits—two on the centre portion, and one each on the north and south portions. Each portion has also a lot of good timber, suitable for building or sawing.

The Irondequoit Creek passes through the farms; also, several other streams. Near the barn on the centre farm, is a never failing watering place, from a living spring. Also, a good well in the yard of the same barn.

The whole farm will be sold together, or divided, according to the above divisions. Terms—One fourth of the purchase money will be required, and the balance made easy.

Also—About 375 acres of timber land, (pine, chestnut, and oak,) situated in the town of South Bristol, Ontario Co.—together with a half or equal interest, of a good saw mill on the premises. This property will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for good Western Lands, or other property.

Apply to GEN. HART, Esq., No. 7 Arcade, Rochester, or to the subscriber on the premises.  
Pittsford, Jan. 1, 1847. J. E. MARSH. [111]

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

## Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat, .....	\$1 25	Pork, bbl. mess	10 00	11 00
Corn, .....	44	Pork, cwt.,	4 50	5 00
Barley, .....	56	Beef, cwt.,	3 50	4 00
Oats, .....	30 35	Lard, lb.,	7 8	
Flour, .....	5 75 6 00	Butter, lb.,	14 15	
Beans, .....	62 88	Cheese, lb.,	5 6	
Apples, bush,	18 25	Eggs, doz.,	14	
Potatoes, .....	37 50	Poultry, .....	6	
Clover Seed, ..	5 00 5 25	Tallow, .....	7 8	
Timothy, .....	1 50 2 50	Maple Sugar, ..	—	
Hay, ton, .....	10 00 13 00	Sheep Skins, ..	75	
Wood, cord, ..	2 75 4 00	Green Hides, lb	4	
Salt, bbl., .....	1 38 1 50	Dry " .....	7 8	
Hams, lb., .....	7 8	Calf Skins, ...	8	

Rochester, Jan. 23, 1848.

## New York Market.

[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.—P. M.

ASHES.—Pots firm; and occasionally \$6 is given. The bulk of the sales are \$5 87½. Pearls are \$7 and dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The rain of the morning prevented operations, and the transactions of the day have been quite moderate, the trade buying moderate, and shippers appeared to be in market only for parcels to fill up vessels. Sales reach 3500 bu. \$6 for Livingston, and \$6 12 for Western and Western New York, and \$6 18 for pure Genesee. In meal there is not much doing. Market dull. Sales of Jersey at 3 12½ 18. Rye flour at 4 12.

GRAIN.—For good samples of wheat for milling there is fair inquiry. Market not firm. Sales 1300 bu. Genesee at 1 23 for the east, and 1000 do. Long Island and New Jersey, 25½ 26. Corn dull. Shipping demand not active. About 10 or 12000 bu. sold at 65½c for New Orleans, 65½c for New Northern and Jersey. Sale Rye at 90c. In barley nothing doing. Oats unsettled, 45½c.

PROVISIONS.—Market for pork less active, and quotations less firm. 3 or 400 barrels have been sold nominally at 56½, and 10 37 for old, and 57 57½, and 58 11 50 for new. In beef there is some movement. 600 bbls. sold at \$83½, 67 for mess, \$5 25½ 75 for prime. Sale 100 barrels Beef Hams at 10 10 25. Lard is in fair inquiry. Butter steady, fair demand. Cheese heavy.

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## New Paper Warehouse at Buffalo.

The subscribers, (Proprietors of the well known GENESEE MILLS, of Rochester,) are now opening an extensive Warehouse in Buffalo, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the various kinds of PAPER, such as Printing, in all its varieties. Folio Paper, Letter, Folio Cap, Demy, Medium, Fine Colored Medium, Yellow and Blue Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope and Wrapping Paper, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

Our facilities for manufacturing, and our connection with some of the largest Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to offer greater inducement to purchasers than have been heretofore known in this market. Printers desiring Paper of any special size or quality, can have it made to order, with nearly as great facility as through our Mills were situated in this city; for in these days we order by Lightning and answer by Steam. The patronage of the printers of the west is particularly solicited.

We shall also keep open a market for RAGS, and shall pay the highest market price in Cash at all times for this commodity. To those who wish to exchange Rags for Paper we can offer special inducements.

In short, we would say to all who have occasion to use Paper of any description, or who Rags to dispose of, please call at the Genee Paper Warehouse, Merchants' Exchange, corner of First-st., and Prime Canal. STODDARD & FREEMAN. BUFFALO, July, 1847. [S-4]

## DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

### THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

### GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates Disease it invigorates the Body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it Creates New, Pure and Rich Blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 3,000 of these were considered incurable.—

More than  
3,000 cases of CHRONIC RHEUMATISM;  
2,000 cases of DYSPEPSIA;  
400 cases of GENERAL DEBILITY AND WANT OF ENERGY;  
7,000 cases of the different FEMALE COMPLAINTS;  
2,000 cases of SCROFULA;  
1,500 cases of LIVER COMPLAINT;  
2,500 cases of DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND DROPSY;  
3,000 cases of CONSUMPTION.

And thousands of cases of Diseases of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c., &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character.— It is the best medicine for the Preventive of Diseases known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

### 5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON!

As it removed the cause of Disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

### UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New-York Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

RAHWAY, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that it improves every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

### SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate was handed into Dr. Townsend's office this week and conclusively proves that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented:

### THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours, respectfully, ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

New-York, March 1, 1847.

## ALMOST A MIRACLE.

READ THE FOLLOWING, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:—

BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1840.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and pain in my side. It increased on me very fast. Indeed, I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast; my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital, in hope of being benefited; but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs, and could hardly breathe; I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watchers; indeed I cannot give you any description of that would do justice to my case. I was supported by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me. I raise but very little, and am fast, and feel my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish, if you please. PETER BROWN, 47 Little-st., Brooklyn.

## TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, *The turn of life*, should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive of all the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

## GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, or freckles, and are "out of spirits;" use a bottle or two of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried females.

## GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, incontinency of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

[G] Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

## PILES, PILES, PILES.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility. Read the following:—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have suffered all the tortures of that complaint, and had despaired of ever finding relief except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you "there is yet a balm in Gilead." I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands. Yours, truly,

July 6, 1846.

JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton street.

Principal office, 124 Fulton st., Sun Buildings, N. Y.: Redding & Co., 8 State st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; H. D. Wade, Rochester; Moon & Lull, Lockport; Lampman, Syracuse; E. H. Holdridge, Bookseller, Buffalo; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. [S-1ycm]



1848.] ATTENTION. [1848.]

Post-Masters, Agents, and Subscribers!

In order that the friends of the FARMER may have still greater inducements for exertion in a good cause, we offer, in addition to the per centage allowed to clubs, the following

## SPLENDID PREMIUMS!

### SIXTY DOLLARS IN AGRICULTURAL BOOKS!!

1st. To the person who shall send us the greatest number of subscribers to volume 9 of the Farmer, previous to the 1st of May next—forwarding the pay, at the club price, (40 cents per copy, if directed to individual subscribers, or 37½ cents per copy, if sent in packages of 8 or more, addressed to one person) free of expense to us—we will give a premium of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, in AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, viz:—The American Farmer's Encyclopedia, (price \$3.50)—Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, (\$1.50)—Rural Economy, by Bouslogault, (\$1.50)—Gardener's Dictionary, (\$1.50)—Youatt on the Horse, (\$1.75)—American Shepherd, by Morrell, (\$1.00)—American Poultry-ter's Companion, by Bennett, (\$1.00)—American Agriculture, by Allen, (\$1.00)—Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," (\$1.50)—The Fruit Culturist, by Thomas, (50 cents)—Cole's American Veterinarian, (40 cents.) (Other agricultural books will be substituted, if any of the above are not desired.)

2d. To the person obtaining the next (second) greatest number of subscribers, on conditions above specified, a premium of TEN DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books—the selection to be made, by the person, from the above list.

3d. To the person obtaining the next (third) greatest number, SEVEN DOLLARS, in similar books, on like conditions as above specified.

4th. To the person obtaining the next (fourth) greatest number, FIVE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

5th. To the person obtaining the next (fifth) greatest number, THREE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

6th. To each of the five persons sending the next (6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th,) greatest numbers, we will give volumes 6, 7 and 8 of the Farmer, (bound together, with leather backs, or separate in marble paper, as may be preferred,) worth \$1.50.

7th. To each of the eight persons sending the next (11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th,) greatest number, volumes 7 and 8 of the Farmer (bound together, or separate,) \$1.00.

8th. Back volumes of the Farmer will be furnished, if desired, and counted the same as new subscribers. Volumes 6, 7 and 8, bound separate or together, will be supplied at 50 cents each. Either of the above named volumes will be sent, unbound, for 40 cents. A renewal of the subscription of an old subscriber will also be counted the same as new.

9th. That Post-Masters, Local Agents and Subscribers, wherever the Farmer circulates, may have a fair and equal chance to obtain the Premiums, traveling agents, post-riders, residents of Rochester and city booksellers are not included in our offer.

We shall keep a correct account of the subscribers sent by each person in the February, March, April and May numbers of the Farmer, we will publish a list containing the names, &c. of twenty or thirty (and perhaps fifty) of the most successful competitors, so that each may know his prospect of success, and act accordingly.

And now, Friends, will you not give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," to benefit yourselves, neighbors and acquaintances? Now is the time to begin—much may be accomplished during the month of January, and it is the best time to work. Those who commence early will get the start, and of course be most likely to obtain the highest Premiums.

10th. All letters must be post-paid or free. Subscription money, if properly enclosed in the presence of a Post-Master, may be forwarded at our risk.

Address to D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

### Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

THE EIGHTH VOLUME of the Genesee Farmer (for 1847,) handsomely and substantially bound, for sale at this office—price 62½ cents; the same in marble paper covers at 60 cents. Volumes 7 and 8 bound together in boards with leather backs, &c., for \$1.12½. We have also for sale copies of volume 6, for 1845, the first volume of the Farmer published in octavo pages.

Also—complete sets of the Farmer from its commencement, (except the 2d volume,) substantially bound, which we will sell at 50 cents per volume. These volumes are not suitable for sending by mail—but we have copies of vols. 6, 7, and 8 bound in paper covers, which may be mailed.

GENESEE FARMER.—We call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of this paper, and cordially recommend it to our readers. It has attained a very extensive circulation, and certainly merits it. One of its editors, Dr. Lee, is the ablest writer on Agricultural Chemistry we know in the country.—Leicester (Ky.) Journal.

## FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of fruit growers and dealers in trees, to their large stock offered for sale the ensuing autumn and next spring, consisting in part of

### FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES.

Of the most esteemed varieties, from four to eight feet high, at \$12 to \$20 per 100, and \$100 to \$150 per 1000. 8,000 trees of the Northern Spy, (one of the very best long keeping apples known,) five to seven feet high, 37½ cts. each or \$25 per 100; three to five feet high, 25 cts. each or \$18 per 100. 1,000 trees of the Early Joe, (a new and delicious summer apple; ripens August and September,) strong yearling trees 25 cts. each or \$250 per dozen. A number of select varieties are worked on Paradise stocks, adapting them to small gardens. These are one year from bud, of vigorous growth.

### TWENTY THOUSAND PEAR TREES.

Of various sizes, from three to seven feet high, embracing upwards of 200 of the best varieties to be found. 6,000 of these are on quince stocks, (mainly one year from the bud but very vigorous,) just right for training as *Deafras*, *Esparlers*, and *Pyramids*. A few hundred trees each of the Swan's Orange or Oronotara, and the Belle or Brussels, (two unrivaled large rare fruits,) mostly strong yearlings, at \$1 each.

### FIFTEEN THOUSAND CHERRY TREES.

From four to nine feet high, of the finest sorts, 5,000 of them being 2 years old from the bud, with fine heads. Price \$25 to \$40 per 100. A few hundred fine trees can be supplied, budded on the *Cerasus mahaleb*, forming dwarf trees adapted to garden culture.

### TWELVE THOUSAND PEACH TREES.

Vigorous and free from all diseases of 25 best market sorts; at \$12 to \$18 per 100, and \$100 to \$150 per 1,000.

Also, a large stock of all the other Hardy fruits, as well as

### ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c.

At low rates by the quantity. The correctness of every article guaranteed.

Orders promptly executed, and trees and plants packed for safe transmission to any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe. Priced descriptive catalogues of Nursery and Green House departments sent gratis to post-paid applications.

ELLWANGER & BARNEY,

Address Mount Hope Garden and Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 1, 1847.

## Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Somerset, Niagara Co. N. Y., one mile and a half east of Somerset Village, and ten from the Erie Canal—twenty from Lockport, and sixteen from Vienna. It contains 250 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. The buildings consist of a new house, 26 by 30 feet, a new barn, 40 by 60 feet. A stream of water runs through the farm; which affords plenty of water for stock during the year. The soil is as good for wheat as any in Western New York. For terms inquire of

[23-31]

JOHN E. HESTON,  
Batavia, Gen. Co. N. Y.

## Stationery, Blank Books and Writing Papers.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

No. 77 Maiden Lane, New York.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Blank Books and Stationery articles—Diamond Point Gold Pens—Letter Copying Presses—Manifold Letter Writers—superior Croton Ink, warranted to retain its jet black color, which they sell at the very lowest prices.

We have always on hand every description of Foreign PAPER and STATIONERY—Cap, Letter and Note Papers—Envelopes—Perforated Board, Bristol Board, Drawing Papers—Copy Books, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Port-Folios, Scrap Books—Gold Paper, Tissue Paper—Chess-men, Backgammon Boards—Wax, Wafers—Slates, Pen-kills—Gold and Silver Pencil Cases—Writing Desks—Work Boxes—Quills—Tin Cash and Deed Boxes—and all articles kept by Stationers, at remarkably low prices.

Books arranged for County Clerks and public offices supplied. Printing, Ruling and Binding executed at the lowest rates.

Should be pleased to have a call from those requiring articles in our line. Orders by mail will receive attention.

LEWIS FRANCIS,

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CHRIS H. LOWELL, [S-1y] Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Bagley's Celebrated Improved ever-pointed Gold Pen.

THIS Pen received the highest premium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public.

The lasting properties of this pen are undoubted, owing to the total absence of corrosibility from any of the inks in use, and the peculiar shape of the nibs (which was first introduced by Bagley) make it more pleasant to use, less liable to damage, more easy to repair, and prevents the necessity of the great care that other articles of the kind require.

Also, Bagley's Patent Extension Pen Holder and Pencil, which is the most compact article in use.

Manufacturers, 189 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 1, 1847.

[8-1y] A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

GENESEE FARMER.—We take pleasure in commending this periodical, as one of the best and cheapest of its kind, and trust it may have a general circulation among the farmers in this vicinity.—Skanectele Columbian.





Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—MARCH, 1848.

No. 3.

### THE GENESEE FARMER:

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., BY

**D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.**

#### Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

FIVE copies for \$2. and any larger number at the same rate. If directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3. if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. *(C)* Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Talman Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS and all other friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvement are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER.

*(C)* The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only *(C)*

#### SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be published in the Farmer at the rate of \$1 per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion—in advance. *(C)* All letters containing remittances, or making inquiries, &c., for the benefit of the writer, must be POST-PAID or FREE, to receive proper attention.

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

#### Thanks,—and a Request.

We tender hearty thanks for the large and unexpected additions to our subscription list, received since our last regular issue. Post Masters and other influential subscribers engaged in extending the circulation of this Journal, are also entitled to the acknowledgments of the whole agricultural community, to whose benefit their efforts redound.

We request others—new subscribers, and such old ones as can consistently—tend a portion of their influence to enhance the usefulness of the Farmer, by obtaining new subscribers. There are thousands who would readily subscribe if they were shown the paper, and personally solicited. Although we have already received more subscribers than we expected, we can supply the complete volume to all that desire it—having printed a large extra edition, since the issue of our February number. How many of our readers will take this matter in hand, and form clubs in their respective neighborhoods—and thus benefit themselves and their neighbors? The spring Elections are near at hand, and offer a good opportunity to obtain subscribers. When you go to vote, do us, and your fellow citizens, the favor to take a copy of the Farmer, and introduce it to the notice and patronage of the Sovereigns of the Land. Many of our friends have essentially aided us in this manner, in former years—and we hope each and all who desire to further improvement will not “forget to remember” the matter on the morning of Election.

*(C)* See Premium List on last page,—and also, the New Premiums offered in next column of this page.

### THE GENESEE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS OF

Farm Buildings, Domestic Animals, Implements, Fruits, &c.

VOLUME 9.—FOR 1848.

THE NINTH volume of this valuable Journal commenced in January. It is larger than any preceding entire volume, each number containing 34 LARGE OCTAVO PAGES—24 of which (at least) are devoted to reading matter. Illustrations, &c. The Farmer has subscribers in every State in the Union, and several British Provinces—and its circulation is rapidly augmenting in all sections. The fact that the edition has been increased from TWELVE to ONE TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES, during the past year, is abundant evidence of the MERIT and UNPRECEDENTED POPULARITY of the work. It is by far the CHEAPEST Agricultural and Horticultural Journal published in the United States, as will be seen by an examination of its SIZE and CONTENTS.

THE GENESEE FARMER is an earnest advocate of Improvement, and seeks to elevate the Agricultural profession to its proper position. Its Editors, (aided by numerous contributors and correspondents,) will endeavor to make it equal if not superior to any other Agricultural Journal in America,—rendering it eminently worthy the patronage of every Farmer and Fruit Cultivator in the Country.

The present volume will be illustrated with from FIFTY to SIXTY-FIVE ENGRAVINGS of Farm Buildings, Domestic Animals, Improved Implements, choice Fruits, Flowers, &c. &c. It is published in superior style, with a Title Page and Index suitable for preservation and binding at the close of the year. The volume will contain more reading matter than some of the agricultural journals which cost \$1 or more per annum.

TERMS—50 Cents a Year, in Advance; Five Copies for \$2, and at the same rate for any larger number. If the names of subscribers are written on each paper, Eight copies (directed to one person only) for \$3, or any larger number, thus directed, at the same rate. *(C)* All subscriptions to commence with the volume, Jan. 1848.—and the entire volume always supplied.

*(C)* The friends of Improvement, in all sections, are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions. All orders should be post-paid. Specimen numbers sent without charge. Subscription money may be sent (post-paid) at the risk of the Publisher.

Address

**D. D. T. MOORE,**

PUBLISHER GEN. FARMER.

Rochester, N. Y.

Feb. 15, 1848.

#### MORE PREMIUMS. *(C)*

**Liberal Offer.**—In addition to the usual per centage to clubs, (and also to the premiums offered on our last page,) we make the following proposition to those who are endeavoring to benefit their neighbors by circulating the Farmer among them:—Any person sending \$4 [after this date, and previous to the 1st of May,] will receive ten copies of Vol. 9, and (as a premium) a copy of Vol. 8 for 1847, (or either of the two preceding volumes, if preferred.)

For a remittance of \$6, according to our club terms, we will give an extra copy of the present volume—or a copy of Cole's Veterinarian, or Thomas' Fruit Culturist, if preferred.

For a remittance of \$10, we will give two copies of the Farmer—or \$1 in ag. books, to be selected from our list on last page.

In remitting, remember that our club terms are 40 cents per copy. IF THE NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS ARE WRITTEN ON EACH PAPER, or 37½ cents if eight or more copies are directed to one person only. Back numbers will be forwarded to all new subscribers.

Those who may become entitled to any of the above premiums will please state what books, or volume of the Farmer, they desire.

**Genesee Seed Store,  
AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.  
NO. 18 FRONT-STREET, ROCHESTER.**

THE subscribers beg leave to inform Farmers, Gardeners and others, that they have this season imported from one of the best seed establishments in England between two and three tons of those kinds of seeds which mature better in this country than this, such as Ruta Baga, Turnep, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower, Peas, &c., &c., and that they have taken the greatest care in growing and obtaining the best American Seeds. They have a large assortment of Flower Seeds, many of them imported, and the remainder grown by Ellwanger & Barry, and Wm. King. Those wanting Flower Seeds cannot obtain better. As the failure of the potato crop made it quite certain that other root crops would be substituted to some extent, they have procured with the greatest care, a large stock of those kinds of seed that will be used, such as Ruta Baga, Turnep, Beet, Carrot, &c. Their largest stock of Seeds of all kinds, will enable them to wholesale as well as retail.

They have also on hand, as heretofore, almost all kinds of FARMING AND GARDENING TOOLS, AND MACHINES, which they would like to have those examine who wish to purchase.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them, they will endeavor to deal in such a way with those who trade with them, that they will come again if any thing in their line is wanted. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

**Steel Cultivator Teeth.**

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he still continues to manufacture ROGERS' PATENT STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH, at SENECA FALLS, N. Y., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale, or retail, these Teeth, of lengths varying from 10 to 16 inches, to suit the purchasers. For the reputation of the article reference is had to the following certificates, which is but a few of thousands that might be obtained. DAVID B. ROGERS.

*Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 1848.*

We, the undersigned farmers of the Genesee Country, earnestly recommend to our brother farmers throughout the country the use of the cultivator, not only for corn raising, but also for other spring crops, and more especially for wheat raising. We are fully convinced that the cheapest and best for the land, and less liable to winter kill, is the one plowing deep and thorough, and then go immediately on with the cultivator for further preparing and weeding our fallows, having either tried it ourselves, or seen it tried side by side with the old way of plowing three times. And we further recommend the above steel teeth, having used them more than any other for the last two years, and do cheerfully say that they are the best kind now in use.

NATHAN CASE,  
JACOB BUSHNAN,  
JOHN LATHROP,  
BENJAMIN CHELLEY,

JOHN TWING,  
NOBLE DANIELS,  
GERMAN LATHROP,  
JESSE B. FISK,

HARRY LATHROP.

I concur fully in the sentiments contained in the above certificate in relation to Rogers' Patent Steel Teeth Cultivator. I have used it extensively, and find it emphatically the best farming implement in use for the destruction of the Canada Thistle, and other weeds which too often spring up on our summer fallows, and while it is accomplishing this work in the destruction of weeds, it will at half of the labor of the harrow, give a finer tilt to the soil, and work the ground deeper and more usefully for the wheat crop.

I find it in many respects equally beneficial in preparing the ground for spring crops. G. V. SICKET.

*Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1848.*

**Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters.**

WE have now on hand and offer for sale at the Manufacturer's prices.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Boston Straw Cutter, from \$12	\$30
Tower's " " " "	12 22
Steven's Spiral Knife. " " "	12 26
Riehn's Forked " " "	12 14
Demore's State and County Premium, " " "	15 10 1/2
Catepole's " " "	27
Taylor's " " "	6 25

All of which we warrant to suit, and in cases where they do not, we refund the money. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Genesee Seed Store, and Agricultural Warehouse, Front-st.

**Seedling Potatoes.**

N. S. SMITH'S NEW AND IMPROVED BUFFALO SEEDLING POTATOES AND SEED—Comprising several kinds of Pinkeyes, Russets, Raripies, Reds, Whites and other—the products of six years, with the seed from the balls, and seedlings, in alternate reciprocal culture. Represented at the twelfth State and County Agricultural Fairs, and the first premiums awarded to them. Best varieties carefully packed in chaff and delivered at the wharf or depot at \$5 per bushel, or \$10 pr. barrel. Seed per paper, sufficient to produce 10 bushels, with particular directions. N. S. SMITH.

*Buffalo, February 12, 1848.*

**ROCHESTER SEED STORE.**

[The first Seed Store established in Rochester, 1831,—No. 4 Front-street, near Buffalo-street.]

BY JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber again offers for sale a choice lot of Garden Seeds, carefully selected, and comprising all the kinds required for a good vegetable garden. They were mostly grown by an experienced gardener, (Mr. C. F. Crossman,) and I can confidently recommend them as fresh and pure seeds. During the last five years that the subscriber has been connected with this establishment as proprietor, the business has increased from one thousand to four thousand bushels, put up and annually distributed throughout the United States and Canada. This is sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction these seeds have given the public.

The subscriber is fully sensible of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend.

**Flower Seeds**—A large assortment put up from seeds of the growth of 1847.

**For the Rat**—The best remedy within the reach of any farmer.—Plant from one to five acres with Beta, Carrots, Ruta Baga and Turneps. Owing to the almost entire failure of the crop of carrot seed in this country last fall, the subscriber will receive from London in February and March, a large supply of Carrot, Ruta Baga and Turnep Seeds, which will enable him to supply the already great, and increasing demand for those seeds.

The subscriber has on hand 75 bushels of Field Beet Seed, for stock, raised the past year by Mr. Crossman.

Also, 100 bushels of Early June Pear, raised in Canada, and free from bugs.

100 bushels of perfectly clean Timothy Seed, &c. Also, Birds, Bird Seed, Bird Cages, Canary and Hemp Seed, Cattle fish bone, Rape seed, &c., with almost any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

*Rochester, Feb. 1, 1848*

[41]

JAMES P. FOGG.

**Monroe County Mutual Insurance Co.**

A FARMER'S COMPANY.

AT the annual meeting held on the 20th inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Wm. McKnight, Rochester,  
S. P. Gould, Brighton,  
M. Garrett, Gates,  
L. B. Langworthy, Greece,  
Robt. Staples, Sweden,  
Austin Spencer, Ogden.

L. Ward, Rochester,  
William Buel, Gates,  
J. B. Rowe, Fenfield,  
A. A. Hooker, Irondequoit,  
William Shepard, Irondequoit,  
E. Henck, Barnard, Mendon,  
David McVean, Wheatland.

The following is the conclusion of the Report of the Directors:—  
"The Directors are happy in presenting their eleventh annual report, to State—

"That there are no unsettled or disputed claims against the Company.

"That the Company owe no debts, except a small balance due the Treasurer, and a loss of \$400 not yet due—for both of which there is money in the hands of agents.

"That after paying these, the only claims upon the Company, there will be a small amount in the Treasury.

"Only one assessment has ever been made by the Company—and that was 2 1/2 per cent. upon some, and 3 per cent upon others.

"The Company have not a single risk, except on dwelling houses and barns, and their contents.

"They insure very few village houses, and in such cases they exclude the risk from other buildings.

"They do not expose more than \$2000 to one fire."

A large proportion of the risks of the Company are in the country of Monroe. Their object is to do a safe and prudent business, rather than a large one. It is seldom necessary for a company to make assessments for the first few years, for the reason that as their business rapidly increases, the receipts of five per cent. are large in proportion to the outstanding risks—but very few companies have been in operation ten years without frequent assessments.

The Directors intend to pursue the same course as heretofore in the management of the Company—rigidly to exclude all hazardous property, and to exercise strict economy in conducting the business.

(C) Office No. 36 State street. (up stairs.)

L. A. WARD, Secretary.

WM. MCKNIGHT, President.

[12-47]

**Farm Wanted.**

WANTED TO RENT, for a term of years, 20 or 30 acres of land, near the city. Irondequoit or Brighton would be preferred. No buildings required. Apply at this office. Rochester, March 1, 1848. [3-11]

**Clover and Timothy Seed.**

150 BUSHELS Large, and 100 bushels Medium Clover Seed, just received from Seneca county, and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, by RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

100 BUSHELS of first rate Timothy Seed for sale by RAPALJE & BRIGGS, Gen. Seed Store and Ag. Warehouse, No. 18 Front-st.

# GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — MARCH, 1848.

No. 3.

## THE GENESEE FARMER:

Issued on the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, Editors.

F. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

## FIFTY CENTS A YEAR:

Five copies for \$2, and any larger number at the same rate if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3, if only directed to one person — and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. *67* Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Genesee Farmer.]

## American Agriculture.

We are in the receipt of all the agricultural journals published in the United States; and it gives us great pleasure to mark the new and able correspondents, and the increased editorial ability and spirit which they display.

We rejoice at this evidence, that the noble work of advancing American Agriculture will command, in the year 1848, the best service of more talent, more science, more learning, and more of invaluable practical research and experience, than it ever did before. From the energy, skill, and indomitable perseverance of so much American Mind, we anticipate, at no very distant day, vast and auspicious results. Compared with the length and breadth of the field now ready for the harvest, the laborers are indeed few. Better, however, than seed sown in good ground, they will achieve improvements, such as the world has never witnessed.

We are a *peculiar* People; and Providence in its wisdom has given us a *peculiar* country. Its very vastness, embracing almost every variety of climate, soil, and minerals — its immeasurable capacity to feed, clothe, elevate and render happy, civilized man, fill us at once with amazement at the grandeur of our prospective power, and with fear and trembling at the greatness of our present responsibility. To the Farming Interest of our country, its patriot sons ever look for a stable, conservative influence to sustain its dignity and honor, in the most trying emergencies. Confined to the mixed and impulsive population of commercial cities and manufacturing towns, the sovereignty of the people would be lost in anarchy and end in despotism. But a free and independent yeomanry, well versed in the theory and practice of a representative government, and far outnumbering the whole urban

population of the nation, will, for many ages to come, control and shape the destiny of North American institutions. Nor will the Agricultural Press be wanting in power, for good or for evil.

From our boyhood up we have watched the signs of the times. They have been pregnant with mighty events. The period of quickening has arrived, and the day of delivery is not far distant. Agricultural education, imparting thorough mental training, and sound scientific attainments to the intellects of all that cultivate the earth, are measures next in order in American history. To this end agricultural reading must be more varied, and rendered more attractive to young and ardent minds. An effort should be made to build up a *rural literature* of our own. We are emphatically a reading people. Alas, what of good can we say of our most popular reading? A vile decoction, made by steeping a single grain of virtue in a thousand grains of vice and folly. This should not be, in a land of moral and intelligent parents. All editors of agricultural works, and their contributors, should aim to interest as well as instruct popular mind. Take the whole United States together, and not one farmer in thirty reads any agricultural paper whatever. Give each but one journal, (and thousands already take several,) and every publisher might increase his list of subscribers *thirty fold!* There can not be far from four millions of adult males engaged in agricultural pursuits at this time, in the Union. How few of all these see anything, or learn anything of the recorded experience of the thousands in this country and Europe, who write for the Press! That large class of farmers who never see an agricultural book or paper in their lives, or if they do, never study them, deserve more attention at our hands than they have yet received. While considering their position in this progressive age, and the poor advantages of their children, we often wish to have a fortune that we might appropriate its annual interest to the publication and gratuitous circulation of agricultural *tracts*, for the perusal of the million. We expend hundreds of thousands to circulate political tracts, and aid in putting down one party, and setting up another. If Congress and each administration would give a tithe of the money annually expended for party purposes, to aid in diffusing a knowledge of agricultural science among our whole rural population, it would add immensely to the wealth and improvement of the country.

The soundness of the policy of imparting instruction to the popular mind may be regarded

as settled. It is an open question, however, *in what way* all needful information in matters of science and learning shall be conveyed home to the understanding of the whole community.—There are over three millions of farmers who greatly need that knowledge of the laws of nature which agricultural journals and books are capable of imparting. But hitherto no effective means have been used to accomplish the object. At this time the Smithsonian Institution has over \$700,000 invested, the principal of which was given "to diffuse useful knowledge among men." If a portion of its large income should be expended in published cheap tracts on rural topics, to be gratuitously circulated over the whole Union, and especially where few or no agricultural papers are read, great good might unquestionably be done. Considering how plenty paper, ink, presses, and type-setters are, surely all that can read should not lack for any useful information which the art of Printing can furnish. Let its light shine in every log house in the land.

There are millions in the United States who have yet to acquire the habit of reading any thing more than the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, or something of the kind. There are more still, who read—to no useful purpose, except to amuse themselves in an idle hour. The study of Agriculture and Horticulture in Common Schools, by the most advanced pupils, would do much to create a general taste for rural pursuits and improvements.

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."—All Common School Libraries should possess a fair proportion of books on rural affairs, and agricultural science. The friends of the cause should look to this matter. Nor should they forget to procure subscribers for agricultural journals. Without the earnest co-operation of its readers, there is not a periodical of the kind in the country which could stand two years.—Men are apt to think that "the little which I can do is of no sort of consequence"—forgetting that the great Mississippi is made up of little rills all running together. The true course is for each person to do all that he conveniently can to improve agriculture and elevate the profession, throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. We must all work harmoniously together.

The spirit of improvement is beginning to move in earnest at the South. Our friends at the North must be up and doing, or their brethren in this quarter of the Union will overtake and pass them in the noble race? Who shall finally win the honor of being the best farmers in thirty States? We brag on those of our much loved Western New York. May the tillers of her fertile soil never be forgetful of their duties, their many advantages, and ever distance all competitors in the culture both of Mind and of Matter.

Augusta, Ga., Feb., 1848.

## Theory of Population.

A RECENT English writer on this subject has brought forward facts and reasonings that have heretofore been entirely overlooked by writers on political economy, and which, from their self-evident truthfulness, will forcibly strike every thinking mind that he has arrived at the solution of those laws that govern the increase and diminution of the human race. He assumes that if any species, animal or vegetable, receives an immoderate supply of nutriment, or becomes plethoric, it does not produce itself but sparingly if at all—that if very moderate aliment be administered, they become prolific and re-produce themselves.

It is a familiar and well known fact, that over stimulation, by an excess of manure, causes most of the grains to fail in producing seed, and to cause the single flowering plants to become double, by a transformation of stamens into petals, in which case they are always seedless. It is exceedingly rare that you can find poor, healthy, and laborious parents without an excess of offspring; indeed, "children, the poor man's blessing," has become an adage. Look into the by-ways and alleys of towns and cities, and into the mansions of the wealthy and high livers, and the indications of this theory are palpable.

On this assumption the decrease of the Peerage and Baronetage of England, is at once accounted for. How often it occurs that the large estates of the oldest families become extinct in the direct line, and some discarded offshoot, perhaps once a poor emigrant to this country, succeeds to the honors and hoarded millions of an ancient and time-honored name.

The Quaker families in England are found to be diminishing in numbers. They are almost exclusively, from their peculiar tenets, that enforce prudence, industry, and economy, either wealthy or above want—and consequently never find it necessary to buffet the storms of poverty and adversity, and from the necessity of intermarriage among themselves, increase the influence of non-productiveness.

Look at poor, famished, starving Ireland, evidently the most prolific country on the globe; their immense emigration, disease, and starvation, does not keep pace with the births. The same reasoning applies to the blacks at the south; the whole navy of the United States could not remove and colonize them as fast as they increase. China is overstocked with population, merely from the want of food, or from their inability to procure a rich and generous diet, or even plenty of any kind.

The whole animal creation is subject to the same laws. Every farmer knows that a pampered, high fed and fat animal, which requires no exercise to procure its daily food, is not in a fit state to produce its kind; in fact, it is barren.

These facts all go to prove that constant labor, and a stinting of nutritious food, even to a state bordering on destitution, are favorable to the reproduction of all organized beings; and the opposite state, of high and generous living, where the palled appetite is provoked with the most pungent provocatives, or any state approaching to it, is unfavorable and often fatal to that desire of offspring that is inherent in every human breast.

Let our readers compare this theory with the facts within their knowledge, and observe if it sustains this view of the subject.

### Hints for March.

MARCH is usually a rather unimportant month as to farming operations, but the careful and prudent husbandman can always find something to do, to keep him from rusting. From the great lack of snow this winter, we are induced to expect more than usual of boisterous and falling weather. If March possessed any personality, a dose of chloroform, from its tranquilizing effects, would have a happy effect on the sourness of its temper, as it proves a wonderful quiter of scolding women. But as the tree falls so it lieth, and we must grin and bear it as we do the curtain lectures of our wives.

Procure your Clover and Timothy seeds. If you design to lay down a field for a permanent meadow, or for a term of over two years, sow the large kind of clover, as it ripens the same time as Timothy. If for a three years rotation for wheat, use plenty of the medium variety—say six to ten pounds per acre, and four quarts of Timothy. For a permanent meadow, if not too wet, four pounds large clover, and from four to six quarts Timothy. It is difficult to insure the seeding of Timothy in the spring, especially if May is dry. The only secure method is to sow it with wheat in the fall.

It is best to sow clover after some slight fall of snow during this month, as it can readily be seen when evenly distributed. Be sure and sow it before the hard spring frosts are past, as on the heaving and rising of the earth depends its deposit beneath the surface.

If there is any snow this month, improve every hour in getting home rails, wood, and lumber of all kinds, particularly for farm gates. We observe a great improvement in the country in getting rid of what one of your correspondents calls the *devil's warping bars*. It is a grand desideratum; we read of the gates of Paradise but not of bars—they belong legitimately to the other place.

As soon as the fear of heavy frosts is past, open potato heaps, and spread them on a dry floor if any rot appears, for as soon as dry the disease is suspended. It is conclusively settled that the infection is not propagated by the tubers:

it is a disease of the leaf, the lungs of the vegetable economy; therefore the sooner the rot is arrested the more root and eyes are saved for planting.

There is great danger of extensive injury being inflicted on the wheat crop by continual freezing and thawing, especially to the late sown. On those fields that are injured past resuscitation, sow the Italian bearded spring wheat, and drag it in thoroughly; it will not injure, but benefit any sets of the winter shoots that may be alive. Look well to the furrows and ditches of your wheat fields, and have them well opened before the sun gets sufficient power to scorch it in wet places.

Keep your manure under cover, or in heaps as much as possible, to avoid leaching by spring rains, and don't draw it out until you are ready to use it. A housewife that would scatter her ashes, intended for soap-making, over the yard, would not be considered a fit candidate to wear the breeches;—so with manure—the cases are analagous.

See that your animals have their tea and sugar regularly, (water and salt)—an ear of corn a day will not hurt them; it is better for their hair than Macassar Oil. If you have any hay that is not very palatable to your cattle, litter your horses freely with it, and they will eat it voraciously.

You may sow this month, if the weather is favorable, Peas, Spring Wheat, Oats and Barley. Don't try to raise peas on very light, sandy soil—for it is no go; they require a strong clayey loam and early sowing. Clover takes well with spring wheat, rye and barley, but badly with oats and peas; but if oats are mowed down previous to the starting of the seed stems, clover will often do well—otherwise the foliage is so heavy that it shades and chokes it.

Overhaul and assort your apples as the warm weather comes on; one rotten one affects all it touches, and destroys the flavor of a whole barrel.

Cut your scions for grafting immediately; keep them in the cellar on the ground. When the weather becomes warm they should be kept in a dry cool place, excluded from the air. Set Cherry and Plum grafts early; Apples and Pears at any time till June, if the scions are fresh.

Now, kind reader, we do not pretend that our hints are very prolific with valuable information to old cocks like you; but they may be of benefit to some of the unfledged young birds, that have not summered and wintered as many years as you have. So, in all humility, we trust you will take the will for the deed, and it being *Leap Year*, when the ladies rule, we acknowledge the corn, in partaking of the premonitory symptoms of effeminacy, under the sway of our beautiful new lords of creation.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Genesee Farmer.]

## Agricultural Geology.

ALL soils are formed by the breaking up into fragments, by frost and other mechanical agents, and the solution and chemical decomposition of rocks. Hence, if we would understand the true character and capabilities of any cultivated earth, we must study the parent rocks from which the soil was derived. Indeed, so general is this law that alluvium, or bottom lands, form no exception to the rule. The broad flats of the Savannah, which are occasionally flooded at high water, furnish a case in point. Compared with the ordinary uplands of Ontario, Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara counties, in Western New York, these beautiful river bottoms in the neighborhood of Augusta are poor land. Why is this? The subject is one of much interest in an agricultural point of view.

Judging from their appearance, one would say that the flats of the Savannah are quite equal to those of the far famed Genesee in fertility. The soil of the former contains a plenty of organic matter, and a due proportion of sand, clay, and iron. A superficial farmer would say that is enough—the land must be productive. Compared with the very sandy, sterile pine lands of South Carolina and Georgia, it is. But, compared with the ordinary uplands on the Niagara and Caledonia limestone rocks, or those on the Onondaga salt group and Genesee shales, these granitic river flats are poor indeed. They need a good deal of manure, and that very often.

Give to a skilful agricultural chemist a gallon of the water of the Genesee river at Rochester, when running perfectly clear, and a like quantity of the river water which flows in a stream about as large as the Hudson at Troy, by this city, (Augusta,) and he could, without knowing anything of either country, say that the former drained a fertile and the latter a comparatively poor agricultural region. The salts of lime, magnesia and soda found in the water of the Genesee, would inform the analytical chemist and geologist very correctly of the character of the soils and rocks through and over which the rains from the clouds had passed, before their converging waters arrived at the falls in Rochester. If all the fertilizing constituents of wheat and other cultivated plants that flow annually into the basin of lake Ontario, could be equally spread over the soils in the Atlantic States, which lack the *sulphates*, *phosphates* and *chlorides* of lime, magnesia, soda and potash, their productive power would be double what it now is.

I have taken a lively interest in studying the rocks and soils in this quarter of the Union.—The celebrated "sand hills," near this city, have a base of rock equivalent to the Potsdam sandstone in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. As one goes north it becomes micaceous, and gradually

changes to a hard felspathic rock. Above this lies a large mass of hornblende, surrounded by syenite; and farther up (some eight miles from Augusta at the head of the Rapids,) we reach hard crystalline granite, in the bed of the river and in islands. It is only in isolated patches that the latter rock has been forced up from below, by some prodigious volcanic effort, at a remote period in the world's history. As all sedimentary strata, like the rocks in Western New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, are formed of disintegrated and dissolved igneous\* rocks, it is useful to study the latter to learn the origin and properties of the former.

Igneous rocks are unstratified, and very various in their outward appearance and chemical constitution. The abundant are known by the names of granite and syenite. The former is a compound of the minerals *quartz*, *mica* and *felspar*. Syenite differs from the above in having no *mica*, but *hornblende* in its place.

When granite rocks are decomposed, the quartz forms the vast tracts of sand which may be seen to good advantage south of the Alleghenies, in North and South Carolina and Georgia. Felspar makes a tenacious clayey soil that usually abounds in iron. This mineral forms the "red lands" in the States named. The parent rock out of which they are mostly made has the following composition:

Silica, .....	66.75
Alumina, .....	17.50
Potash, .....	12.00
Per oxide of iron, .....	2.50
Lime, .....	1.25
	100.00

While slowly weathering and decomposing, felspar loses a large share of its *potash*, which is readily dissolved in rain water, as it falls from heaven, and washed away. Many of the red soils and a portion of the sandy ones in this region abound in mica. They are termed "ising glass lands." Mica has the following composition:

Silica, .....	49.38
Alumina, .....	23.66
Potash, .....	15.29
Per oxide of iron, .....	7.31
Lime, .....	6.13
	101.77

It is proper to remark that, some mica contains *magnesia* in place of lime, and some felspar *soda* in place of potash. Such felspar is called *abbite*, from its white appearance.

Hornblende contains the following constituents:

Silica, .....	45.69
Magnesia, .....	18.79
Lime, .....	13.38
Alumina, .....	12.18
Iron, .....	7.39
Manganese, .....	0.22
Fluoric acid, .....	1.50
	99.53

\* Igneous\* from *igneis*—fire. Rocks which were once melted like lava, are called "igneous," and usually crystallize like ice and granite on cooling.

These analyses are not minute enough to show the small portion of sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and chlorine which the rocks contain.

Soils in the neighborhood of granitic and syenitic mountains usually lack the salts of lime, soda, potash, and magnesia, in a peculiar degree.—They are dissolved and borne into the ocean to render that *salt*, and to aid in building up such *marine* aqueous rocks as the limestones and shales in the rich valleys of the Genesee, Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, and Missouri.

Look out for a soil formed of rocks which had their origin in the bed of an ocean or lake that abounded, as all such waters do, in myriads of living animals and plants, the remains of which you can see in all unchanged marine and lacustrine formations. The bottom of old ocean is ever rich in most fertilizing materials, not unlike guano—the well known dung of sea-birds. Wherever Providence elevates lands from the depths of the sea into islands and continents, and hardly breaks the crust of sedimentary rocks, or preserves these on the exposed surface of the earth, there look for choice farming lands. But where rocks are forced up from the fiery regions of old Pluto, having been melted and crystallized like glass, keep an eye out for thin, poor soils which need a constant stream of manure on them.

There are interesting beds of green sand and cretaceous marl in Georgia that possess valuable agricultural properties. I will speak of these at another time, and of stock raising, and doing business among the gold mines of this State.

#### Ashes—Manure—The Wire-Worm.

DR. LEE.—Dear Sir: Will you be so kind as to answer the following inquiries in regard to Manures: Is it cheaper to sell unleached ashes at one shilling per bushel, and buy leached ashes for two shillings per load? How would you manure land consisting of a deep, black mucky loam?

I have some 3 acres of land in this village, for which I paid \$100 per acre. It is a rich black loam (intervale.) It has been much troubled with wire-worms for the last two seasons, and I have tried every experiment to get rid of them. If I have no better way I shall try hog manure, and put it in the hill; but it is difficult to get it in sufficient quantities. Some of my neighbors having tried it, have been amply rewarded for their trouble.

Very respectfully,

LUCIUS P. CLARK.

Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 1848.

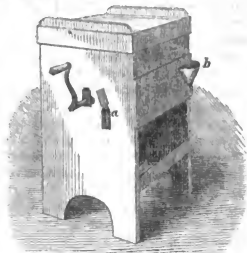
REMARKS.—It would be better to sell unleached ashes at 12½ cents a bushel, and buy leached ones at 25 cents a load, if you had but a short distance to haul the latter.

Keeping land constantly under the plow will soon run out the wire-worm. If we had such a bit of land (and we regret that we have not,) we should try to raise 80 bushels of corn on one acre, 300 of potatoes on another, and any quantity of onions, beets, cabbage, peas and beans on the third. We should apply on one acre ten bushels of lime and five of salt, which would aid in killing the worms, and be likely to benefit much our crop. On another we would gladly apply hog manure, mixing a little gypsum with it to fix the ammonia. On the third acre

ten bushels of good ashes, with a few loads of night soil or any other manure, should be applied. Plow deep and fine, and permit nothing but your crops to grow. Take great pains to catch and kill the worms after the corn is planted and begins to come up.

#### Crowell's Thermometer Churn.

OF all the patent Churns we have examined, we give this a decided preference. The principle is undoubtedly correct—and the testimony of those who have long used the churn proves that it works well practically. The annexed engraving, and extract from the proprietor's directions for using this Churn, will give the reader an idea of its merits:



Crowell's Patent Thermometer Churn. (Fig. 17.)

"The part that contains the milk or cream to be churned should be managed as in other churns, by putting in water before the cream is put in; if cold weather, warm water; if warm weather, cold water. If the milk or cream is not the right degree of heat when put into the churn, which you can ascertain by the thermometer (a) which is placed under the plate on the end of the churn, which is marked at 62 degrees; if too warm it will stand above it, if too cold below the 62 degrees marked; if too warm apply cold water; if too cold, warm water, in the chamber or space below the cream, by means of a tunnel (b) at the side of the churn, which will readily bring it to the right degree of heat; if it becomes too warm or too cold after the application of the water, draw off a part or the whole of it, by means of a tube in the bottom of the chamber."

The patentee has received a diploma from the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and also the first premium and a diploma from the American Institute. We understand that Messrs. RUGLES, Nourse & Mason, of Boston, are manufacturing a large number of these Churns. They are also being introduced into Western New York, in the principal towns of which we presume they may soon be obtained. The owners of the patent right (Messrs. A. & Wm. A. CROWELL,) reside at Lyme Rock, Conn.

### Gleanings from our Foreign Exchanges.

**AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH IMPLEMENTS.**—A Mr. SLOCUM has taken over to England a variety of our Improved Agricultural Implements for a trial against their far-famed articles.—Plows, Fanning Mills, Scythes, Cradles, Rakes, &c.—and the trial by a Committee eventuated as follows: the best Northampton and Howard's Champion Plow required to turn a furrow on a clay soil 5 inches deep and 11 inches wide, a draft of 420; the American Plow 5 inches deep and 14 wide, 364. The next trial was at 8 inches deep, and 11 wide; the English Plow required 644 lbs., the American 588 lbs. The triers remarked: "In justice to the American plow, we must say, they cut and turned their furrows quite as well as the others, breaking the land to pieces; indeed they are the most simple, light, strong, efficient Plows that it is possible to conceive."

The Fanning Mills were equally as superior. They say, with the exception of cleaning out white caps they "are quite equal to our best machines, and one man is able to fill more chaff into it, than two can put into any of our machines; but its greatest recommendation is its cheapness, simplicity, efficiency and expedition."—"Mr. SLOCUM's Hand Machines are the strongest, lightest and most perfect articles that ever came under our notice."

This result is rather creditable to the ingenuity, and good judgment of the "Universal Yankee Nation." It is what the boys would call, in common parlance, "teaching their granddaddy's how to suck eggs."

**MANURES.**—The *Girardin des Fumiers* says: It would certainly be very useful, if the specific properties of every kind of manure were carefully studied, so as to acquaint us with the quickness, the strength, and the duration of the action of each, in order that we might apply to every soil and every crop exactly, and without hesitation, that which is most suitable. What has hitherto retarded the acquisition of this knowledge is the universal custom of throwing pell-mell, all the manure of the farm-yard into one receptacle, under the idea that this mixture of manures is best for all kinds of soil. This practice is well enough in an alluvial soil, where all fields are of the same character; but in general practice, especially upon large farms, where more varied soils come under one cultivation, I would advise not to mix the manures, but to apply to each field that manure which is most suitable to it. In the present state of our knowledge, it seems advisable to recommend the application of the cattle manure to dry sandy, warm situations, and horse and sheep manure to cold, damp soils.

**FRESH VS. DECAYED MANURE.**—The *Pharmaceutical Times* says:—"M. KOERTE, professor at the Royal Academy of Agriculture, at

Mæglin, in Prussia, made some years ago, a series of experiments to ascertain whether it is more economical to use fresh or decayed manure, regard being had to the relative proportion of each. I subjoin the principal results of his experiments. 1. Manure exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, in heaps or layers, continually loses its fertilizing principles, and its bulk diminishes in a corresponding proportion. A hundred loads of fresh dung are reduced at the end of 81 days to 73.3 of its first bulk, or loss of 26.7; 254 days, to 64.4 of its first bulk, or loss of 35.7; 384 days, to 62.5 of its first bulk, or loss of 37.5; 493 days, to 47.2 of its first bulk, or loss of 52.8. 2. The loss was much more considerable in a certain time, at the commencement of its decay, than at after periods of this change, as Gazzeri had previously ascertained. 3. Less loss is sustained when manure is spread in layers on the land, and well pressed, than when in small heaps; so that it is advantageous to spread it in layers on the land, and roll it, when it cannot be immediately plowed into the soil. 4. Although it is impossible to state exactly the loss of bulk of manure when allowed to lie for a long time in the heap, we shall not be very far wrong in stating that in common circumstances it is at least one-fourth of the whole: so that 100 cart-loads are reduced to 75. M. KOERTE concludes from his investigations, both on a small and large scale, that it is more advantageous to carry the manure at once, in its fresh state, to the land, (and this is more particularly the case with sheep dung,) than to wait until it has decayed; and this rule should be invariably followed, taking at the same time into consideration the nature of the land."

**SHEEP FEEDING.**—A series of experiments on sheep-feeding and wool-growing have just been made in Germany. The following are the results which have been deduced:—1st. The feeding property of the Swede turnip, as compared with the potato, is as 7 to 2; and for the growth of wool, the relative value of these two substances, 20 to 17. 2nd. That the temperature is of much more importance than generally imagined, both with regard to quantity of food consumed and the benefit derived from it. To ascertain this fact, one lot of sheep was fed in warm (though well ventilated) sheds, and the rest were fed in the open air, exposed to the weather. The latter required more food in proportion as 30 to 22; and yet the former have increased weight as 3 to 1. 3rd. It was tried whether lambs, or 24-year-old sheep, gave the most increase of weight with similar food, and it was found that the increased weight was equal; though in the former case it was principally carcass weight, and in the latter case it was wool. The writer concludes the very long and carefully written account of his experiments with the following remarks:—"These experiments have



shown most distinctly that sheep are exceedingly sensitive of any sudden change, either in food or temperature; and that these circumstances, as well as any disturbance, are very disadvantageous to their feeding. If it is wished to secure the full benefit of their food, and the greatest profit of their keep, we must avoid exposure to the changes of the weather."—*Sprengel's Jour.*

We are not aware that the practice of feeding sheep in warm folds has ever been extensively acted upon in this country, though the subject has been frequently noticed. Throughout the whole of Prussia and Northern Germany, it is now almost the universal practice. It must however, be remembered that the winters there are much more severe, and the snow deeper, than in this country. It is also one of the maxims laid down by Liebig, in his "Animal Chemistry," that warmth is favorable to fattening; and it is at all times interesting to see the theories of science borne out in practice.—*Trans.*

**FEAR OF INNOVATION.**—An article is given by Sir WALTER SCOTT, very pleasantly, of a fanning mill introduced into Scotland over a hundred years ago, and the objections to its use:

"Your ladyship and the steward has been pleased to propose, that my son Cuddie should work in the barn wi a new fangled machine for dighting the corn from the chaff, thus impiously thwarting the will of Divine Providence, by raising wind for your ladyship's own particular use, by human art, instead of soliciting it by prayer, or waiting patiently for whatever dispensation of wind Providence was pleased to send upon the sheeling hill."

This fanning mill, it seems, was introduced from Holland in the year 1710, by Fletcher of Saltour, and its use was publicly denounced from the pulpit, as impious. But innovation is not so much feared now; and to see a farmer plowing in the same furrow, his grandsire turned, is not so common as it was thirty years ago.

### Improvement of Stock.

THERE is perhaps no one thing pertaining to the farm that more needs improvement, and which could be pursued by its owner with more pleasure and profit, than the improvement of his stock. That there has been some advances made within a few years, we admit—yet how little is done by the generality of farmers in comparison to what should be. Almost every one knows, (or should know,) who keeps perhaps a dozen cows, as farmers generally do, without much regard to selection, that two of his best cows yield him as much clear profit as three of his poorest. Now this should not be. It is a needless throwing away of the expense of raising and keeping one cow without any benefit whatever. A cow that will make 12 or 14 lbs. of butter per week can

be kept at as little expense as one that will make but 6 or 7 lbs.; and there are many cows kept by farmers that will not do even this, in their best milking season. Only think of it farmers.—Those of you that now keep 12 common cows might realize as much clear profit from 6 or 8 superior cows as you now do from your 12—or, by procuring 12 first rate cows, your income might be increased one half or one third. Are not such stock worth the trouble and expense of procuring? But the first cost is the great hindrance to improvement; \$50 or \$60 seems a great price to pay for a cow; and so it is, unless of the improved breeds. But a cow that is worth the \$60 is cheaper in the end for a farmer to buy than one that is worth but \$20.

We will suppose that two farmers have just commenced farming. A buys the \$60 cow—B buys the \$20. At the end of ten years they each have four cows, and one two year old heifer—the remainder being bull calves, have all been slaughtered or sold. How would stand the account at the end of the 10 years with each.

A has 4 cows, at \$60 each,.....	\$240
" 1 two year old heifer, any.....	30
	\$270
Deduct \$40, the cost of A's cow more than B's,....	40
	\$230
B has 4 cows, at \$20 each,.....	\$80
" 1 two year old heifer, any.....	16
	96

Balance in favor of A, in stock alone,.....\$135

In the mean time A has sold his bull calves for more than enough to pay the extra trouble and expense of getting the use of a good bull, which perhaps has cost him \$5.00 per year—while B probably has "deaconed" his, which, for one, we should consider no very pleasant recreation. Then compare the amount for which A has sold his butter and cheese, during the 10 years, with that of B's, and you would find this nearly double. B's cow has merely paid her keeping, while that of A has yielded him annually quite a profit. We might still add to the above account several head of valuable young stock descended from A's 4 cows, and compare them with B's. But we trust we have already written enough to set farmers thinking, which is our main object in writing this article. The \$60 and \$20 are perhaps both high prices for the cows supposed; but you may take them at any other prices, and you will always find the cow that is worth most the cheapest and most profitable.

For one we long to see the stock of our common farmers advancing more rapidly in improvement. Let all awake to their interest, and procure such stock as they will take pleasure and pride in viewing themselves and showing to their neighbors and friends. Sell off those "raw-boned," "slab-sided," almost good for nothing animals, and replace them with good ones; or, if they are something near what they should be,

let three or four neighbors (if one does not feel disposed to buy alone,) join together and purchase a good bull of some of the improved breeds, and by this means improve upon the stock they already have. Great advances may thus be made by crossing our native stock with good thoroughbred bulls, and this is probably the means that is destined to affect the greatest improvement in the shortest time throughout our country.

With regard to the breed of cattle it is best to resort to for improvement, we are not prepared to decide. Great improvement might be made in a few years by selecting our very best native cattle as breeders, but for our own part we prefer resorting directly to some of the already improved breeds. They all have their favorites and are doubtless all good. The Durhams have our preference, probably from being more acquainted with them than the other breeds—but we also greatly admire the Devons and Herefords.

What about the farm can give its owner greater satisfaction than a beautiful herd of thoroughbred cattle?—and what looks more noble, as they stand quietly ruminating in the shade of some verdant trees in a hot summer's day, seemingly conscious of their own worth and superiority? Look at that beautiful head, those clear waxy horns, that fine neck, deep and full brisket, round barrel, straight back, and broad loin; is there not something there worthy your admiration?—and then what a loose mellow skin, fine silky hair, and a countenance, too, that looks all mildness. They need but to be seen to be admired—and to be possessed, to be rightly appreciated.

But I have already written more than I intended and will only say get good cows, breed them to good bulls, though it cost you some trouble and expense, and then raise your calves as though you thought them worthy your care and attention—and in a few years you will find your stock improved and your pockets filled with money.

S. P. CHAPMAN.

*Clockville, N. Y., Feb., 1848.*

### To Destroy Willows, Elders, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—One of your correspondents last summer requested to be informed of the best method to extirpate willows that grow in marshes, or along the banks of creeks. There are several ways resorted to of digging them out, more or less expensive, according to the thoroughness of the work done. But the most simple, economical, and certain method of disposing of them with which I have become acquainted is as follows. The willows should be cut in the spring and burnt immediately, even to the smallest twig; taking care to cut close to the ground as convenient, and burn the heaps where the roots are most exposed. In a few days the roots will begin to sprout, except in

those places that have been strongly heated; when these shoots, or the major part of them have attained the height of from six to twelve inches, they must be pulled off by hand; in about two months this process must be repeated, and then again as occasion may require.

This may look to some like a vast labor; it is so, but the work must not be trusted to boys, as the writer had occasion to know the past season. If they are cut close to the ground there will be fewer shoots and the after work will not be so bad for the hands as if left higher, (gentlemen operators may wear gloves, though I prefer to do without them,) and if the first pulling is performed before the hard wood forms, the operation is easy; and if it is *well done*, the second pulling will be a light job; and if this is well done, the cases are rare, that would require a third operation.

I do not say this is the best method; there are others doubtless as good, but I know it is effective. Now gentlemen readers of the Farmer, if any of you try it, and cut the stumps about knee high, and let the shoots grow two feet in length, please let me know when you are to commence the pulling operation; I will attend with a third person, some given over dyspeptic, or horror ridden incorrigible; and if you work right faithfully, I will guarantee a speedy renovative to suffering humanity. Depend upon it, sirs, pulling heart-strings is but child's play to it. So don't blame me, or "book-farming."

I learned the above practice of an old gentleman of nearly four-score years, together with his manner of getting rid of Elms, and Sweet, (or by some called white) Elder. The former should be cut high from the ground, say three or four feet, they soon sprout around the top of the stump, but these shoots rarely live through the winter, and if they should be easily knocked off with an old axe in the spring. The elder is in some sections of the country a perfect nuisance, overrunning whole fields in a few years after seeding. His method of getting rid of them is to let them alone until Autumn, when their season of growth is passed, then with an old axe or billhook slash them down—do anything to them—only get them down—they will never start up again.

MILO.

*South Hartford, N. Y., Dec., 1847.*

GREAT CROP.—The Prairie du Chien (Wisconsin) Patriot, says:—Mr. JOSEPH ATHERTON, residing about five miles from this village, has thrashed two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, the product of five acres of land; being an average of FIFTY bushels to the acre. The wheat is of an excellent quality.

THERE are some farmers in Poland who collect annually more than 200 barrels of fine honey, each barrel weighing, from 400 to 500 pounds, exclusive of the wax.



ICELAND SHEEP. (FIG. 18.)

### Iceland Sheep.

We copy the above illustration, and following description of Iceland Sheep, from *Morrell's American Shepherd*—a valuable work, which we have frequently commended to our readers:

"The sheep of Iceland are of two kinds: the first, termed the native breed, is small, in color from dun to almost black; the second is larger, the fleece white and supposed to have originated from more southern regions. The fleece of these breeds consists of hair externally, with a thick, close layer of wool within, impervious to cold and wet; it is worthless for manufacturing, and is used for horse collars, and more or less is exported and appropriated to this purpose.

The principal peculiarity about the native sheep is the number of their horns, many individuals having four and five, and instances have been known of eight. These hardy animals propagate without the care of man, and seek refuge from storms among the caverns of the coast during the winter season."

### Information Wanted.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—By the request of a number of your subscribers, I take the liberty to beg a small space in the Farmer for the following inquiry—hoping and believing that some one among your thousands of subscribers will not delay to furnish the desired information.

Whereas our country abounds in elegant and pleasant sites for erecting dwelling houses, many of which are unoccupied, neglected or abandoned on account of the uncertainty of ever obtaining

a supply of water by digging, drilling or boring—and many, after having spent much time, money and hard labor, have obtained but a miserable, scanty, precarious supply, and some none at all: and whereas, we hear from Ohio and other parts of the country of their dispensing with well water entirely, and using cistern water for drink and all culinary purposes, after it has been filtered; how is this done? is the question we want answered. How many and how large cisterns would be necessary for one family? Through what substances must the water percolate to become pure and soft? In short, we want to know the whole process and all about it, (if it will infringe on no ones patent right,)—which knowledge we hope to obtain in the April number of the Farmer, if consistent.

This subject may have been illustrated in a former number of the Farmer, but if so it has escaped our notice. If we can dispense with digging wells, as well as with building large heavy chimneys, it may prove a great saving.

SIMON PIERSON.

Le Roy, Gen. Co., Feb. 1, 1848.

We hope some correspondent will furnish the information desired, in time for our next number.

THE NOBLEST PRODUCT.—A stranger passing through one of the mountain towns of New England, inquired, "What can you raise here?"—The answer was, "Our land is rough and poor; we can raise but little produce—and so we build school houses and churches, and raise men."

EGYPT.—By the late census this ancient division of the world is found to contain about five millions of inhabitants.

### Lunar Influence.—Shrinking of Pork, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The February number of your paper came to hand punctual "as ever," filled with "choice bits" from many experienced and able writers. The "*Editorial Correspondence*" was read with interest, and also the "*Gleanings from Foreign Journals*." The article on "*Grasses*," brought to light new facts, (cows eating cotton for instance,) and was followed by Professor Agassiz' views of "*Animal Life*." Wm. L. VAN DUSEN then settles the mooted question of *Boiled Pork*, to his entire satisfaction; but, with your permission, I will convince him he has not satisfied all.

By way of introduction let me here remark that I am a farmer, and have never enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education; and if I am occasionally a little uncouth in expression, you must excuse me. Your correspondent's premises are wrong, hence his conclusions amount to nothing. "The moon governs the tide." Ever since the creation of the world, philosophy has assumed very obscure causes to explain the most simple effects, for the purpose of exciting the attention of the vulgar, who scarcely ever admire any thing but what they do not understand. The most learned men have, throughout all time, been puzzled to account for the tides of the ocean, and until a late period their movements have been a perfect mystery. The Newtonian system is received by many as truth not to be questioned, and for want of a better is now taught in our public institutions of learning. Still many of the most scientific men of our day doubt its correctness, yet acquiesce with the popular feeling because they have no substitute to offer.

I am afraid, sir, of trespassing upon your patience if I write a lengthy article to sustain my position, so I will merely observe that the phases of the moon and tides of the ocean are mere coincidences. In consequence of this coincidence a most powerful agency is attributed to a secondary planet, which is as false in fact as it is absurd in theory. Let me here ask, why place such an important force in a secondary planet, at a distance of 240,000 miles, when it could have been lodged in the primary itself? The law of gravitation is the grand principle which governs all the motions of the heavenly bodies. Hence nothing can be more deserving of the attention of the friends of science than the developments of the results of this universal law. The effect of gravity is in exact proportion to the quantity of matter the mass contains, and not in proportion to its bulk. The volume of the moon is 1.49 that of the earth. Her density is nearly 2.3 the density of the earth, and her mass is about 1.80. It is now admitted that the moon by the force of attraction causes the tides to rise in Boston 11 feet; in Bristol, England, 40

feet; and in the Bay of Fundy 70 feet. I ask what would be the effect of the earth's attraction upon the moon, for we must suppose the action to be reciprocal. I ask, in the name of common sense, if there could remain a single vestige of the art of man or God upon that planet? Nay, more, could the moon itself revolve around us? I can imagine nothing more ridiculous or absurd, nothing more contrary to the general simple laws of nature. Why is there little or no tide under the equator? The surface of the earth is much nearer the moon under the equator than in high northern or southern latitudes, and the attractive force of the earth much less, and it would naturally seem to follow that owing to the convexity of the earth, and other causes above mentioned, the tide should be much the highest. But the REVERSE is true. Why does not the moon exert a perceptible influence upon the Mediterranean and Caspian seas? Why do they undergo intermittent movements and retardations of two or three days? Surely they are of sufficient size to be subject to the influence of the moon, if any existed. The same remark might apply to the large lakes upon our northern frontier. Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, ebbs and flows daily, and it is not near as large as many of our northern lakes, which exhibit no tide. Why do the tides ebb and flow on the west of Florida once in THREE hours, on the east once in TWELVE hours, in the city of New York once in six hours, and in Arabia only in the NIGHT time? Why does the water rise in the Pacific at Panama 13½ feet higher than the Atlantic at Chagres, and then in 12 hours be the same number of feet lower, although the two places are less than sixty miles apart, and the tide occurs at the same hours?

The point and significance of these questions are not to be evaded and turned aside by the usual reference to the opinions of great men. They disdain to dwell on simple observations, if they tend to level to every capacity the mysteries of nature's works, which so generally accord with the reasoning faculties of man. If, then, the theory of the tides is thus inconsistent and absurd, what must we say to the sage conclusions of your correspondent? What proof have we that the moon affects the animal kingdom? None. With equally the same reason might we contend that the earth in different positions of its orbit would have an influence in producing fools and maniacs in the planet Saturn, or, exciting insurrections and wars among the inhabitants of Uranus, as to suppose "your pork will shrink or swell with the ebbing or flowing of the tide, and wane or wax of the moon."

J. WILSON DICKINSON.

Avon, N. Y., Feb., 1848.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your February number I see a short article in regard to the influence

of the moon in preventing the shrinking of pork. Now it seems preposterous to me that the moon should have any such influence whatever. What possible theory can be adduced to explain this supposed phenomenon, I cannot imagine. It appears the least plausible of all the various ridiculous notions in regard to the influence of that luminary. I know that these visionary notions are widely spread among all classes of the community, but especially the agricultural portion. It is a fact, however, that they will not stand the test of scientific investigation, and are not believed by enlightened men, who have tried numerous experiments to settle the question. I do not, of course, allude to the influence of the moon in producing the tides of the ocean, for this theory is in perfect accordance with the known laws of nature, and has been established by scientific observation. But, take for instance, its supposed influence on vegetation. Vegetables, plants and trees are thought to grow more rapidly when the moon is increasing in size, and many therefore make it a point to plant, prune and graft at this particular time. It is thought, too, that wood should be cut during the decrease of the moon, because its fibres shrink, and become more consolidated, and is therefore more valuable for building or fuel. If pork shrinks in this manner, it is none the less valuable. Now many scientific European Agriculturists, by numerous experiments and observations, have clearly proved that the increase or decrease of the moon has no perceptible influence on vegetation.

It is very unfortunate for the mind to imbibe superstitious ideas in regard to agriculture, for it is productive of much inconvenience and loss of both time and money, besides being an obstacle to further improvements. Fearing that I have already trespassed too much on your valuable columns, I am yours,

H. S. CHASE, M. D.

Woodstock, Vt., Feb., 1848.

HOME.—No marvel that poets have chosen home and the native land, as grateful themes of song. In themselves, the words are full of melody; in their associations they form exquisite music. It is a blessed thing to have a haven of rest, where love lights its beacon and keeps its vigils to greet the returning wanderer, weary of a cheerless pilgrimage by flood or field. God help those for whom every country wears a foreign aspect, who avert their steps from the dwelling of their fathers, banished by the clouds of discord, or the rank weeds of desolation.

THE President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at its late annual fair, laid on its table, one hundred and sixty different sorts of pears. Think of that, boys; one hundred and sixty varieties of pears from one garden.

## Progress among Farmers' Sons and Daughters.

VALENTINES.

At our Post Office the other day, I saw a number of beautiful colored *billet doux*, yeapte, valentines, which had been deposited for distribution by sundry farmers' sons and daughters, who live on the fat alluvial farms in our vicinity. Certain young dandies present were making odious comparisons, between the embossed margin, and that spider-like superscription between, which in their eyes disfigured these unique missives. Fie, boys, said I, it is but the other day, when not one of you could write straight with the help of ruled paper; yet now you have the hardihood to set yourselves up for critics in chirography. I confess that I only saw in these crude superscriptions, one more corroborative proof that progress was abroad among our rural population. "Men must be poets before they are philosophers," and we all know that these rustic missives are redolent of poetry; crude and indifferent if you please, but giving promise of better things to come, and an earnest of a better, a more civilized and intellectual life—a life of progress which leads to that science and philosophy in farming, without which the farmer has no friend or guide to lighten his labors, or to exalt his understanding.

But to return to Valentines. THOMAS MILLER, the "basket maker," in his *Beauties of Country Life* in England, gives some reminiscences of these sports. "Well do I remember," said he, "our stealing softly up the garden, and looking for some crevice in the cottage door, depositing the messenger of love under the chink, or between the window shutters. Others more daring, would throw open the door, and hurl the love-breathing document into the center of the family. Then there was a shouting of fathers, and hobbling of old mothers, to see who it was that had selected their rosy daughter for his Valentine. But the youth generally was too nimble, and ere they had crossed the threshold, he was over the garden and away across the fields, hidden in darkness. When the candle was snuffed the blushing girl to whom it was addressed, after many entreaties, drew it from her bosom, and allowed them to look at the picture; and altho' the female face was hideously drawn, with a nose projecting like a buttress, and an eye horribly black with ink, and a patch of pigment red on the cheek, still the mother declared it was the very likeness of Mary. And if she is fortunate enough to wed the youth who is the donor, she will have her Valentine set in a frame after marriage, and the callow Cupid, and the painted tree, the red hearts, and two figures with blotches for legs and feet, will grin at each other under a glass for many a day." S. W.

PROVIDE properly for all domestic animals.

### Dr. Underhill's Theory. — The Soil's Influence on the Decomposition of Manures.

MUCH has been said of late about Dr. UNDERHILL's theory of trenching manure deep in the soil. There can be no doubt but that on a light sandy or gravelly loam, manure thus applied will be more lasting and beneficial to crops, than it would be if distributed nearer the surface. But the same mode of application will not produce the same result on a clay loam, as here the compact surface soil would not have the benefit of the mechanical aid of the manure to keep it loose and friable—a quality inherent only to light or gravelly soils. And besides, if manure is placed deep under clay, the oxygen of the atmosphere is precluded by the tenacious surface from uniting with the hydrogen of the manure, covered deep beneath it.

The only way that a maximum yield of Indian corn can be obtained from a heavy clay loam, is by a thorough application of manure, well mixed both with the surface and sub-soil. Manure superficially applied to a loose soil, will undoubtedly give a greater stimulus to early vegetation, but so rapid is the combustion of the manure, owing to the ease with which the atmosphere penetrates the loose surface, that all its nitrogen, carbon, and water forming power is exhausted before the crop begins to mature. On the other hand on a clay soil, the full stimulus of manure is only seen when it begins to fail on the light soil—for the reason that the alluminous quality of the clay soil prevents the too rapid combustion of the manure, by which its ammonia and carbonic acid is saved to feed the extra demands of the maturing crop, and its water forming process is also postponed to meet the exigencies of both heat and drouth, so common to our midsummer. To have manure thus available late in summer, on a loose soil, it must be put so deep as to ferment slowly during the first summer months. Hence Dr. UNDERHILL's theory is true in the abstract, and strictly true in practice, when applied to all loose inadhesive soils, provided always that the subsoil is relieved from surplus water.

The above opinions are founded on actual experiment, often repeated in a small way.

Waterloo, N. Y., Feb., 1848. S. W.

### Wire Fence.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Being a practical farmer and a subscriber to your valuable paper, I desire to contribute something to aid the farming interest, by making a few suggestions on the subject of wire fence, for the consideration of the tillers of the soil, which I can not but hope may lead to some practical results that may prove highly beneficial to many who are engaged in the

noblest pursuit that ever occupied the mind of man.

The writer of this, having lately learned that posts and wires have in some places been substituted for other materials for fence, has taken some pains to ascertain the comparative value of making it, which may be done as follows: First set one post of common size firm in the ground, and place in it a long screw or small windlass, with a small rag wheel at or near the top where the upper wire is designed to be. Then fasten one end of the wire to the screw or windlass, and extend it to the other end of the fence, whatever the distance may be. There set another post, to which fasten the wire as at the beginning; then turn the screw or windlass at each end, until the wire is as tight as desired, when it will be ready to receive as many intermediate posts as may suit the fancy—which posts, it is believed, need not exceed two inches square of *hard wood*, which can be sharpened and very easily driven into the ground, on a line with the wire, to such depth as may be necessary. Extend as many wires as desired to accomplish the object. Let each wire be fastened to each intermediate post with common tenter hooks, with the hook part so bent over as to fully secure the wire in its place. Four wires, it is believed, will be sufficient to secure sheep, as they do not get over a fence unless they can first jump on to it. The wire may be of such size as best suits the fancy. No. 16 is no doubt sufficient—which, for each rod of fence of four wires, will not cost, at the wholesale price, more than 9 or 10 cents; and such posts as above described will not cost more than one cent each, and one to a rod will be sufficient, as the whole line of fence from one end to the other will be all united to resist any pressure against it, and for that reason the posts may be small and set but lightly in the ground.

Such a fence could not be disturbed by the wind, and should the posts be raised by the frost it would be but a small matter to drive them down to their proper place. If any fear exists that the wires may contract in cold weather, and break, it will be very easy to turn the screws or windlass at the approach of frost, and leave all secure. Fences may be made on the same plan to secure any other kind of animals, but for the larger kinds it is not unlikely that it will be advisable to place a cap board on top of the posts. How durable such a fence may be remains to be known hereafter; but it is highly probable that the wire would endure for many years, if placed on the sun side of the post, even without paint, which can be applied if necessary. Such a fence could be more easily moved than any other; all that would be necessary would be to unfasten each end of the wire, and wind them on a reel, and remove the posts to any place desired, which could be very speedily accomplished.

Yours, &c., H. C. W.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan., 1848.

## Making Maple Sugar.

As the manufacture of Maple Sugar is "in order" at this season, we copy from the Transactions of our State Ag. Society, the following report of a committee on sugar—including the statements of the two competitors who received premiums, giving their modes of manufacturing, &c. There is much need of improvement in the process of sugar making, at least in some sections—and perhaps the annexed article will be useful to many who do not properly understand the business.

**REPORT ON SUGAR.**—The committee to award premiums on Maple and Corn Stalk sugar would respectfully report: That no corn stalk sugar has been presented to them for examination. There were nine samples of maple sugar of at least 25 pounds each, exhibited; that each is of good quality, and that three of them are of very superior (refined) quality, very nearly equal. The committee were hardly able to determine which should take the preference; but after examination with a magnifying glass of the respective crystals, they awarded the first premium of \$10 to Benjamin Gauss, Jr., of East Bloomfield, Ontario county.

To Moses Eames, of Rutland, Jefferson county, the second premium of \$5.

BENJAMIN GAUSS, JR., STATEMENT.

*In regard to the Manufacture of Maple Sugar.*

The parcel of maple sugar herewith presented, is a part of that manufactured by me the last spring. I tap about 300 trees annually, and make usually about 800 pounds. Much pains is taken in cleansing the buckets, and in having the whole apparatus perfectly clean. The sap is boiled in sheet-iron pans, placed on an arch; after it becomes syrup, it is taken to the house and cleansed with milk and the white of eggs. It is then boiled in a kettle until it will grain, and then placed in pans to cool. When cool it is put in boxes to drain. The boxes converge to a point, so that the molasses settles to the bottom. On the surface of the sugar in the boxes, damp flannel cloths are placed, and these cloths are washed every day in clean cold water, to extract whatever of coloring may be absorbed from the sugar. This process is continued until the coloring matter is extracted, and the sugar becomes as white as the specimen herewith exhibited. BENJAMIN GAUSS, JR.

*East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y.*

MR. EAMES'S STATEMENT.

First, the plan and manner of tapping the trees in this town is very nearly the same; that is with a half-inch or five-eighths auger, and a spile inserted in the hole, and a pine tub to catch the sap from each tree. I gather my sap to one large reservoir once in 24 hours; then it is boiled each day to syrup, which is about half the sweetness of molasses; it is then taken out and strained through a flannel cloth, and put into a tub or barrel to cool and settle for 12 hours. (I use a sheet iron pan set in an arch of brick; the pan is made of Russia iron, eight feet long, four feet wide, and six inches deep.) It is then taken out, and I am careful not to move the bottom where it has settled, and place it in a kettle and heat it to 98 degrees. I then add (for 100 pounds) the whites of four eggs, two quarts of milk, and one ounce of saleratus, (the eggs well beat up, and the saleratus well dissolved), and stir the whole well together in the syrup; and when the scum has all risen, it is to be taken off, and be sure it does not boil before you have done skimming it. Then it is boiled until it is done, which you will know by dropping some into water; which, if done, will form a wax. It then must be taken from the kettle, and placed in tin pans to cool and form the grain; and as soon as the grain is sufficiently formed, I then pour it into tunnel-shaped boxes to drain, and after 24 hours I place a flannel cloth on the top, and take the plug from the bottom, and let it drain. The flannel cloth I keep wet from day to day.

MOSES EAMES.

*Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y.*

## New York State Agricultural Society.

WE annex a sketch of the proceedings, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society, held on the 12th of February.

The following extract from a letter received at rooms, will show the interest that is being taken on the subject of agriculture:

"It is gratifying to notice the growing demand for the State Society Transactions in this county—and I am pleased to add that in this vicinity our farmers are interested in a course of lectures now in progress. The lecturer, himself a farmer, makes no pretensions to any depth of science, but in a plain way has by experiments analyzed the atmosphere and water, exhibiting them separately and explaining their properties respectively, and their valuable agency upon our crops."

Facts like these show that the attention of the farmers is aroused in some measure to the importance of their profession, and if we can continue on with a steady hand, there can be no doubt of our final success in the great work of agricultural improvement.

Extracts from letters on the subject of Western Butter were read, showing that well made butter from the west will keep as well in hot climates as Goshen butter or any other.

One letter says:—"The butter made in the county of Chemung is equal to that made in Orange county, and will stand the Southern climate as well; also butter made in Tompkins county is well suited for shipment south, and stands the salt air as well as any butter received here (New York.) I find the best Western dairies sell as well as the best "Goshen" butter when sent south, and in many cases better, as it has more color."

The following resolutions were adopted, and the Secretary directed to forward a copy of the same to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State:

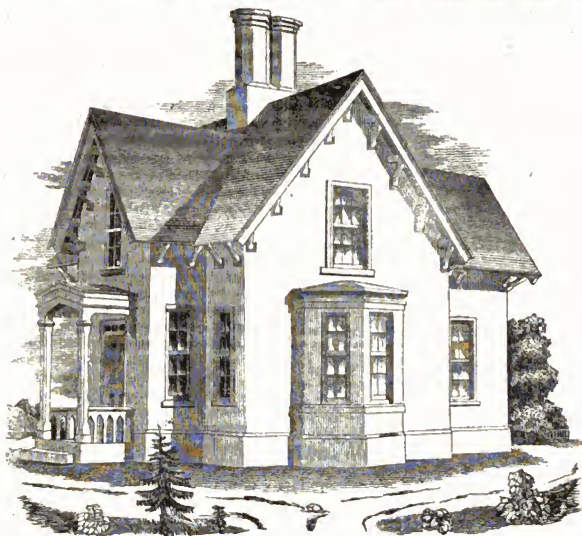
Whereas a bill has recently passed the United States Senate, renewing, for the term of seven years, the patent of Jethro Wood for improvements in the cast-iron plow, and imposing a tax of fifty cents on every cast-iron plow manufactured in the United States during that time; and whereas for the following reasons such an act would be manifestly improper and unjust, viz:—1st, That the patent of Jethro Wood has, as we are informed, almost entirely passed out of the hands of his heirs, and is now mostly held by persons who have conferred no particular benefits and have therefore no special claims on the public; and 2d, That the improvements originated or formerly claimed by said Wood are now in many instances combined with other and later improvements, which have rendered the plow much more perfect than it could be made on the basis of his invention alone. Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion this Society, the patent of Jethro Wood ought not to be renewed; he having enjoyed, in the period of twenty-eight years, for which his patent has been granted, a full equivalent for every improvement that may have been made by him in the cast-iron plow.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the passage of such a bill into a law, would be an act of gross injustice to the Farmers and Planters of the United States.

Resolved, That this Society respectfully but earnestly tenders to the Congress of the United States, its remonstrance against the passage of the bill renewing the patent of Jethro Wood.





ENGLISH COTTAGE—BY R. RANLETT. (FIG. 19.)

### Rural Architecture.

[ We extract the following article from a recent number of the American Journal of Agriculture and Science. It contains some valuable suggestions; and as the subject of Rural Architecture is receiving much attention at the present time, we think it will be perused with interest by many of our readers. ]

A SUBURBAN residence combines, to some extent, the advantages and pleasures of city and country life, but does not contain either to the full. A country residence affords, to the intelligent mind and diligent hand, pleasures and profits which are unknown in exclusive city life.

For the last eight or ten years a decided taste has been manifested in rural architecture. The newly built cottages that meet our eye in almost every direction, tell us in plain language that our countrymen have given some thought on the construction of their dwellings; and instead of consulting the nearest carpenter for a plan, architects of known taste and skill have been employed, and the consequence is, a taste for beauty of style has been engendered of a most happy character.

How much of the beauty of a country, and of

the ideas of the comfort and happiness of its inhabitants, depends on the appearance of its houses, and cottages, every person is aware. The difference between the best and the poorest is sufficiently striking; and the ideas of wealth, comfort, order, and symmetry is every where conspicuous.

Utility is a beauty of itself, but there are higher degrees of that sentiment excited by the appearance of convenience, of design, or intelligence in contrivance, as displayed in the elevation and general effect, and by classical imitation or picturesque form in masses and details.

We have been favored with a copy of the first volume of "The Architect," by WM. H. RANLETT, containing a series of designs for domestic and ornamental cottages and villas, &c. The want of a work of such a nature has long been felt. It will be found useful and convenient to those persons who design to build, as well as the professional architect and citizen.

The volume consists of ten numbers, and contains twenty-one original designs of rural residences—cottages and villas—accompanied with remarks on rural architecture, origin of style, with plans and descriptions of all the parts in



detail and the expenses, varying in construction from \$900 to \$12,000. There are sixty plates—nineteen of them beautifully and elegantly tinted, in a splendid style of lithography.

The beautiful cut of a cottage, in the English style, which heads this article, is a copy of one of Mr. RANLETT'S elegant lithographic prints, in the fifth number of this new and useful work, from which we make the following extracts.

"The great number of cottages," says Mr. R., "which have been erected in the suburbs of London, in latter years, has afforded the finest opportunity for the application of improved taste and skill in cottage architecture, and the result is a vast amount of rural scenery, comprising in great harmony, highly improved gardens and yards with their requisite flowers, shrubs and vines, constituting views which are admired by visitors from all countries. One of the chief sources of the beauty of these rural residences, is the position of the houses on the lots, which are back sufficient to afford front yards for the cultivation of plants and vines, which are arranged and trained in graceful combinations with the architectural features, thus heightening the general effect by promoting the influence of the various parts. This style is well adapted to a large portion of the United States, especially in those parts in the higher latitudes." • • •

"The general characteristics of a residence must be determined by the tastes, habits, and circumstances of the family who are to occupy it. There is very properly, a great variety of styles and dimensions in rural residences. Cottages and small villas are the most appropriate dwellings for those who aim at competence and comfort in the simple independence of American country life. Cottages or houses, one story, or one and a half high, may be erected in any style, and possess all the desired accessories, such as porches, verandas, balconies, pediments, &c."

"A cottage indicates a disposition in the proprietor to live within his income and to appropriate his means rather for the convenience and comfort of his family than for show which he is ill prepared to sustain. The style and finish of any house denote the intelligence and taste of the proprietor."

"A situation should be selected with due respect to the employment of the proprietor, and the intended style of architecture, if it has previously been determined. Health is the most important consideration in the selection of a situation. Low situations should be avoided on account of fogs and humidity. • Soil is an item of some importance, especially where gardens and pleasure grounds are contemplated; but a good subsoil is more important, being essential to the vigorous growth of trees, and incapable of improvement, while the soil may be improved to any extent by artificial means."

"The scenery around a dwelling is well worthy of particular attention. It is important that a situation should have as much of natural beauty as possible—a natural scene may, however, be greatly improved by art, and materially changed by much time and expense. Trees are very desirable for shade, and the beauty of their composition with the architectural features of the scene; but they should not be so thick as to produce dampness, nor so situated as to prevent a distinct view of the edifice. In improving the ground, care must be taken to have pointed trees, so that they may harmonize with the prevailing high roofs, acute angled gables, to give harmony to the scene."

"The construction of dwellings is a department of enterprise and investment, which involves various considerations of vast amount. It should be remembered that a dwelling is constructed for the accommodation of a family—Sound philosophy and good taste require that the site, form and character of a building should be suited to its use and the expression of its destination. A grove affords to a house a natural protection, both in summer and winter."

### Design for a Farm House.

MESSERS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the January number of the Farmer an engraving of a farmhouse designed by me, and first published in the last year's volume of Transactions. Although it is a correct copy of *that* engraving, it is not exactly like the one I designed. In the first place, the basement or cellar was entirely omitted. This I very much regretted, as I considered it very conveniently arranged. It contained a spacious kitchen, opening into the wood-house; a large pantry or store-room at the foot of the kitchen stairs; a cistern; arch; oven; storage-room for wood and ashes; sink and drain.

A door was also omitted between the library and sitting room, which would be indispensable, if used either as a library or a part of the hall—and a sink placed in a corner of the upper kitchen or dining room where there was only space for a door, which I had designed in the basement kitchen directly beneath.

The windows in the ground plan should have been enclosed with lines, corresponding with those of the chamber. This I think, however, an omission of my own.

MRS. JAMES M. ELLIS.

Onondaga Hill, N. Y., Jan. 1848.

YOUNG FARMERS, consider your calling both elevated and important—never be afraid of the frock and the apron. Put off no business for to-morrow that can be done to-day.

AN hour's industry will do more to retrieve your affairs than a month's moaning.

## Preparing Sandy and Light Soils for Wheat.

[From the Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society.]

As these are truly the days of improvement in the various sciences, it is somewhat surprising that agriculture should be so far in the back ground. There are some encouraging appearances, and inquiry begins to pervade the public mind, to see if there cannot be some improvement in this all important branch of public industry also. I would therefore offer my mite to my brother farmers, on preparing fallows for wheat.

Some nine or ten years since, I adopted a new method of preparing fallows for wheat, which was *one plowing*—and this I follow whether I plow in June, July, or August. I apply the cultivator as often as necessary, to prevent any vegetation from growing, and the land is thus kept perfectly clean for the seed. Should the land be quite hard it makes no difference, but is all the better, if you can obtain sufficient loose soil to cover the seed.

When I first commenced this mode of farming my neighbors laughed at the idea of obtaining a crop in this way. In the course, however, of two or three years, they became convinced, by observing that I raised the best wheat, according to the quality of the soil, and I am happy to say, that very many in this region, have adopted the same plan, and I do not know of one who has had occasion to regret it, for in every instance that has come to my knowledge, it has succeeded well. My land is what may be called coarse sand and gravel, sandy loam and some rather stiff sand. Whether the same practice would answer on a hard and clayey soil or not, I cannot tell.

I sow my wheat generally between the 10th and 25th of September. When the wheat is sown the cultivator is passed over the land but once, which covers the wheat better than two or three times with the harrow. By the above plan, about one-half the usual labor on fallows is saved, and a more bountiful crop may be anticipated than from the former method of plowing three times, and using the harrow two or three times. It is a well known fact, that a stiff, hard clay soil, provided the ground has been well prepared, will grow more wheat to the acre than can be grown on a sandy or loamy soil. Now the question is, why is this so? To me it is obvious; the wheat plant grows most luxuriant on a hard soil, and that is the reason that one plowing on these sandy soils, is preferable to three, and that land thus prepared will produce more wheat to the acre. The one plowing leaves the ground hard compared with three plowings, which, in these soils, leave the land loose, open, and spongy, unsuited to the plant. This has been tested often in this neighborhood within the last few years.

The practice which I have adopted, is confirmed by a statement given by HENRY COLMAN, Esq., in his account of the culture of wheat in

England. He says: "The soil preferred for wheat is a strong soil, with a light proportion of clay; but experience has of late years, contrary to early and strong prejudices, determined that even the light and loamy soils are capable of bearing heavy crops of wheat, provided they can be sufficiently consolidated. This is often done by driving sheep over the land after sowing, and by an implement called a *presser*."

"This implement passes over the land in the direction of the furrow, and it forms on the furrows two deep drills at a time, the two rollers being eight or nine inches apart, and the blade of the roller, if it may so be called, or the rim being thin at the edge, and growing wider above the edge; and forming as it revolves, two furrows, hardened by its weight, into which the grain drops as it is sown; and when it comes up, it appears as if it had been regularly sown in drills of eight or nine inches apart, according to the width of the revolving pressers from each other. The steam-presser is in fact an abstract of a drill roller, consisting of but two cylinders of cast iron, which following the plow in the furrows, press and roll down the newly turned-up earth."

"I believe the soil for wheat cannot be too deep; though, as I have already stated, it may be too loose at the top, and in such cases requires shallow plowing and treading, or pressing on very light soils, in order that the roots may be firmly fixed in the soil, and the dirt not liable to be blown away from them."

I use a two horse cultivator for putting in all seeds such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, and best of all for peas. This covers about six feet at a time. I use a smaller one for corn, having given up entirely the use of the plow. I have given above my views with regard to the proper management of sandy and light soils for wheat; and if it shall prove advantageous to the farmers of New York, I shall be satisfied.

Yours respectfully, ELIAS COST.

Oaks Corners, Ont. Co., N. Y., 1847.

## Swamp Muck as a Fertilizer.

We have received several inquiries in regard to the value of Swamp Muck as a fertilizer. Muck alone applied to uplands, and mixed with the soil previous to sowing or planting, is worth something, but not much, judging from the results in several cases which have fallen under our observation. Mr. McVEAN, of Wheatland, has tried it pretty thoroughly, and we desire him to favor our readers with his experience in the matter. Made into compost with lime and ashes, and this compound rotted with fermenting manure, would render it far more available as food for plants. Dry muck makes good bedding for cattle, horses, pigs and sheep. By absorbing their urine, which readily ferments, it can be made to enlarge the dung heap in a cheap and profitable manner.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Communications have been received during the past month, from S. P. Chapman, Mrs. James M. Ellis, \* J. Wilson Dickinson, H. S. Chase M. D., S. W., J. W. Sprague, Wm. Hanford, Jr., Lewis Skoke, Elias Bacon, O. S. Granger, Wm. H. Smith, Allen Payne, S. B., Thos. S. Bryan, S. M. Starling, Pliny L. Evans, N. S. Smith, S. S. Crocker, Jas. Aldrich, and N. B. R.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—We are indebted to Hon. Messrs. E. B. Holmes, Dix, Dickinson, Palfrey, and other members of Congress for valuable public documents.

—To M. B. BATHAM, Esq., for a copy of the "Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, for the year 1847." From a hasty examination of its contents, we observe that the Report contains much valuable and interesting information. Many of the most enterprising farmers of Ohio have put their shoulders to the wheel, and the car of improvement is making good progress.

—To unknown friends for valuable agricultural addresses, pamphlets, &c.

**THE FARMER AND MECHANIC** is among the best of our exchanges. It is ably edited by W. H. STARR, Esq.,—and devoted to Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Science, &c. It is worthy of extensive patronage. Published weekly—8 pages quarto—at \$2 per annum. Address the Editor, New York City.

**Hovey's MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.**—We have received the two first numbers of Vol. 4, new series, of this excellent Horticultural Journal. It has now entered on the 15th year of its existence, and shows in its style and matter, a determination to sustain its well earned character. The January number contains an interesting review of horticultural progress during 1846—a beautiful engraving of *Lilium Speciosum*, in a pot, with full directions for the culture of this charming tribe of plants—beside much interesting miscellaneous matter. The February number contains several notices of new fruits, and is otherwise well filled. C. M. Hovey, Editor. Published monthly, at Boston, Mass.,—48 pages octavo—\$3 per annum.

**THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.**—The first four numbers of Vol. 4 are received, and give evidence that the editor has not deteriorated since leaving bachelordom. Friend BATHAM calls for an increase of patronage, because he has assumed the responsibility of a husband. If this is necessary now, what appeals may be expected hereafter? However, so long as the spirit and interest of his excellent journal is sustained, we trust it will receive abundant support;—and if more substantial reasons can be assigned, we shall rejoice, and certainly offer no objection! The Cultivator is published semi-monthly—8 pages quarto—at \$1 per annum, in advance. Address M. B. BATHAM, Columbus, Ohio.

**THE PRAIRIE FARMER**, published at Chicago, Illinois, commences the new year and volume with its usual vigor. The pages of the Farmer exhibit industry and talent on the part of its editors and correspondents. Edited by J. H. WRIGHT and ANDREW WRIGHT. Monthly—32 pages, octavo: \$1 per annum.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—J. A. CARPENTER, Esq., of Waukesha, Wisconsin,—through whose influence, directly and indirectly, we have received from his vicinity, nearly a hundred new subscribers, within a few weeks past—says: "When I go from home, I put the latest number of the Farmer in my pocket, and act the same as a constable who is ordered to take every man he comes near, friend or foe. I ask all my neighbors, friends and acquaintances to subscribe. But you must depend principally upon Post Masters and young farmers for the circulation of your valuable and interesting journal." Mr. C. is one of the most efficient friends of the Farmer,—and his system of obtaining subscribers is worthy of imitation by all who desire to aid in sustaining agricultural and other useful publications.

**ANOTHER EXAMPLE.**—In forwarding a number of subscribers, a Tompkins county friend says:—"I think I am doing my neighbors a kindness in persuading them to take the Farmer, although I have not succeeded very well. I am a new beginner at farming—last year being the first. I do not know how I should have got along, if I had been without the Farmer; but as it was I raised, on poorer land, as good crops as my neighbors, with the help of Ashes, Plaster, Salt, &c."

**CHLORIDE OF LIME AS A MANURE.**—Mr. H. BARKER, in a late number of the Scientific American,—a very valuable paper published in New York, and devoted to the Mechanic and Scientific Arts,—says that, from his trials of this substance, it will supercede Guano, Poudrette, and all the Salts and Acids, and that it can be afforded at \$30 per ton, or 14 cents per pound. It is a deliquescent sub-salt, having a strong affinity for water, and sparingly soluble. He promises the particulars of his experiments, of which we will advise our readers.

**THE IOWA FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is the title of an agricultural journal commenced during the past year, at Burlington. The numbers we have received give evidence of enterprise, and we trust the paper will be well sustained. Our Iowa friends should lend the aid of both pen and purse to the Advocate, if they desire to have a journal which shall be alike beneficial and creditable. H. GATES, Editor. Monthly—16 pages quarto—at \$1 per annum.

**WHO IS IT?**—Some one writes us from Cleveland, Ohio, (dating Dec. 23, 1847,) as follows: "Enclosed is \$1, in payment for the Genesee Farmer for the years 1848 and 1849." The order has no name attached, and for that reason we cannot forward the Farmer. Can any of our Cleveland subscribers enlighten us on the subject? We don't want the dollar unless we furnish an equivalent; neither do we wish to be supposed at fault by the person who neglected to give us a very important item of information—his NAME.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—A subscriber at Elba, N. Y., writes us as follows: "Can there be a mill invented to clean clover seed by hand, so that we common farmers can afford to buy them? I have some on hand, and there is not a mill in town to clean it."

We have inquiries of the same import from other sections. Do any of our readers know where the desired article can be obtained? If not already invented, we presume the demand for the article will soon be supplied by some inventive genius—who would certainly prove a benefactor to the farming community.

**THE POTATO ROT HEADY**—perhaps.—We have recently received several communications on the subject of the potato Disease, but they generally embrace no new facts or arguments. Mr. ELIAS BACON, of Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., writes us as follows:

"The Potato Rot is Headed!—the cause is ascertained! A partial remedy is at hand, and the rot made a blessing, or an advantage to me, instead of a curse.—That I have raised good potatoes the past season is beyond doubt, as I am able to bring as good ones as there is in this county to substantiate the fact. If I should like I can do it again. Application will be made to some Government, for a small remuneration of my services to the public, before the facts are disclosed."

On the same subject the P. M. at Gaines, (J. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,) says: "One thing you may depend on—Mr. BACON'S potatoes are sound and good, whereas we have lost most of ours by rot."

**LARGE IMPORTATION OF TREES.**—The Express of WELLS & Co., brought to this city a day or two since, for ELLWANGER & BARRY, of the Mount Hope Gardens, eleven immense packages of trees, weighing over eleven thousand pounds. These trees were shipped from France and England in January last, and are said to be in most perfect order. Messrs. E. & B. are making extensive preparations for spring business, and will be found to have on hand every thing in their line which can be procured at any similar establishment in the state.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

**EDITORS** who notice the Farmer will oblige us by mentioning its location, in addition to size and terms. We are under great obligations to our friends for their very favorable notices; but we almost daily receive papers which speak in high terms of the Farmer, without mentioning ROCHESTER, N. Y., as the place of publication.—Such notices, particularly in papers published in distant sections of the Union, are of little or no benefit. In noticing even the most popular journals, we always state the proper address of the publishers. We can appreciate its importance to others, from our own experience—as we frequently receive orders for the Farmer which were first directed to some other place. The name of our journal is familiar to thousands who do not know where it is published. Therefore, gentlemen, please give us a "local habitation," as well as a NAME.

## SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

**CHEESE MAKING—Knowing How.**—The advantage of skill and exactness in cheese making are well set forth in an address by Col. A. Petrie, before the Herkimer (N. Y.) Agricultural Society:

"Some farmers make less than 300 pounds of cheese per cow in a season, while others exceed 600. Perhaps some of this difference may be accounted for by the inequality of advantages, but I am assured by gentlemen in whose skill in the art we have the highest confidence, that there is a great difference in the product per cow, when all advantages are equal. One case I will mention: A gentleman who had for four years made more than 600 pounds per cow in a season, from a dairy of 25 cows, let out his dairy to a tenant, whose reputation as a common cheese maker was of the highest order. He observed that the tenant's cheese was smaller and lighter than they should be, and suspecting the cause, watched the mode of making them, and found it to be like that of nearly all the cheese makers in the county—by guess. The milk was tempered, and set, the curd scalded without a thermometer, and less care was taken in other parts of the process than he was accustomed to. He attempted to teach the tenant, who was rather prejudiced to "book farming"—reminded him of his reputation: the landlord, however made a few cheese himself and the tenant looked on. These were found to be larger and heavier than the cheese made by tenant. The tenant then adopted the improved mode, and he could make as large a cheese as his friend. Both gentlemen now agree, that the improved mode increase the amount 10 per cent. Now the tenant was evidently more than an ordinary cheese maker, for he would have made over four hundred pounds per cow during the season, but by the improved mode he made over six hundred."

**MILCH COWS.**—Those who may desire their milch cows to furnish them supplies of milk, cream, and butter, must provide them with nourishing slops, fodder, and hay, as dry provender alone, and that of the coarsest kind, is but an indifferent substance to excite the milk vessels into action.—The secretion of this delicious fluid cannot be carried advantageously on unless the cows be generously fed. In the latter case they never fail to repay their provender in a grateful measure. Warm, dry lodging and clean bedding are great helpers to the cow in her efforts to fill the udder.

**CORN COBS.**—A friend who had read an article in some paper recommending corn cobs, ground or unground, as constituting a valuable feed for stock, undertook to test the truth of the statement for himself. He had a large quantity on hand, and after providing himself with a proper vessel—(half hoghead tub,) he filled it with cobs, and then with a solution of salt in water. In this steep the cobs were suffered to remain till they had imbibed a sufficiency of the fluid to render them soft. In this condition they were fed out to his stock—half a peck to a full grown cow or ox in the morning, and the same quantity at night. He remarks that all his animals are extremely fond of them, and that they consume a much less quantity of hay and grain than before he commenced giving them cob feed. Neither do they require salt in its natural state. He has also ground several bushels of cobs, and finds the meal an excellent article for making "mush." The most economical mode, however, of appropriating corn cobs, is to grind them with the corn. The corn should be first crushed in a mill constructed expressly for the purpose, and then ground into meal, the same as corn when shelled.—*Maine Farmer.*

**A READY RULE FOR FARMERS.**—A "quarter of wheat" is an English measure of eight standard bushels—so if you see wheat quoted at 56 shillings, it is 7 shillings a bushel. A shilling is 24 cents—multiply by 7, and you have \$1.68 per bushel.

In Kentucky corn is measured by the barrel, which is five bushels of shelled corn. At New Orleans a barrel of corn is a four barrel full of ears. At Chicago, lime is sold by the barrel, and, measured in the smallest sized cask of that name, will pass muster. A barrel of flour is seven quarters of a gross hundred, (112 lbs.) which is the reason of its being the odd measure of 196 lbs. A barrel of tar is 20 gallons, while a barrel of gunpowder is only a small keg holding 25 pounds, and this reminds me of cotton, a bale of which is 400 lbs., no matter in what sized bundles it was sent to market.

**NEW HEMP-BRAKE—Important Invention.**—The last number of the Mayville Herald gives a long and most interesting account of a new hemp-brake invented and put in operation in that place by Dr. O. S. Leavitt, recently of this city. The machine breaks unrotted hemp, and, in the opinion of the editor of the Herald, who has seen it in operation, it is destined to bring about at once a great and most important revolution in the hemp business of the west. He has seen it at work for hours, and, by his description of it, it is certainly a wonderful machine, breaking and cleaning at the rate of 2,800 pounds of hemp in 24 hours.

Dr. Leavitt, who is a gentleman of great inventive and mechanical genius, has devoted all his thoughts and all his labors for the last three years to the subject of the breaking and spinning of hemp. In the prosecution of his investigations he visited England, Scotland, and Ireland, and we think we do not speak too strongly when we express the opinion, that, in thorough knowledge of the whole subject, he is not surpassed by any man living. His labors have been unwearied, and we are rejoiced to hear that they are at last crowned with triumphant success. No man was ever more worthy of success.

Feeling a warm interest in Dr. Leavitt personally and in the result of his important enterprise at Mayville, we shall visit that city in a few days, and we will then endeavor to give our readers a full description of the machine and its achievements.—*Louisville Journal.*

**GETTING ON THE RIGHT TRACK.**—Mr. Magruder, a planter of Columbia county, Ga., communicated to us, verbally, the following interesting facts:

First, That his plantation is badly worn under the old system of cropping or planting alone.

Secondly, That by manuring, subsoiling, and planting corn in rows three feet apart, and allowing one stalk a space of 18 inches in the row, he has grown the past season 844 bushels of shelled corn on an acre, and 79 bushels the year before on the same ground.

Thirdly, He sells all his butter in Augusta at 25 cents a pound, and finds that by keeping up his cows and cooking their food, he gets twice as much milk and butter as he formerly did. We say, from our own experience, that one half of his milk will pay all the expense, leaving him a net profit of 100 per cent., while the annual improvement of his neat stock, by their superior keep, will, should he have 50 cows, amount to a handsome sum.—*Southern Cultivator.*

**CURING BEEF.**—By most of the modes now in use, the beef becomes too much impregnated with salt, and is not as a consequence so fine for eating. By the following process this difficulty is prevented and the beef will keep till the following summer: To 8 gallons of water add 3 lbs. of brown sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 4 oz. of nitre, and fine salt till it will float an egg. This is enough for 2 common quarters of beef. It has been repeatedly tried and found very fine; a famous beef eater says it is the only good way.—*Js.*

**ARTIFICIAL STONE.**—It is said that a process has been patented in England for making artificial stone of very quality, from artificial granite to statuary marble. The invention is stated to be founded on a chemical analysis of the natural varieties of stone. It is made of dirty and siliceous grit, rendered fluid by heat, and poured into moulds till cooled and hardened. The artificial stone has, as is stated, already been used for coping stone for variegated pavements for halls and rooms, stone ornaments—such as mouldings for friezes; also for grind-stones and hones. The invention is thought to be particularly applicable to the lining of cisterns and water-pipes—its vitreous qualities insuring cleanliness. The process of manufacture is said to be easy and cheap.—*Cultivator.*

**SCIENTIFIC LIBERALITY.**—The Massachusetts Agricultural Society has ordered from Paris, at a cost of about \$800, the figure of a horse of full size, so constructed as to admit of all the pieces being taken apart. These pieces represent the muscles, blood vessels, heart, lungs, and other organs, of their natural size and appearance. Such objects would be admirably adapted to agricultural schools, and would afford the pupils accurate and useful information, scarcely to be obtained in any other way.—*Js.*

**POULTRY.**—There was received at Albany during the month ending the 31st December, per Albany and Schenectady Railroad, 254,089 pounds of poultry, as follows: during the first two weeks, 81,809 pounds; third week, 73,156 lbs.; and fourth week, 99,124 lbs.

**MORGAN HORSES.**—The following extract from a letter lately received from Mr. Benjamin Thurston of Lowell, Mass., is deserving attention. Mr. T. has had great opportunities for observation in regard to horses.

"Twenty-two years since, I bought several of the old (first) Morgan colts. They were raised by Mr. Goss, of Vermont, who was at one time the owner of the old horse. I found they showed traces of better blood—their action was finer, they moved more easily and gracefully, and could endure more than most of those I have had since. They had a bony head, with sharp ears, and were close, but pointed horses.

The difference between the former and many of the present Morgans, I attribute to the French blood in some of our masses, from which the latter have come. I have noticed that *Black Hawk's* progeny, when there has been French blood in the dam, have not quite that simplicity of action which those have whose dams have better blood.—Some of those partaking of the French or Canadian blood, have, as I think, a little too much action—or rather a *laborious* motion, which is apt to make them leg-weary in a long day's drive.—*Cultivator*.

**TIME OF PUTTING COLTS AT WORK.**—The common practice on this point is pretty generally wrong. It is not unusual to find colts put to harness at two years; and at three, many consider them fully fit for steady work. A colt is not fitted for this at four; and his strength should never be tasked at three. The breaking process should be commenced before he is weaned, by accustoming him to the halter, and to handling. This should never be intermitted; but the animal should always know and be accustomed to his master. If this is attended to, he will never be otherwise than gentle, and will never give trouble in breaking.

If he is not put to work too young, with fair usage, the horse will be as good at twenty years of age as he is commonly at fifteen. One year's delay of work when a colt will be compensated by three or four when a horse.—*Prairie Farmer*.

**CLAY HOUSES.**—A gentleman from McHenry county informed us some time since, that in his neighborhood this sort of building had become already quite common; and that the top soil from the barrens was used instead of clay; and that it was found to answer an excellent purpose.

Instead of mortar of the same sort, lime mortar is there used for laying them up; and when this is done, no difficulty is found in getting the cement used for covering to adhere.—*Id.*

**ONIONS.**—J. W. PROCTOR, Esq., President of the Essex county (Mass.) Ag. Society, states that, from inquiries made, it appears that the average yield of onions in the town of Danvers the past year, (where 200 acres were cultivated,) was 180 barrels, or from 400 to 500 bushels per acre. That the average value for several years has been \$1 per barrel. That the average cost of cultivating an acre of onions, does not exceed \$75—leaving a net income from the land of \$100 per acre.

**JUST THE CHEESE.**—An establishment in New Orleans, has received a cheese from New Jersey, weighing 1,700 pounds—a regular mill-stone affair.

**FARMING AND READING.**—Do you take and read an agricultural paper? Strange that a farmer, or planter, should think of doing without one. The merchant surrounds himself with his shipping lists, price currents, and all the means that can communicate information and ensure success; the lawyer's shelves are loaded with law journals, law reports, law commentaries, and law precedents, for he is sensible that without understanding what others have done, he can not hope for triumph at the bar; so with the other professions, they must and do read, if they hope for eminence or usefulness. All are anxious to understand their own business, the farmer excepted, and too many of these are content to follow on in the beaten path, never reading, scarcely thinking, and showing no anxiety to know what science is doing for them, and what discoveries and improvements are making to aid and accelerate their progress. No man needs extensive, varied knowledge, more than the farmer; none can turn it to more profitable account. The whole growth of a plant from the germination of the seed to the ripening of the fruit, is purely a chemical process, and one that may be understood and known. The farmer is admirably situated to study and to interrogate nature. Let him read, observe, compare, reflect, and practice accordingly. Never act without system, nor do a thing because others have done it.—*Cult. Almanac*.

**SEE WHAT THE GIRLS OF THE BAY STATE DO.**—We have received the statistics of the various branches of industry in Manchester, for 1845, taken with the State census for that year. To show our young ladies that it is no disgrace to work in the Pilgrim land, we give them the particulars of the straw bonnets and hats, and straw braids, and palm leaf hats, made there in one year:

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Straw bonnets and hats,....	1,047,954	\$1,057,892
Value of straw braid,.....		102,367
Palm leaf hats,.....		480,337
		<hr/> \$1,640,596

All this by females, mostly farmers' daughters. Worcester, Hampshire, and Franklin counties, do the most.—Are not such industrious girls worth going after. Instead of street yarn, they care for dollars and cents. They don't constantly bother their parents or husbands with teasing for a new dress or \$40 shawl. They have the money in their purse, from their own industry. There are lots of rosy cheeks who have their hundreds deposited in banks, from the straw braid employment. We once knew two sisters who bought a farm for \$4000 for their parents, from the savings of braid.

**BITES OF THE RATTLESNAKE.**—Dr. Lec, of Hartford, Ct., who has practiced extensively at the south, states that he has treated five cases of rattlesnake bite successfully. His remedy is alcoholic liquor—either rum, brandy, or gin—given in large doses. A half pint in every fifteen minutes, making a quart in an hour, is not too much, to be given as soon as possible after the bite. This remedy has been used at the south to a great extent, and has never been known to fail of a cure. The liquor absorbs or deadens the fatal virus, and never intoxicates the subject as long as the virus of the reptile is in the system.

**THERE** is a violent war rising between Ohio and Kentucky, as to which can raise the biggest hog. Ohio seems to get rather the best of it—but there is such a squealing and grunting, that one can hardly tell which is the biggest hog. Ohio puts down one of 939 lbs.

**THEY** have industrious cows in Pennsylvania. Something over a million gallons of milk go over the Pittsburgh railroad, annually.

**OHIO WHEAT CROP.**—The Ohio Cultivator of Feb. 15 says: In a trip to Cincinnati via Xenia, and back via Portsmouth and Chillicothe, we noticed that the wheat fields presented generally a healthy appearance, giving but little evidence, as yet, of injury from the winter.

**FARMERS AND THEIR CHILDREN.**—One of the first duties of the agriculturist is, to endeavor to elevate himself and the class to which he belongs. And this can be done only by intelligence and faithfulness to all his duties. No idea is more injurious to the best interests of the farming population than that of educating some one child for what is called a "learned profession," and then regarding him as on this account superior to the other members of the family. Let our farmers endeavor to educate all their children thoroughly, not giving bread to one and stones and serpents to the others.

Let them bear in mind that education is as necessary to, and as much adorns and improves the cultivator of the soil, as the lawyer, the physician, or the minister. The more intelligent the man, the better the Farmer—and, if virtuous, the more respected and useful the Citizen.

**ANOTHER REMEDY FOR THE POTATO ROT.**—Robert Van Amburgh, of Poughkeepsie, has raised two successive crops of Mercer potatoes, viz: one crop in 1846 and one the present year (1847) perfectly sound and without any rot. The potatoes planted in 1846, were the small potatoes of the year before, and about the size of a hickory nut, or a trifle larger, and dug when green and before the usual time of digging, and preserved through the winter. Those planted last spring were of the same kind, and were planted without regard to size.

**OHIO HOGS FOR CANADA.**—The Detroit Free Press says:—We noticed a few days since, a drove of three hundred hogs going across the river into Canada to be slaughtered. They came from Ohio, and are the first of a lot of about three thousand, that have been bought in that State destined for the Canada market.

**GATES.**—If you have bars at the entrance of your fields, substitute gates for them.



## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

### Hints for the Season.

"DO EVERY THING IN SEASON," and you will be successful, but let the season get ahead of you, so that all your work will be done *Out of Season*, and in vain will you hope for success. Spring—the opening of the ground—brings along a multitude of labors, and whatever can be done before that period, ought to be done *without fail*. The following are a few items that can receive immediate attention, if not already done, viz :

**Prune** fruit and all other trees and shrubs, grape vines, roses, &c., that require it, either for improving the shape or promoting fruitfulness. See illustrations in last volume.

**Cut Scions** for grafting, of all the fruits that may be wanted, but only from first rate sorts and healthy trees, and be well satisfied of the genuineness of varieties. Label carefully, and put them away in a cold dry cellar, among sand or earth, or in a pit in the open ground among saw dust.

**Prepare Cuttings** of grapes, currants, gooseberries, and of such trees, flowering shrubs, roses, &c., as are propagated in that way. Tie in bunches, label, and put away with scions for grafting.

**Hotbeds** for forwarding cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, celery, tomato, and other culinary plants for the garden, should now be put in operation. Some hints will be found in last volume, page 48.

**Beds** of strawberries, raspberries, bulbous roots, half-hardy trees, shrubs and plants, protected during the winter, should be uncovered as soon as the weather becomes mild.

**Trellises, Poles, Sticks, &c.**, for climbing plants should be made ready for use.

**Roses, Carnations** and other plants in cold frames should be aired on fine days, frequently.

**Transplanting** ought to be commenced as soon as the ground is thawed and fit for working.

**Root Grafting** should be finished before the ground opens.

There are many other things such as turning compost heaps, &c., that will suggest themselves to those who have a careful eye to their premises.

### Buffalo Hort. Society.—State Fair.

THE annual report and proceedings of this excellent Society, for the past year, affords an apt illustration of the benefits conferred on community by such institutions, when well managed.

The progress of Horticulture in Buffalo is onward. The late President LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq., may be well satisfied with the result of his labors. W. R. CORROCK, Esq., a gentleman well known as one of the most zealous, skillful, and tasteful amateurs in the country, has been elected President, and is already in the field urging extensive and timely arrangements for the State Fair, to be held in Buffalo next fall. Not only in an agricultural, but in a horticultural point of view, we expect that exhibition to be the *best* yet made by the Society. Buffalo, herself, in her fine gardens and green houses, has great resources. Rochester and all Western New York must turn out their finest productions in great quantities; so must Cleveland, Erie, and all other places within a reasonable distance. Our Toronto friends must also contribute; many of them have already promised to do so. We are confident that nothing will be left undone by the people of Buffalo, to insure ample accommodations, and hospitable and courteous treatment, to all who may assemble there on that great and interesting occasion.

THE PAQUENY PEAR.—We described this fruit a year or so ago, in the Horticulturist, and Mr. HOVEY describes it in his Magazine for February last, under the name of "*Payency*"—"Paquency" being, he says, "undoubtedly erroneous, as it answers to the description of Payency in the New Duhamel, quoted in Prince's Manuel." We were aware of this at the time that we described this fruit, and also that a pear under the name of "*Payenchy*" was noticed in d'Alberts work on Fruit Trees, 4th edition, published at Paris, in 1842; still we had no direct evidence that the two were identical. The President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and ourselves, received this pear from France as Paquency—and it is found in the catalogue of one of the most extensive and correct establishments on the continent under this name, from year to year, and in no other catalogue, we know of, under any other name. Still, Mr. HOVEY may be right; but we desire more satisfactory evidence than he has given. A mere similarity in name and description is not enough; if the fruit had been received under the two names, and then proved identical, the question would have been settled. We shall, in the course of the coming season, have the matter investigated, through our French correspondents.

### Horticultural Matters in Toronto, C. W.

WE are glad to find Horticulture going forward with a sure and steady progress in the city and vicinity of Toronto. Among private establishments that of the Hon. Mr. BOULTON, late Mayor, takes the lead. His ranges of green houses, forcing houses, grapery, &c., are complete. The fruit and ornamental department out of doors, is receiving every attention. The whole is under the management of Mr. JOHN GRAY, a gardener of well known enterprise and talent, who has superintended the building of the houses and laid out and planted the grounds of several of the finest places around Toronto. He has recently erected a grapery for the Hon. Mr. CAYLEY, adjoining the residence of Mr. BOULTON. It is 100 feet long, rafter for the vine 19 feet. The border is thoroughly prepared and is to be planted with the best varieties.

We wish the amateurs of our part of the country would move in this mode of cultivating the Grape. A few talk of doing something, but we wish to see them act; it can be made a profitable as well as a pleasant investment.

In the commercial department we found many marks of improvement. Mr. JAS. FLEMING has recently enlarged his houses on Yonge street, and has added to his collection most of the new and popular plants, and has a fine, healthy stock on hand. He carries on vegetable gardening, and does a snug seed business besides. Mr. LOGAN has built a small neat house on Yonge street, and has it filled with plants in good order for market.

Mr. WM. GORDON, a very clever and well known jobbing gardener, who has charge of Mr. WILLIAMSON'S green houses, and many other fine places around the city, has recently purchased the seed business, for a long time conducted by Mr. GEO. LESLIE. Mr. GORDON is an honest, upright man, and with his knowledge of business and his industrious and active habits, he will conduct the seed business in a manner creditable to himself and beneficial to the community. He will continue to lay out and take care of gardens and grounds as heretofore.

GEO. LESLIE & Co., proprietors of the Toronto Nursery, are extending their establishment vigorously. They have now some 14 or 15 acres planted. The stock is fine and managed in the best order. They erected last season another green house, 70 feet long, which is now filled with plants coming forward for spring sales. Mr. L., having disposed of his seed business, will give his entire attention to the Nursery in future.

Mr. TURNER, a very clever gardener, had a fine, promising young grapery destroyed by fire last November. He is about rebuilding it. Mr. T. is an extensive market gardener, and has a beautiful collection of fruit trees in his garden, for bearing. He obtained some prizes at the Provincial Fair.

The culture of vegetables, as we have before remarked in the Farmer, is managed in the best manner by the Toronto gardeners. Their articles are of the first quality. We hope to see them contribute largely at the State Fair at Buffalo, next Sept., so as to 'compare notes' with our folks.

We were glad to hear that the Horticultural Society is about to be revived. It was a shame that petty jealousies and dissensions should have been permitted to dissolve it; but so it was.—We hope for things better in future. We have suffered "some" here, from the same causes; but we trust our trials are over. Gardeners, of all others, should not indulge in angry or jealous feelings; their pursuit is *naturally* unfavorable to such a state of mind.

We designed noticing several other matters, but cannot find room at present.

### Answers to Correspondents.

#### HYBRIDIZING ROSES.

B. W. S.—*Raisin, Mich.* Hybridizing, when done with precision, consists in removing the anthers of the flower you intend to bear the seed, just as it is opening; then with a camel's hair pencil or some contrivance that will answer the same purpose, apply the pollen (which will be in a dry mealy state) of the other plant or plants that you desire to cross with, to the pistil of the one you removed the anthers from. The operation should be performed on a dry day.

*Rose seeds.*—The hips containing the seeds of Roses usually ripen in October and should be gathered and put carefully away among sand for the winter. Early in spring—as soon as the ground is open—they should be broken, the seeds taken out and planted in a mellow, rich, loamy soil: cover about a half an inch deep. The greater part will not vegetate till the second year after planting.

#### INSECTS.

T. S. B.—*Hopkinsville, Ky.* The insect infesting your peach trees is a species of bark louse (*Coccus*), that we have not seen here or elsewhere. You will find their history and habits treated of in "Harris' Treatise on Insects," page 198, &c. He recommends, as the best application for their destruction, "a wash made of two parts of soft soap and eight of water, mixed with lime enough to bring it to the consistence of thick white wash; put on with a brush in the early part of June, while the insects are young and tender." A solution of two pounds of potash in seven quarts of water, or a pickle of a quart of common salt in two gallons of water, is also recommended. We would advise the immediate cutting off and burning of all the small twigs and ends of branches affected, and the application of the above potash solution to the trunk and large branches where the insects may be found.

#### STOCKS FOR THE PEAR.

W. S.—*Brant, N. Y.* We would not recommend either the English Hawthorn or Apple to be used extensively or at all for stocks for the Pear. For extensive orchard culture procure good healthy seedling pears; for garden culture, use the Portugal or some equally vigorous growing quince.

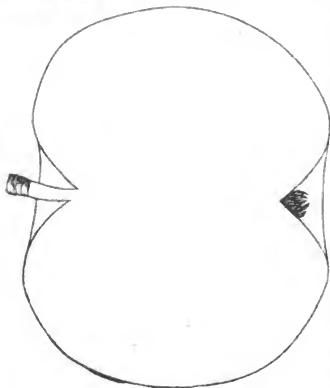
#### LOCUST SEED.

A. P.—*Portageville, N. Y.* Locust seed should be gathered in the fall, (October,) and may be kept in the pods all winter. Thrash it out in the spring. Soak a few hours in water of a temperate heat, and sow as soon as the ground is dry enough: cover about half an inch deep. Your failure was probably owing to bad seed. Locust seed will not retain its vitality more than two years, if taken from the pods and kept in a dry place, such as the drawers of a seed room. It ought to be kept in the pods till wanted: and if it be desirable to save it for a number of years, mix with dry sand or earth.

PEACH TREES. N. B. R.—Your enquiries, and several others, came too late to be answered this month—they will be attended to in our next.

### Two Fine Winter Apples.

We present below, to the attention of orchardists, two really fine and valuable winter apples, combining vigor and fruitfulness in the trees, with size, beauty, and flavor, in the fruits. Neither of them is, to our knowledge, cultivated to any considerable extent in this region. Both are entitled to rank with our best winter fruits, such as the Swaar, Spitzenburg, Melon, Baldwin, Bellflower, Nonsuch, Greening, and others in use up to the month of March or April—after which the Northern Spy, Newtown Pippins, and Russets come in.

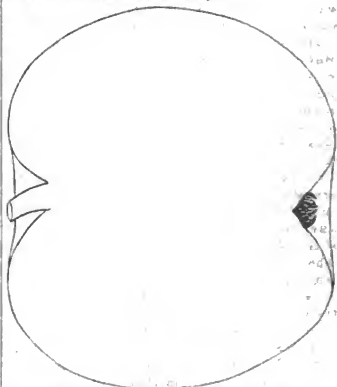


THE DOMINIE APPLE. (Fig. 26.)

From November till April the *Dominie* can hardly be surpassed as a dessert apple, as produced in Western New York. It is supposed to be a native fruit, as it is not found in foreign works on pomology. Fruit about medium size, flat. Skin dull yellow, with stripes of bright red on the sunny side, and sprinkled more or less with brown specks. Stalk nearly half an inch long, rather slender, and somewhat curved. Calyx closed, rather small, in a broad basin, like that of the Rambo, (which is very similar in appearance to the *Dominie*.) Flesh white, exceedingly tender, juicy, and pleasant, but deficient in flavor compared with "Norton's Melon," described in the January number of the Farmer.

Mr. DOWNING says in his *Fruits and Fruit Trees*, that the "young wood is of a smooth, lively, light brown, and the trees are the most rapid growers and prodigious bearers we know, the branches being literally weighed down by the rope like clusters of fruit." The same is said of it by those who cultivate it here. J. W. SEWARD, Esq., from whom we lately received a

basket of fair well-grown specimens, says it is one of the best apples and best bearers he knows. In use from November till April.



PECK'S PLEASANT APPLE. (Fig. 21.)

This is another winter apple of the first character which we would strongly recommend to orchardists. It is said to be a native of Rhode Island. We have before us beautiful specimens grown in Penfield, in this county, where it is found to succeed admirably.

Fruit above medium size, or large. Form round and regular, slightly flattened. Skin smooth and glossy, green, changing, as it matures, to clear pale yellow, with a brownish red on the sunny side. Stalk short and stout.—Calyx open, segments quite wooly, set in a pretty deep basin. Flesh yellowish white, fine grained, crisp, juicy, and high flavored.

The appearance of this fruit is somewhat similar to the Yellow Newtown Pippin; but here it is fairer, more uniform in size, and the flesh is much more tender. In use from Nov. till March.

**SPRING BUDDING.**—It may not be generally known that fruit trees may be budded as well in the spring as in the summer, but such is the case. We have done it with the most entire success.—This fact is of some importance, especially in reference to peach trees, because they cannot be successfully grafted, and, by budding them in the spring, one year's growth may be gained. The cuttings should be taken, the same as for grafting, and carefully preserved till the trees are so far advanced that the bark will slip freely, when the buds may be cut out and inserted in the usual mode. To make success more sure, a slight coating of grafting wax may be used; and the stock should be cut off a few inches above the bud.—N. E. Farmer.



## Character of a Fine Dahlia.—Propagation, &c.

THE admirers of that magnificent autumn flower, the DAHLIA, will peruse the following extracts from the London Horticultural Magazine, with pleasure and profit. Next month we shall continue, on the subject of planting and after culture. We do not expect that cultivators, in this country, will discard all the varieties that fall short in the characters given below; we give them in order to show what a really fine *Double Dahlia* is, that growers may know at least what to aim at:

### PROPERTIES OF THE DAHLIA.

1. The flower should be a perfect circle when viewed in front; the petals should be broad at the ends, smooth at the edges, thick in substance, perfectly free from indenture or point, stiff to hold their form; they should cup a little, but not enough to show the under surface; they should be in regular rows, forming an outline of a perfect circle, without any vacancy between them, and all in the circle should be of the same size, uniformly open to the same shape, and not crumpled.



A Perfect Dahlia. (Fig. 22.)

2. The flower should form two-thirds of a ball, when looked at sideways. The rows of petals should rise one above another symmetrically; every petal should cover the join of the two petals under it—what the florists call imbricating, by which means the circular appearance is perfected throughout.

3. The center should be perfect, the unbloomed petals laying with their points towards the center, should form a button, and should be the highest part of the flower, completing the ball.

4. The flower should be symmetrical. The petals should open boldly, without showing their under side, even when half opened, and should form circular rows, uniformly laid, evenly opened, and enlarging by degrees to the outer row of all.

5. The flower should be very double. The rows of petals laying one above another, should cover one another very nearly; not more should be seen in depth than half the breadth; the more they are covered so as to leave them distinct, the better in that respect; the petals, therefore, though cupped, must be shallow.

6. The size of the flowers when well grown, should be four inches in diameter, and not more than six.

7. The color should be dense, whatever it be—not as if it were a white dipped in color, but as if the whole

flower was colored throughout. Whether tipped or edged, it must be free from splashes or blotches, or indefinite marks of any kind; and new flowers, unless they beat all the old ones of the same color, or are a novel color themselves, with a majority of the points of excellence, should be rejected.

If the petals show the under side too much, even when looked at sideways—if they do not cover each other well—if the center is composed of petals pointed upwards, or those which are around the center are confused—if the petals are too deep and funnel-like—if the petals are too narrow, or exhibit too much of their length—or if they show any of the green scale at the bottoms of the petals—if the eye is sunk—if the shoulder is too high, the face flat, or the sides too upright—if the petals show an indenture, as if heart-shaped—if the petals are too large and coarse, or are flimsy, or do not hold their form—in any or all these cases the flowers are objectionable; and if there be one or two of these faults conspicuous, the flower is second or third rate.

If flowers are exhibited which show the disc, or a green scale, or have been eaten by vermin, or damaged by carriage, or are evidently decayed, the censors should reject them at once.

### PROPAGATION.

There are several modes of increasing the Dahlia. For an amateur, who does not require many plants from each tuber, it will be enough to put the tubers in a warm stove, or in a slight hot-bed, without planting or potting them, and sprinkle them occasionally with water; this will cause the eyes to start. The tubers may be then separated into as many pieces as there are eyes, each eye having a portion of tuber to it. There is no necessity for a large piece of tuber; it may be cut so as to go into a moderate sized pot, and be grown in the hot-bed stove, or even green-house; but the season at which they are separated must be selected according to the convenience. If there be no hot-house, nor green-house, nor hot-bed, the roots may be kept in a basket near the kitchen fire, and there be sprinkled occasionally, until they are separated, which cannot be done with advantage until the eyes have all fairly started. This plan will generally produce as much increase as an amateur requires. Where there is no convenience for potting, plant them at once in the ground, with the crowns six inches below the surface. Those who desire a larger increase should pot them, and as the shoots get two inches long, carefully break them out, by pressing them backwards and forwards near the bottom; place them one each in thumb-pots, and put them in a hot-bed to strike, which, if kept moist, they will do in a few days, and continue doing this until there are enough plants; but if a large number is required, let the shoots all grow three inches long, and with a sharp knife cut them off just under the lower pair of leaves, which will cause numerous other shoots to come forward, fit for the same treatment, which may be kept on until any quantity required is secured; but it should be remembered that this could be continued until by excessive and rapid propagation the constitution of the plant would be changed, and very double varieties rendered semi-double, or even single. Nobody, however, who could procure pot-roots, however small, or a piece of tuber with a single eye, should ever use plants; for a piece of tuber with an eye, or a pot-root however small, will make a far better plant than even an early cutting. The cuttings as they are struck, should be put into a frame rather cooler, and by degrees be inured to a cold frame, previous to planting out.

**SALT A GOOD MANURE FOR CELERY.**—A root and a stalk of Celery weighing fourteen pounds without the leaves, and measuring fourteen inches in circumference, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. It was exhibited to show the value of salt as a manure for this plant, the gentleman who raised the article having made the experiment of treating a portion of his plants in the ordinary way, and manuring a part of them with salt. The former were of ordinary size and quality, the latter being both larger and of finer flavor, of which the specimen exhibited was an exemplification.

## Pears on Quince Stocks.

We have lately heard a little on this subject, but I imagine before long we shall hear a great deal more: my own information, you will perceive is very limited, and my object is to draw attention to the subject. I shall also have to name Mr. RIVERS, of Sawbridgeworth, several times, so that I may appear to some to be a commission agent of his; but I beg to say, although I have been in his garden, I have never seen him in my life, and I much fear he would not employ me as his advocate if he needed one.

Before speaking of these beautiful little trees, I would call to your mind the very injurious effect produced upon the soil of gardens, both great and small, by the shade of large old pear trees; in fact, in many instances the ground is rendered almost useless.

Pears are generally many years before they produce fruit, and in small gardens they are unsightly, from being vastly disproportioned to the inclosure, and if any attempt be made at reducing them in size, their productiveness is sure to be destroyed, so that a small garden enclosed by walls is better without standard Pear trees. Under these circumstances the owner is deprived of the most valuable of all dessert fruits, for although the Peach and Nectarine may be more highly flavored, they can be only had for a small part of the year, but the Pear may be enjoyed all the year round.

Apples are also undesirable in small gardens, but they may be bought reasonably; but the finer sorts of winter pears can only be obtained in large towns at large prices. If, therefore, a mode can be shown by which a large quantity of the very finest pears can be produced from trees which, instead of being unsightly and injurious, are not only harmless, but extremely ornamental, a benefit of a very high order is obtained.

If any one doubts whether this can be done, let him send to Mr. RIVERS for a few of his root-pruned, Quince-grafted, pyramidal Pear trees, and request him also to send his directions for the mode of managing their roots, as every thing depends on this being done with judgment, and I will venture to say that he will be so pleased that next year he will procure as many trees of different kinds as he has room for in his garden.

These little trees are exceedingly tractable and manageable, and the process is so simple, that although every tree may require somewhat different treatment, yet there will be found no difficulty in deciding upon each case, and the pruning of a hundred of such Pear trees would only be an amusement for a lady, with a small pair of nippers, and the root-pruning under her directions might occupy a laborer half a day in November. The treatment is as follows: Having procured the trees, and if for trial I would leave the choice to Mr. RIVERS, plant them up to the insertion of the graft, mulch them, and water diligently from April, until they are thoroughly established, and afterwards in dry weather. I can say from experience the fruit will be found as fine, as large, and as good flavored as from a tree of 10 years' standing in the same ground.

In July, if any shoot grows longer than is consistent with symmetry, shorten it with the nippers or the thumb and finger to its proper limit, and if it produces a fresh shoot where shortened, cut that shoot back in October about the eighth of an inch beyond the place from whence the summer shoot sprung; but if several shoots have required shortening, and have also produced summer shoots, and not many blossom buds have been developed, then the tree requires root-pruning.

It is not a good practice, as recommended by some, to leave all the terminal shoots to draw the superabundant sap from the blossom-buds, because being left growing they also greatly strengthen the roots and enlarge the stem of the tree, whereas if root-pruning be duly attended to there will be no danger in shortening all the shoots in July.

If the tree makes only a few inches of wood, and the terminal buds are blossom-buds, they are not to be shortened, nor are the roots to be pruned. If the tree is not symmetrical, and requires a shoot or two to balance it, make a deep notch over any dormant eye, and it will break next spring.

In shortening any shoot, consider whether you would like the new shoot to be right or left of the pruned shoot, and cut to an eye accordingly; but if the tree is pretty well balanced, any shoot that is shortened should have the last eye downwards, which has a tendency to check luxuriance

by inclining the growth from the perpendicular line. Aim eventually to make your tree about 6 feet high, or 7 feet at the utmost limit, and from 2 to 2½ feet wide at the broadest part, which will be at 1½ foot to 2 feet from the ground in a well proportioned tree, although the branches will begin to grow within six inches of the ground; from the broadest part it should taper regularly to the top.

As soon as this point of growth is attained, root-prune more severely than before, causing the tree to produce nothing but blossom-buds: it will thus become a full-grown, full-bearing, Lilliputian or miniature Pear tree for a century. Is this true? If so, how beautiful and how profitable! If false, let reasons be given why it cannot be effected. It is said it may be done in France, but not in the moist climate of England; but if I can get a tree three feet high, and in six or eight months from the nursery, to produce a full crop of fruit of full size and excellent flavor, merely by transplanting or root-pruning, why not at 6 or 7 feet? because a tree once brought to a full bearing condition, the habit may be perpetuated, provided the means which produced this habit be continued.

I have lately seen a row of Pears on Quince stocks of 16 to 20 years' growth, grafted low, and another row grafted standard height; in both cases the branches are down almost to the ground, but ever since they were planted there has been open warfare between them and the pruner, the tree constantly shooting upwards or naturally, the gardener saying—No, you must grow downwards or unnaturally and so cutting off the upright growths in winter, not daring to do this in summer; this luxuriant growth being thus far indulged, causes proportionate vigor in the roots, and a great increase in the size of the trunk: there are consequently roots and a trunk adapted to a tree of 25 or 30 feet high, whereas the poor tortured thing is never suffered to rise above 7, presenting the unsightly appearance of a kind of Brobdingnag dwarf or stump, instead of the Lilliputian, I wish to introduce to you notice and protection.

That these Brobdingnags bear fruit I do not deny, but that they bear as fine fruit as a tree with a stem proportioned to its head, and with roots proportioned to both, and growing in a natural form, and with the features of a full-grown tree, requiring little or no pruning, I do certainly disbelieve; and I can safely affirm I had finer fruit from my Lilliputians than I could find on the Brobdingnags; but fruit is not the only point, the pleasure of a garden depends as much upon its beauty as its utility; and as these unnatural looking trees are at all times unpleasant objects, so the miniature Pear-tree is an agreeable sight even without its leaves, and either in blossom or with a crop of fruit, perfectly delightful; and actually attracts more attention and admiration than even the flower borders.—*London Gardeners' Chronicle*.

**HEDGES.**—People in all parts of the country are becoming sensible of the beauty and utility of hedges. In the north, English and native Hawthorn seem to be the most suitable; throughout the west and south the *Osage Orange* (*Maclura aurantiaca*,) bids fair to take the lead.—This plant is of a rapid vigorous growth, bushy habit, with shining leaves, and strong sharp spines, every way fitted to make a beautiful and powerfully resistive hedge. We do not believe it hardy enough for this section, but in all places as far south as Philadelphia it is found perfectly so. It is doing well in Ohio and other western states, and it is to be hoped that in a few years all the fine gardens, orchards, and farms of the west will be enclosed with Maclura hedges.—We are glad to see that a large supply of the seed has been brought into Ohio from Texas.—Our friend BATEMAN, at Columbus, can supply any quantity, as will be seen by his advertisement in this paper.

ANSWER to S. B., of Lafayette, in our next.

## Hort. Society of the Valley of the Genesee.

THIS Society, we are glad to say, is now fairly in the field for another year. The Annual Meeting was held on the 7th of February. Below we give a list of officers and committees, beside a schedule of premiums, which are so liberal as to afford very great encouragement to all the usual productions of the Garden and Orchard.

We hope the friends of good culture throughout the valley will not fail to unite with the Society, and interest themselves in its welfare during the ensuing season. The Constitution and By-Laws, premium list, members names, &c., are published in pamphlet form, and may be had of the Treasurer, J. H. WATTS, Esq., or of the Secretary, J. A. EASTMAN, Esq.

President—LEVI A. WARD.

1st Vice President—Maj. John Williams.

2d " " Alfred Fitch, Esq., Riga.

3d " " J. Murray, Esq., Mt. Morris.

4th " " H. P. Norton, Esq., Brockport.

5th " " Asa Rowe, Esq. Sweden.

Corresponding Secretary—Leander Wetherell.

Recording " J. A. Eastman.

Treasurer—James H. Watts.

Committee on Fruit—P. Barry, Chairman; Samuel Miller, Samuel Moulson, J. W. Seward, H. P. Norton, John J. Thomas, Zera Burr and Isaac Hills.

Committee on Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers—George Ellwanger, Chairman; John Thompson, Jr., and Wm. King.

Committee on Vegetables—J. P. Fogg, Chairman; John Rapalje, Solomon E. Alden.

Committee on Botany—L. Wetherell, Chairman; Chester P. Dewey, Henry Pomeroy, James M. Whitney.

Committee on Entomology—Nauman Goodsell.

The following gentlemen were elected Honorary Members of the Society:

Prof. A. Huidesoper, of Meadville, Pa.; H. Wendell, M. D., of Albany, N. Y.; Alphonso Wood, Esq., of Meriden, N. H.; Asa Gray, M. D., of Cambridge, Mass.; Jacob Bigelow, M. D., of F. R. S., do.; Chester Dewey, D. D., Rochester, N. York.

The Rules of Pomology adopted by the New York State Agricultural Society, for the guidance of their Fruit Committee, were also adopted by this Society.

## PREMIUMS ON FRUITS.

TO BE PRESENTED DURING THE SEASON.

Apples—(Not less than three specimens of each variety.)

For the best summer apples, prior to 1st Sept., \$3 00

For the next best do., 2 00

For the best fall apples prior to Dec. 1, 2 00

For the next best do., 1 00

For the best early winter apples, prior to Jan. 1, 1849, 2 00

For the next best do., 1 00

For the best long keeper, 3 00

For the next best do., 2 00

Pears—(Not less than three specimens of each variety.)

For the best summer pears prior to the 1st of Sept., 3 00

For the next best do., 2 00

For the best fall pears prior to the 1st of Dec., 2 00

For the next best do., 1 00

For the best winter pears, prior to last week of Dec., 3 00

For the next best do., do., 2 00

Peaches—(Not less than 3 specimens of each variety.)

For the earliest and best specimens, 2 00

For the next earliest and best do., 1 00

For the best variety and best specimens of freestones

of any season, 2 00

For the next best do., do., 1 00

For the best variety and specimens of clings of any

season, 2 00

For the next best do., do., 1 00

Plums—(Not less than one dozen of each variety.)

For the best variety and best specimens, 2 00

For the next best do., do., 1 00

For the greatest number of varieties and best grown, 3 00

Cherries—(Not less than two dozen of each variety.)

For the best variety and best specimens, 2 00

For the next best do., do., 1 00

For the greatest number of varieties and best grown, 3 00

Apricots—Best half dozen, 2 00; second do., 1 00.

Nectarines—Best half dozen 2 00; second do. 1 00.

Quinces—Best kind and best specimens, 1 dozen, 1 00.

Gooseberries—Best quart 2 00; second do., 1 00; greatest

number of varieties and best grown, one quart of

each, 2 00.

Raspberries—Best quart of red, 2 00; do. white, 1 00.

Strawberries—Best quart, \$3 00; second do., 2 00;

greatest number of varieties and best grown, 1 pint of

each, 3 00.

Currants—Best quart, 2 00; second do., 1 00.

Grapes—Best half dozen bunches, native, 3 00; second

do., 2 00; third do., 1 00. Best do., foreign, 3 00; second

do., 2 00; third do., 1 00.

Watermelons—Best specimens, 2 00; second do., 1 00.

Muskmelons—Best specimens, 2 00; second do., 1 00.

For the best exhibition of the various Fruits during the

season, 10 00.

For the next best do., 5 00.

[ ] The premiums for summer apples and pears will be awarded on the first Saturday in September, and on the winter apples and pears on the last Saturday of December.

PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL FALL EXHIBITION—At 2 o'clock, P. M., first day.

Apples—Greatest number of varieties and best grown,

3 00; second do., 2 00; third do., 1 00.

Pears—Greatest number of varieties and best grown, 5 00;

second do., 3 00; third do., 2 00.

Peaches—Greatest number of varieties and best grown, 3

00; second do., 1 00.

Grapes—Greatest number of varieties and best grown,

3 00; second do., 2 00; third do., 1 00.

Assorted Fruit—Best basket of various sorts, 3 00; second

do., 1 00.

Pears—Best dish, not less than 12 of each variety, 3 00;

second do., 1 00.

Apples—Best dish, not less than 12 specimens of each

variety, 3 00; for the next best do., 2 00.

## PROSPECTIVE PREMIUMS.

For the most complete and best managed Fruit Gardens, of one-eighth to one fourth of an acre in extent, and cultivated by the proprietor, or his family—to be awarded in 1850, 25 00.

## SEEDLING FRUITS.

Gratuities will be awarded for seedling fruits in proportion to their value.

P. BARRY,  
SAM'L MILLER,  
SAM'L MOULSON,  
J. W. SEWARD,  
H. P. NORTON,  
JOHN J. THOMAS,  
ZERA BURR,  
ISAAC HILLS,

Com.

## ON VEGETABLES—GARDENER'S PREMIUMS.

(To be Exhibited in the Show Case provided by the Society)

Lettuce—(To be exhibited Saturday, April 15.)

Best six heads, 2 00; second best, 1 00.

Radishes—(To be exhibited Saturday, April 22.)

Best three bunches, 2 00; second best, 1 00.

Green Beans—(To be exhibited Saturday, May 6th.)

Best quart, 1 00.

Cucumbers—Best three, 2 00; second do., 1 00.

Peas—(To be exhibited Saturday, June 10.)

Best peck, 3 00; second 2 00.

Potatoes—(To be exhibited Saturday, June 17.)

Best half peck, 2 00.

Tomatoes—(To be exhibited Saturday, July 22.)

Best 12, 1 00.

For the best display of Vegetables during the season, 5 00

Second Best, 2 00

## ON VEGETABLES—TO BE GROWN IN THE OPEN AIR.

Asparagus—Earliest and best three bunches, 2 00; second best, 1 00.

Lettuce—Earliest and best six heads, 2 00; second, 1 00.

Radishes—Earliest and best six bunches, 2 00; 2d best, \$1.

Peas—Earliest and best half bushel, 3 00; second, 2 00.

Cucumbers—Earliest and best six, 3 00; second 1 00.

Rhubarb—Earliest and best twelve stalks, 1 00.

Tomatoes—Earliest and best half peck, 1 00.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## Farmers' Wives.—Their Duties, &amp;c.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Your excellent publication, the *Genesee Farmer*, is a constant source of gratification to me and my family, and as you kindly allow a small space for the Ladies' Department, I have been seriously considering that we should occasionally exert our talents to afford amusement and instruction to the numerous and various classes of your readers. I was much struck this last month by remarking the amazing progress of feminine capabilities with respect to Agriculture, as exhibited in your pages. One lady in Connecticut, received a premium for her well managed farm, and another lady a premium of fifteen dollars for her admirable design for a Commodious Farm House. It led me to soliloquize upon the different merits and demerits of Farmers' Wives; and I find that a well directed education, and mature judgment are indispensably requisite to form a suitable companion for either the professional man, the farmer or mechanic.

Permit me to represent in a short dialogue, two different classes of Farmers' Wives. Mrs. J. having called one summer evening upon a sick neighbor, a mile distant from her residence, ventured to pay a short visit to her friend Mrs. B., whose house she passed in her way home. This lady being always so encompassed with domestic cares, it was become quite a trial to her to receive any visit from either relative or friend.

Mrs. J. apologized for her intrusion, and seating herself in a chair exclaimed, "How sorry I am, my dear Mrs. B. to see you so fatigued and exhausted by your daily avocations. You rise early, and sit up late, eating the bread of carefulness, and economising in every possible way: but it appears to me that you are a perfect slave, a martyr to house cleanliness."

I am afraid that you will be, before this time twelve-month, entombed in yonder cemetery. Our maternal ancestors used to think that if they kept the mahogany furniture well rubbed, the oaken floor well polished, their domestic duties carefully arranged, with some spare time for sewing, knitting and spinning, the day was well filled up. The exercise of house-work was enough to keep them robust and healthy, (with an occasional walk into the flower garden adjoining the house)—and they usually lived to a good old age. But their work, he it remembered, was in moderation. You, my good friend, are laboring all the day, and yet after all your fatigue, evening comes on and you have still some domestic duty *unperformed*, such as churning, baking, ironing, &c. Now all this disturbs the peace of a husband very much; and I feel assured that you will take it kindly, when I remark that in time your husband's affection will wear out, and his evenings will be spent in the pleasant society of his neighbors, to avoid the confusion of his own dwelling. He is an intelligent man, and he would like you to sit quiet at your work-table, whilst he read to you cloud some useful publication. Or he might, as my husband often does, recount the toils of the day—what improvement he anticipates making, what extent of woodland he intends to clear for the corn crop, what number of acres he intends to prepare for wheat, or what calculations he has made for beautifying or improving the homestead. I enter into this sort of conversation, and it is a satisfaction to him that he can thus confide in me. But if, on the contrary, I was walking to and fro all the evening, engaged in domestic duties, it would seem to him like "*Bachelor's Hall*," and myself the housekeeper in his employ."

"Well, well, my good friend, Mrs. J., I can hear all you wish to say, and appreciate the motive which prompts you thus plainly to speak; but I really cannot altogether agree with you. I consider that a wife ought to be all-absorbed in her own routine of duties, without disturbing herself respecting her husband's farm. My plan is to leave such masculine affairs to Mr. B., and I depend upon him, also, to examine into the progress made by the children at the District School. My boys are true Yankees, enquiring into the meaning of every thing, even words, which is very perplexing to me, being too busily occupied to be considered their 'walking dictionary,' and I refer them to their father, having little or no time myself to devote to the improvement of my mind. I confess to you that I do not really know whether Mr. B. has 60 or 100 acres of land, whether his farm is barren or fertile, for I have never walked over one acre of it. Nor do I pretend to know how many sheep

he has, or how many horses. The farm, and its concerns, I have nothing to do with; my own house labor is sufficient. I am slow in my movements and cannot get through my work early in the day; but this I will say, that my *house* is considered as a pattern for the whole neighborhood, whether you think me full of egotism, or not, for saying so."

Mrs. J. finding that she could make no sort of impression upon her plebeian friend, hastened to take her leave, but said she must add a few words by way of advice—"My friend Mrs. B., do not think me officious if I endeavor to impress upon your mind, that by methodically arranging your time, you would leave nothing neglected as it regards your household work, and yet prove a judicious and sensible companion to your husband, enlivening him at the close of the labors of the day with pleasant and interesting conversation, and superintending the tuition of your children."

Fearing, Mr. Editor, that I shall occupy too large a space in the Ladies' Department, I withdraw my pen from delineating any further these Portraits from Real Life, but merely make a few comments, viz: that although there are some ignorant prejudiced persons who imagine that literature and accomplishments are highly incongruous in the formation of the character of a Farmer's Wife, and that a good knowledge of housewifery supercedes every thing else, yet in how many instances do we see them united, giving refinement to their family circle, and making home the centre of all their joys. How did the poets Milton, Cowper, Coleridge and Bowles enjoy their evenings spent in female society? How were the evening labors of the great astronomer, Herschell, in viewing the starry heavens and making new discoveries, cheered by the company and assistance of Miss Herschell, his sister, who could descend from the sublimity of constellations and planets to attend the next morning to domestic duties. How many warriors in ancient and modern history have recounted at "dusky eve" their deeds of glory. Among the foremost of these we place Napoleon and his Empress Josephine. The wonderful improvements in arts and commerce of Peter the Great, were made known to his Empress, Catharine II, and he listened to her remarks with avidity.

Why then is it considered by some narrow-minded, imbecile persons, to be incompatible for the farmer's wife to attend to her household concerns, and yet enter into the pleasures of the farm by studying now and then the Theory of Agriculture, and reading the works of Sir John Sinclair, *Ogden, N. Y., Jan., 1843.* AN OBSERVER.

PICKLED EGGS.—In some parts of England, pickled eggs constitute a very prominent feature in the farmhouse store-rooms. The mode in which the good dames pickle them is simply this: at the season of the year when their stock of eggs is plentiful, they boil some four or six dozen in a capacious saucepan until they become quite hard. They then, after removing the shells, lay them carefully in large mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole peppers, allspice, a few pieces of ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When cold, they are bunged down close, and in a month are fit for use. Where eggs are plentiful the above pickle is by no means expensive, and is a relishing accompaniment to cold meat.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD TEA.—Boil rain water and pour upon your tea, letting it steep from one to two minutes, if you wish to realize the true taste of the "plant divine."—Well, river, or spring water, in many parts of the country, is strongly impregnated with lime, which acts chemically upon the tea-leaf, and greatly deteriorates, or destroys its fine aromatic flavor. In fact, water, containing lime, or much vegetable matter in solution, has more or less effect upon all kinds of cookery. Besides it is highly injurious to the health of some persons.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

HOT WATER should never be poured into glass vessels until they have been moderately warmed with tepid water; as the sudden expansion of the bottom by the heat of the water has a tendency to force it from the sides. Thin vessels are better able to endure sudden extremes of heat and cold than thick ones, because they are sooner heated through their thickness, and consequently expand equally.

SOUSE.—Cleanse pigs' ears and feet and soak them a week in salt and water, changing the water every other day. Boil eight or ten hours till tender. When cold put on salt, and pour on hot spiced vinegar.—*Prairie Farmer.*

## Horticultural Advertisements.

## Rare and Choice Varieties of Pears.

**HOVEY & CO.** respectfully invite the attention of amateur cultivators to their immense collection of Fruit Trees, of all kinds, more particularly pears, embracing every variety to be obtained either in Europe or in this country. Their collection is unequalled, both for extent and variety. Upwards of one thousand specimen trees have been planted out in the borders of the walks, extending a mile, a great many of which are already in bearing, affording a fine opportunity for the inspection of the fruit.

They would particularly invite attention to the following kinds, of which they have a fine stock, with the exception of the very rare sorts, of which the number is limited:—

**Swan's Orange.** (Or Onondaga).—The finest and largest autumn pear known. Fine thirty trees, \$2 each.  
**Bonne Langue.**—A fine melting January pear. Fine trees of all sizes, \$1 to \$5 each.

**Jersey Gratioli.**—One of the richest October pears. \$1 each.  
**Vicomte de Spontberch.**—A new and fine winter pear. \$1 each.  
**Rostizer.**—A delicious variety, ripe in September. \$1 each.  
**Tyson.**—A very rich native fruit. \$1 each.

**Familie d'Automne.**—One of the finest pears. \$1 each.  
**Comtesse de Luxembourg.**—A very beautiful and fine pear. \$1 each.  
**La Canna.**—Of the most delicious character. \$1 each.

**Coter.**—A new and very fine December pear. \$1 each.  
**Grosse Calebasse.**—Fruit said to weigh upwards of twenty ounces, and to be eight inches long. Fine trees, \$2 each.

**Doyenne Boussock.**—A very large and delicious October pear. \$1 50 each.

**St. Andre.**—A new pear from Van Mons, very fine. \$1 each.  
**1842 Van Mons.** received by Mr. Manning, a fine pear. \$1.  
**136 Van Mons.** another from the same source, extra. \$1.  
**Louise d'Orleans.**—A celebrated new pear. \$2 each.  
**Simon Bouvier.**—A new and superior variety. \$2 each.

Also, 3000 VARIETIES OF APPLES, 80 OF PLUMS,

70 OF PEACHES,  
 40 OF GRAPE,  
 PEAR, PLUM & CHERRY STOCKS,

With a most extensive collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Roses, Dahlias, Carnations, &c., &c.

*Catalogues* of fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, dahlias, flower seeds, garden seeds, &c., may be had separately or in full sets, by application post paid.

✓ Trees packed for safe transportation to any part of the United States.

HOVEY & CO, Boston, Mass.  
 March 1. [Nurseries at Cambridge, 2 miles from city.]

## Fruit Trees, &amp;c.

ERIE COUNTY NURSERY,  
 Buffalo, N. Y.

THE large number of trees, &c., propagated at their establishment during the last few years, enables the proprietors to offer on the most liberal terms, almost every desirable variety of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, EVERGREENS, &c.

Our stock is large, and our trees are vigorous and thrifty, embracing the leading and best fruits of the country, propagated mostly from bearing trees, whose merits have been satisfactorily tested.

Situated as our nursery is, at one end of the great lake route, we are enabled to forward trees to any point westward at the earliest moment practicable. Trees, plants, &c. will be labelled and properly packed in bundles or boxes, and forwarded agreeable to order.

✓ Orders accompanied by a remittance, or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention. Descriptive Catalogues furnished GRATIS on application.

A. BRYANT & SONS.  
 Buffalo, N. Y., March, 1848. [3-2m.]

## Fruit Trees, of Select Varieties,

PROFAGATED only from trees whose genuineness or excellence has been proved by examination of the fruit in bearing, for sale at the nursery of the subscriber.

Persons wishing to set out new fruit Gardens or Orchards, will, if they wish, be furnished with a carefully assorted collection, whether large or small, of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Strawberry, Hardy Grapes, &c., of the best standard varieties, which have been selected, after several years careful personal examination, from several hundred sorts in bearing.

A fine select assortment of Ornamental Shrubs, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Evergreens, perfectly hardened for transplanting, &c.

✓ Orders with remittances promptly executed, and trees well packed in bundles, so as to be sent with perfect safety, by canal or railroad. Catalogues furnished gratis to all applicants. All communications, post-paid, to be addressed

J. J. THOMAS,  
 Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y. [3-2m.]

## To Nurserymen and Others.

THE subscribers, in addition to the large stock of trees of their own raising, have just received large importations from Europe, and are prepared to supply the following article in quantities large or small to suit purchasers. Priced lists will be forwarded to those who may apply stating quantity desired.

## STOCKS.

**Pear Stocks.** fine strong seedlings, 1 year's growth.  
**Quince Stocks** for Pears, strong plants fit to work next summer.  
**Paradise Apple Stocks.** for dwarfing Apple Trees.  
**Plum Seedlings.** (St. Julien.) fit for working.  
**Prunus** or **Cerasus Mahaleb Stocks** for dwarfing Cherry Trees.

## SEEDLING ORNAMENTAL TREES.

**Norway Spruce,** 1 to 1½ feet.  
 Do. 6 inches, fine for hedges.  
**European Silver Fir,** 1 to 1½ feet.  
 Do. 6 inches.  
**European Larch,** 1 to 1½ feet.  
**Scotch Fir,** do.  
**Araucaria imbricata**, (Brazil Pine), strong plants.  
**Cedrus Deodara**, (Deodar Cedar), strong plant.  
**English Elm,** 3 to 4 feet.  
 Weyl do. do.  
 Weeping Birch, do.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

March 1, 1848. Mount Hope Garden & Nurseries, Rochester.

## Monroe Nursery,

RIDGE ROAD, NEAR ROCHESTER.

THE subscriber having owned the above property for the last four years, has been to great expense and pains, (with the assistance of N. Goodsell,) in refitting and restocking the grounds with the choicest varieties of fruit. He now offers to his friends and the public, a complete assortment of Fruit Trees, of fine thrifty growth, of selected varieties, at the usual nursery prices. All trees warranted correct as labelled.

In connection with the above, he has an extensive Greenhouse, containing some of the choicest Roses and Geraniums that are cultivated; and a quantity of orange trees setting with fruit.

A few hundred of the famous Northern Spy, and Red Canada Apple for sale this spring.

All orders and communications, (post paid) directed to the subscriber, Greece, Monroe Co., will be punctually attended to.  
 CHARLES POWIS,  
 Greece, N. Y., March 1, 1848. [3-m.] Sole Proprietor.

## To all Amateur Pomologists &amp; Nurserymen.

**W. M. R. PRINCE & CO.** FLEMING, have just issued a supplementary catalogue of Pears exclusively, stating the age, size, and prices; and also which are on pear, and which are on the Portugal quince stock. This will be sent to all post-paid applicants. It is scarcely necessary to remark that such is the scarcity of the choicest kinds of pears, that although found in numerous Catalogues, there exists but few suitable for immediate sales. Having anticipated the demand, we have at great pains and expense, concentrated in our establishment, the largest and finest collection of Pears existing either in Europe or America. Those who send orders to us early will be supplied without a single omission, and we urge purchasers to inspect our nurseries and judge for themselves. Of all other Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants we have a great supply, and especially of Evergreens, Roses, &c.

## TABLE GRAPES.

We now offer the most estimable assortment of Table Grape ever presented to Amateurs, having culled the choicest from every country. An examination of the Descriptive List in our Catalogue (36th edition.) will satisfy every amateur on this point.

## AMERICAN WINE GRAPES.

As our country has begun to develop its appropriateness for Vineyards, we have greatly increased our stock of the kinds of Grapes most suitable for that object, comprising 25 varieties, and will supply them by 100 or 1000 at low rates. We had 30 varieties that are estimable for the table, several of which are equal or superior to the Isabella or Catawba. [3-1½"]

## Cranberry Plants.

THE subscribers have been appointed the agents of an extensive grower in Massachusetts, and now offer for sale fine CRANBERRY PLANTS, suitable for transplanting, and in lots to suit purchasers. Circulars giving directions for cultivation, and containing certificates of the quantity that has been raised upon an acre can be obtained upon application. POST PAID, to

BISSELL & HOOKER,  
 J. W. BISSELL,  
 February 1. [2-2m.] No. 8 Arcade Hall, Rochester.

## Fruit Scions.

THE subscriber will furnish Scions from trees of the Northern Spy, Canada Red, and Sweet Apple, at \$1 per hundred. They will be cut by Mr. FAUSER, who gave the name to the Northern Spy, and also by Mr. Hand, who has grown them superior to any one. Money enclosed by mail with orders, shall be attended to, and Scions sent by express, or mail, as directed.  
 Rochester, March 1, 1848. JAMES H. WATTS.

## To Competitors for our Premiums.

In accordance with our promise, we give below the names of about fifty persons who are, thus far, the most successful competitors for the premiums offered for subscribers. The names are given in proper order, beginning with the name of the person who has obtained the highest number. The list was taken from our books on the 25th of February.

Wm. Lyman,	D. A. Ogden,	
J. H. Stanley,	A. W. Beach,	} tie.
Moses Eames,	E. Howland,	
H. Frisbie,	J. D. G. Nelson, Ind.,	
Laton Runyan, (Pa.),	D. D. Cole,	} tie.
F. J. Eastman, (Vt.),	L. Stronbridge,	
H. C. Kimberly,	S. G. Sears,	
E. C. Bliss,	Wm. Chamberlain,	} tie.
J. A. Carpenter, (Wis.),	B. Billings,	
Erasmus Hard,	J. B. Wilson,	
C. A. Knorr,	Jno. Lawson,	
Dr. O. Reynolds,	Reeve Corwin,	
C. H. Carter,	E. M. Foot,	
L. P. Clark,	T. Riddle,	} tie.
Jno. G. True,	D. M. Smith,	
I. R. Trembly,	W. T. Hastings,	
J. Swain,	J. S. Squires,	} tie.
L. H. Gould,	T. T. Lake,	
L. D. Smith, Mich.,	G. L. Watkins,	
E. W. Lawrence, do.,	B. Farr,	
E. S. Bartholomew,	J. Hutchinson,	
C. Nye, Jr.,	W. Hadley, Ind.,	
R. Sears,	Mrs. R. E. Perry, (Mich.)	
B. & G. M. Copelan,	J. Harris,	
B. Spaulding, (Vt.),	H. McCarthy,	} tie.
J. B. Lowell,	C. G. Tutthill,	

Since the above list was made out, we have received remittances from several of the competitors whose names are given. In our next number we intend to publish a list of all who have sent (or may send us previous to the 25th of March,) twenty subscribers or over—together with the number obtained by each individual.

## Rochester Commercial Nursery,

MAIN-STREET, ONE MILE EAST OF COURT HOUSE  
Rochester, N. Y.

THE subscribers offer for sale the present spring, at wholesale or Retail, a large quantity of VERY THIRTY FRUIT TREES, comprising the very best varieties of

APPLES.  
PEACHES.

PLUMS.  
CHERRIES.

PEARS, &c., &c.

cultivated by ourselves, and warranted correctly named. Our nursery grounds now comprise 50 acres, and we think we can offer to purchasers inducements which will induce them to buy, provided they see our trees.

Q—We have a few extra sized trees.

BISSELL, HOOKER & SLOANE,

At the Nursery,  
J. W. BISSELL,  
No. 8 Arcade.

February 1, 1848.

[2-4t]

## Twelve Competent Agents Wanted,

TO sell either by the Month, or on Commission, PATENT SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKES in the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Yates, Niagara, Erie and Cattaraugus. Agents living in the county where they are to sell will be preferred. Services wanted from about the first of July to the middle of August, either with or without team. Good prices or commission allowed. Satisfactory reference given and required. The highest recommendations of the utility of the article will be furnished.

Any of the above named territory, except Wayne County, will be sold on reasonable terms. All communications on the subject will be promptly answered if addressed post paid, to the subscribers at Walworth, Wayne Co.

P. S. Those who wish to make engagements will do so soon.

E. & T. G. YEOMANS.

Dated, Walworth, January 20, 1848. [2-4t]

## Osage Orange Seed,

THE best article known for Hedges or Live Fences. A large supply of the Seed, fresh from Texas, for sale at the office of the Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, Ohio. Price \$2—a discount at wholesale.

Packages can be sent to any place on important stage routes in Ohio—on the Ohio river, or eastward by express.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb., 1848.

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

## Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat, .....	\$1 18	1 25	Pork, bbl. mess	10 50	12 00
Corn, .....	40	44	Pork, cwt.,	5 00	5 25
Barley, .....	50	56	Beef, cwt.,	3 50	4 00
Oats, .....	30	35	Lard, lb.,	7	8
Flour, .....	5 50	6 00	Butter, lb.,	14	16
Beans, .....	62	88	Cheese, lb.,	6	
Apples, bush,	18	38	Eggs, doz.,	10	12
Potatoes, .....	37	50	Poultry, .....	7	8
Clover Seed, ..	5 00	5 50	Tallow, .....	7	8
Timothy, .....	1 50	2 00	Maple Sugar, ..	—	—
Hay, ton, .....	8 00	10 00	Sheep Skins, ..	75	1 12
Wood, cord, ..	2 00	3 50	Green Hides, lb	4	
Salt, bbl., .....	1 38	1 50	Dry " .....	7	8
Hams, lb., .....	7	8	Calf Skins, .....	8	

Rochester, Feb. 26, 1848.

New York Market.  
[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, FEB. 26.—7 P. M.

ASHES—Market for pearls is unsettled. Pots \$6.  
FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market very firm, and good barrels are scarce. The range is 6 1/2¢ to 6 5/8¢ for common and good and favorite western. Very little fair flour can be had below 6 25¢. Brooklyn 6¢ and N. O. 5¢. The sales for 2500 to 3000 bbl. The demand is entirely for consumption, and the tendency is still upward.

GRAIN—Good samples of wheat are wanted for milling. Ohio is worth 1 30 for good parcels; Genesee 1 35 to 1 37. Corn is less active, and the quantity offering moderate.—Sales 2,000 bu. at 65 ¢ for new; 57 ¢ 58 for old and prime white new, mostly for shipment. Other grains are quiet. A sale of 1,200 bu. barley was made at 83¢. Oats are 46 ¢ 48 for northern.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steady but not active. Beef is in fair demand, at 8 1/2¢ to 8 37, and 6 25 to 6 37. Pickled meats are in good demand, at 6¢ to 7¢ for hams. Lard is in fair inquiry at 7 1/2¢ to 8¢. Butter and Cheese are firm and in good demand.

## Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, FEB. 26.

There was a good inquiry for flour yesterday, and we heard of the sale of 50 barrels of "Homer" Michigan, at 4 57 1/2, and about 200 bbl. Michigan and Ohio at 4 57 1/2 to 4 58. There is but very little, if any, good western flour to be had under \$5. Nothing doing in grain. We notice further sales of clover seed at 4 75. Provisions are without change. Mess pork sells at 9 50.—[Express.

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A BOOK FOR EVERY FARMER!  
TWELVE THOUSAND COPIES IN SIX MONTHS!!

### Cole's American Veterinarian,

OR DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Remedies, and rules for restoring and preserving health by good management, with full directions for Training and Breeding. By S. W. COLE, Esq. This is emphatically a Book for every Farmer, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for

TWELVE THOUSAND COPIES

in the short space of six months, speaks volumes in favor of the work. Mr. Cole spent several years in the preparation of this valuable manual, determined not to issue it until the facts which he now offers to the public should be fully tested by his own and the experience of other eminent Agriculturists and Physicians, both in this country and in Europe. The Farmer has in this neat and compact volume a complete

ENCYCLOPEDIA.

in which he may find the whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals, viz: the Horse, Cow, Sheep, Hog, Dog, Poultry, Birds, familiarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed.

Highly commendatory notices, too numerous to publish entire, have been received from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors in various sections of the country. The following short extracts show in what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Governor Hill, N. H.]

"Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We understand that it has already had a free and extended sale. Many times its price, to almost any Farmer, may be saved in its purchase."

[From the Boston Daily Whig.]

"This is a work which can not fail to be of great advantage to every Agriculturist. It ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the country."

[From the Thursday Messenger.]

"A most valuable work for the farmer, or breeder of Domestic Animals—treating upon their various diseases, with the causes and symptoms, giving full directions for restoring them to health."

[From the Mercantile Journal.]

"This volume by Mr. Cole we think is calculated to be of great benefit to farmers."

[From the Morning Post.]

"This work is by one thoroughly acquainted with his subjects, and, as far as we can judge, it is a very useful publication."

[From the Evening Traveller.]

"We have here a neat compact volume of 288 pages, printed with fine clear type and on good paper, and bound in a substantial manner; and all for fifty cents. This is just such a book as every farmer should possess. The whole story is told in a plain common sense manner, which renders the whole subject intelligible to the common reader."

[From J. M. Weeks, of Vermont.]

"The American Veterinarian is the best book of the kind I have ever seen. Every Farmer ought to have one."

[From the Christian Mirror, Portland.]

"We think no Farmer would willingly be without this Book after glancing at the Table of Contents."

[From the Boston Reporter.]

"It has merit superior to any other book of the kind we have ever seen. It is a manual which, both as a matter of mercy and economy, ought to be in the hands of every farmer."

[From the Emancipator.]

"Mr. Cole's valuable work should be in the hands of every farmer, who keeps so much as one cow, or even a flock of hens in his yard."

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

"This will be found a useful book. It speaks of diseases under the names by which they are known in this country, and the remedies prescribed are generally within reach of every Farmer, and may frequently be found on his own farm. We second the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer."

[From the American Agriculturist.]

"We recommend to all who keep Domestic Animals to procure Mr. Cole's new Book. The lives of many valuable animals might be saved by following his directions."

[From the Boston Ploughman.]

"Mr. Cole has not only collected together a mass of recipes; but he has given much advice in regard to the training and feeding of Animals. We think his book is calculated to be a useful companion of the farmer."

[From the Christian Herald, Newburyport.]

"We have been almost astonished at the amount of important information which this volume contains."

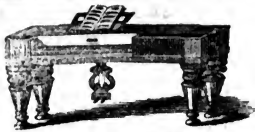
The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leather, is 50 cents.

**WANTED, FIFTY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND ENTERPRISING AGENTS,** to sell this Work, two in each State in the Union. Almost every farmer will purchase it. If carried to his door. Several of our Agents have made money upon this work the present season. A small capital of from \$25 to \$50 will be necessary for each agent. Address, *post paid*, the Publishers, JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

[1-2m]

23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, Boston, Mass.

☞ A few dozen copies of the above work just received and for sale at the office of the Genesee Farmer.



### Dutton's Music Rooms,

37 STATE-STREET, ROCHESTER, N. YORK.

CONTAIN every description of Music Goods. And what equally concerns the buyer—whose custom the proprietor solicits—they are of prime quality, and for sale at fair prices.

What Dutton has to say further of his Music Rooms and their contents, are the following facts, ascertained and reliable. His stock of

**PIANO-FORTES**, made of selections from the Manufacturers of Chickering, Boston; Stodart & Dunham, Bacon & Raven, and others, New York—makers of unrivalled celebrity and unquestioned excellence, he will sell as low as they can be bought by any one (not a dealer), of the manufacturers' prices.

**Sheet Music**—Instruction Books at Publishers' prices. Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageoles, Fifes, etc., etc., on fair terms. A large and very fine assortment of Accordions at cost. He holds the Agencies for D. B. Bartlett and A. Frescott's Melodeons, which he is selling at reduced prices. His stock of Band Instruments is full, and worth a call from all who wish to purchase well in this line.

His Strings, English, French and Italian, for various instruments, are of the latest importations and of the best quality; he has also sundry and diverse matters, such as Violin and Bass Bows, Rosins, Reeds, Tuning Forks, etc., etc., and generally what may properly belong to a well furnished Music Store.

[3-9m]

GEO. DUTTON, Jr.

### Valuable Wheat Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Pittsford, seven miles east of Rochester. The Farm contains 441 acres—including 20 acres of black ash, located 3 miles from the main farm. This farm has been, and can again be, divided into three farms—having three houses (two frame, and one part log and part frame), and three good barns.

The Main or Center farm contains 170 acres, and has a good frame house, barn, carriage and corn houses, &c., all painted.—The yards are enclosed with good picket fence, also painted.—The South farm contains about 180 acres. The buildings consist of a frame house and good barn.

The North farm contains about 90 acres;—house part log and part frame; good frame barn.

This farm is only one mile east of Pittsford—and about three-fourths of a mile from the rail-road and canal. The soil is well adapted to the raising of wheat, using gravel and sand, the most of it originally oak openings, approximating to timber. There are four good orchards of grafted fruits—two on the centre portion, and one each on the north and south portions. Each portion has also a lot of good timber, suitable for building or sawing.

The Irondequoit Creek passes through the farms; also, several other streams. Near the barn on the centre farm, is a never failing watering place, from a living spring. Also, a good well in the yard of the same barn.

The whole farm will be sold together, or divided, according to the above divisions. Terms—One fourth of the purchase money will be required, and the balance made easy.

Also—About 375 acres of timber land, (pine, chestnut, and oak) situated in the town of South Bristol, Ontario Co.—together with situated in the town of a good saw mill on the premises. This property will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for good Western Lands, or other property.

Apply to Geo. Haas, Esq., No. 7 Arcade, Rochester, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Pittsford, Jan. 1, 1847.

[1-14]

J. E. MARSH.

### Stationery, Blank Books and Writing Papers.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 77 Maiden Lane, New York,

MANUFACTURE of all kinds of Blank Books and Stationery articles—Diamond Point Gold Pens—Letter Copying Presses—Manifold Letter Writers—superior Croton Ink, warranted to retain its jet black color, which they sell at the very lowest price.

We have always on hand every description of Foreign PAPERS and STATIONERY—Cap. Letter and Note Papers—Envelopes—Perforated Board, Bristol Board, Drawing Papers—Copy Books, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Port-folios, Scrap Books—Gold Paper, Tissue Paper—Chess-men, Backgammon Boards—Wax, Wafters—Slates, Pen-cils—Gold and Silver Pen-cil Cases—Writing Desks—Work Boxes—Quills—Tin Cash and Deed Boxes—and all articles kept by Stationers, at remarkably low prices. Books suitable for County Clerks and public offices supplied. Printing, Ruling and Binding executed at the lowest rates.

☞ We should be pleased to have a call from those requiring articles in our line. Orders by mail will receive attention.

LEWIS FRANCIS,

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CITY OF N. Y. [8-1y] Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.



1848.]

ATTENTION.

[1848.

## FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

### Post-Masters, Agents, and Subscribers!

In order that the friends of the FARMER may have still greater inducements for exertion in a good cause, we offer, in addition to the per centage allowed to clubs, the following

## SPLENDID PREMIUMS!

### SIXTY DOLLARS IN AGRICULTURAL BOOKS!!

1st. To the person who shall send us the greatest number of subscribers to volume 9 of the Farmer, previous to the 1st of May next—forwarding the pay at the club price, (40 cents per copy, if directed to individual subscribers, or 37½ cents per copy, if sent in packages of 8 or more, addressed to one person,) free of expense to us—we will give a premium of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, in AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, viz:—The American Farmer's Encyclopedia, (price \$3.50)—Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, (\$1.50)—Rural Economy, by Bonshingault, (\$1.50)—Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary, (\$1.50)—Youatt on the Horse, (\$1.75)—American Shepherd, by Morrell, (\$1.00)—American Poultry's Companion, by Bement, (\$1.00)—American Agriculture, by Allen, (\$1.00)—The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, (\$1.50)—The Fruit Culturist, by Thomas, (50 cents)—Cole's American Veterinarian, (50 cents). (Other agricultural books will be substituted, if any of the above are not desired.)

2d. To the person obtaining the next (second) greatest number of subscribers, on conditions above specified, a premium of TEN DOLLARS. In Agricultural Books—the selection to be made, by the person, from the above list.

3d. To the person obtaining the next (third) greatest number, SEVEN DOLLARS, in similar books, on like conditions as above specified.

4th. To the person obtaining the next (fourth) greatest number, FIVE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

5th. To the person obtaining the next (fifth) greatest number, THREE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

6th. To each of the five persons sending the next (6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th) greatest numbers, we will give volumes 6, 7 and 8 of the Farmer, (bound together, with leather backs, or separate in marble paper, as may be preferred,) worth \$1.50.

7th. To each of the eight persons sending the next (11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th) greatest number, volumes 7 and 8 of the Farmer (bound together, or separate,) \$1.00.

(9-7-8) Book volumes of the Farmer will be furnished, if desired, and counted the same as new subscribers. Volumes 6, 7 and 8, bound separate or together, will be supplied at 50 cents each. Either of the above named volumes will be sent, unbound, for 40 cents. A renewal of the subscription of an old subscriber will also be counted the same as new.

(9-7-8) That Post-Masters, Local Agents and Subscribers, wherever the Farmer circulates, may have a fair and equal chance to obtain the Premiums, traveling agents, post-riders, residents of Rochester and city bookellers are not included in our offer.

We shall keep a correct account of the subscribers sent by each person. In the February, March, April and May numbers of the Farmer, we will publish a list containing the names, &c. of twenty or thirty (and perhaps fifty) of the most successful competitors, so that each may know his prospect of success, and act accordingly.

And now, Friends, will you not give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," to benefit yourselves, neighbors and acquaintances? Now is the time to begin—much may be accomplished during the month of January, and it is the best time to work. Those who commence early will get the start, and of course be most likely to obtain the highest Premiums.

(9-7-8) All letters must be post-paid or free. Subscription money, if properly enclosed in the presence of a Post-Master, may be forwarded at our risk.

Address to D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

### Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

THE EIGHTH VOLUME of the Geneee Farmer (for 1847), handsomely and substantially bound, for sale at this office—price 62½ cents; the same in marble paper covers at 50 cents. Volumes 7 and 8 bound together in boards with leather backs, &c., for \$1.12½. We have also for sale copies of volume 6, for 1847, the first volume of the Farmer published in octavo pages.

Also—complete sets of the Farmer from its commencement, (except the 2d volume,) substantially bound, which we will sell at 50 cents per volume. Three volumes are not suitable for sending by mail—but we have copies of vols. 6, 7, and 8, bound in paper covers, which may be mailed.

GENESEE FARMER.—We call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of this paper, and cordially recommend it to our readers. It has attained a very extensive circulation, and certainly merits it. One of its Editors, Dr. Lee, is the ablest writer on Agricultural Chemistry we know in the country.—Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of fruit growers and dealers in trees, to their large stock offered for sale this spring, consisting of

#### APPLE TREES.

Of the most esteemed varieties, from four to eight feet high, at \$12 to \$20 per 100; and \$100 to \$150 per 1000. 8,000 trees of the NORWICH Str., (one of the very best long keeping apples known,) five to seven feet high, 37½ cts. each or \$21 per 100; three to five feet high, 25 cts. each or \$14 per 100. 1,000 trees of the EARLY Joe, (a new and delicious summer apple; ripens August and September;) strong yearling trees 25 cts. each or \$25.00 per dozen. A number of select varieties are worked on Paradise stocks, adapting them to small gardens. These are one year from bud, of vigorous growth.

#### PEAR TREES

Of various sizes, from three to seven feet high, embracing upwards of 200 of the best varieties to be found. 1,000 of these are on quince stocks, (mainly one year from the bud but very vigorous,) just right for training as *Dwarfs*, *Especially*, and *Pyramids*. A few hundred trees each of the SWAN'S ORANGE or ONONDAGA, and the BELLE of BAUMER, (two unrivalled large rare fruits,) mostly strong yearlings, at \$1 each, besides many new sorts just received from Europe this spring.

#### CHERRY TREES.

From four to nine feet high, of the finest sorts, 5,000 of them being 2 years old from the bud, with fine heads. Price \$25 to \$40 per 100. A few hundred fine trees can be supplied, budded on the *Cerasus mahaleb*, forming dwarf trees adapted to garden culture.

#### PEACH TREES.

Vigorous and free from all diseases, of 25 best market sorts; at \$12 to \$18 per 100, and \$100 to \$150 per 1,000.

#### PLUM TREES.

A moderate stock of fine healthy trees of the finest kinds, such as Washington, Imperial Grace, White Magnum Bonum, Lawrence's Favorite Columbia, Bleeker's Ac., &c. A small lot of Reine Claude de Barre, just imported.

Also, a large stock of all the other hardy fruits, as well as ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c. At low rates by the quantity. The correctness of every article guaranteed.

Orders promptly executed, and trees and plants packed for safe transmission to any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe. Freed descriptive catalogues of Nursery and Green House departments sent gratis to post-paid applications. Also wholesale priced lists for nurserymen and dealers.

Address ELLWANGER & BARRY,  
Mount Hope Garden and Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.  
March 1, 1848.

## N. Y. Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store.

KEPT constantly on hand by the subscriber, a large and complete assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds.

Our Implements embrace upwards of sixty different sizes and kinds of Plows, among which are the celebrated Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Eagle, Central Draft, Self Sharpeners, Side Hill, Cotton, Rice, Sugar Cane, Double Mould Board, Trenching, Sub Soil, &c. &c. Also, Harrows, Rollers, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Wheat and Corn Mills, Horse Powers, Threshers, Sifters, Cradles, Axes, Horse and Hand Rakes, Horse, Spades, Hoed, Grafting Tools, &c. &c. A catalogue of the above, of 100 pages, illustrated with numerous engravings, will be sent gratis to all who apply for it, post paid.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,  
187 Water-street, N. York.

### Field and Garden Seeds.

A COMPLETE assortment of American Field and Garden Seeds, of all kinds, principally grown and put up expressly for us.

Also—English and French Grass and other Seeds, just received Among these are the Perennial and Italian Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal and Oat Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White clover and Lucerne. English Beans, Vetches, Rye Baga Seed, &c., &c. Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, a complete assortment.

The American Agriculturist, a monthly publication of 32 pages, with numerous illustrations. Price one dollar a year.

New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 187 Water street,  
A. B. ALLEN & CO.

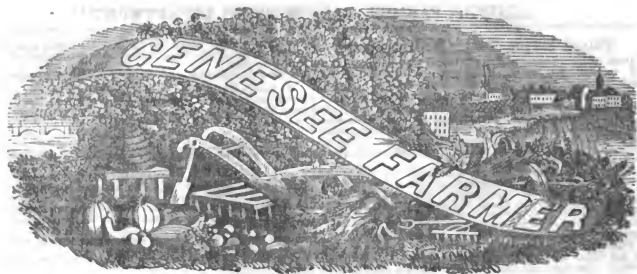
### Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y., one mile and a half east of Somerset Village, and ten from the Erie Canal—twenty from Leekport, and sixteen from Medina. It contains 286 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. The buildings consist of a new house, 26 by 30 feet; a new barn, 40 by 56 feet. A stream of water runs through the farm; which affords plenty of water for stock during the year. The soil is as good for wheat as any in Western New York. For terms inquire of

JOHN E. HESTON,  
Batavia, Gen. Co., N. Y.

[2-3\*]





VOL. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—APRIL, 1848.

No. 4.

### THE GENESEE FARMER:

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., BY

**D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.**

**Fifty Cents a Year, In Advance.**

Five copies for \$2. and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3. if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. (Q) Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Talman Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS and all other friends of Agricultural and Horticultural Improvement are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER.

(Q) The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only. (Q)

### SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be published in the Farmer at the rate of \$1 per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion—IN ADVANCE. (Q) The circulation of the Farmer is much larger than any other agricultural paper in the United States—the present edition being over 30,000 copies.—Our terms for advertising are lower than those of many similar journals whose circulation is 10,000 less than the Farmer.

(Q) All letters containing remittances, or making inquiries, &c., for the benefit of the writer, must be POST-PAID or FREE to receive proper attention.

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

#### More Premiums!

**LIBERAL OFFER.**—In addition to the usual per centage to clubs, we make the following proposition to those who are endeavoring to benefit their neighbors and acquaintances by circulating the Farmer among them:—

Any person sending \$4 [after this date, and previous to the 1st of August, we will send ten copies of Vol. 9, and (as a premium) a copy of Vol. 6 for 1847, (or either of the two preceding volumes, if preferred.)

For a remittance of \$6, according to our club terms, we will give an extra copy of the present volume—or a copy of Cole's Veterinarian, or Thomas' Fruit Culturist, if preferred.

For a remittance of \$10, we will give two copies of the Farmer—or \$1 in ag. books, to be selected from our list on last page of the March number.

In remitting, remember that our club terms are 40 cents per copy, IF THE NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS ARE WRITTEN ON EACH PAPER, or 37½ cents if eight or more copies are directed to one person ONLY. Back numbers will be forwarded to all new subscribers.

Those who may become entitled to any of the above premiums will please state what books, or volume of the Farmer, they desire.

#### Agricultural Books.

We shall hereafter keep a supply of AGRICULTURAL BOOKS for sale at the Office of the Farmer. All orders from Agents and distant readers will receive prompt attention. For prices of several of the best works extant, see our Premium List on last page of either January, February or March number of this paper.

### THE GENESEE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

**AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,**

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS OF

Farm Buildings, Domestic Animals, Implements, Fruits, &c.

**VOLUME 9—FOR 1848.**

THIS is the CHEAPEST and most popular Agricultural and Horticultural Journal published in America. The fact that its edition has increased from TWELVE to OVER TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES, within the past six months, is the best evidence of the merit and popularity of the Farmer. Each number contains 32 LARGE OCTAVO PAGES—24 of which (at least,) are devoted to reading matter, Illustrations, &c. The present volume will be illustrated with from FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE superior Engravings—embracing designs of Farm Buildings, portraits of Domestic Animals, Improved Implements, choice Fruits, Shrubs, Flowers, &c.

An examination of the SIZE, CONTENTS and APPEARANCE of the Farmer, and a comparison of its merits with those of similar journals which cost \$1 or more per annum, is respectfully invited.—The Publisher is determined to use every proper means to make this the BEST, as well as the CHEAPEST Journal of its class—and the unprecedented patronage it is now receiving, from every State in the Union, enables him to furnish it in a style superior, in most respects, to all others.

TERMS—50 Cents a Year, In Advance; Five Copies for \$2, and at the same rate for any larger number, if the names of subscribers are written on each paper. Eight copies (directed to one person only,) for \$5, or any larger number, thus directed, at the same rate. (Q) All subscriptions to commence with the volume, Jan. 1848.—and the entire volume always supplied.

(Q) The friends of Improvement, in all sections, are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions. All orders should be post-paid. Specimen numbers sent without charge. Subscription money may be sent (post-paid) at the risk of the Publisher,

Address

**D. D. T. MOORE,**

April, 1848.

Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

(Q) To Editors who give the above short Prospectus one insertion—or state the substance of it in an editorial notice—we will send the present volume of the Farmer, without an exchange. Our exchange and Free List is now so large that we cannot comply with the numerous requests to send the Farmer, except upon compliance with the above condition.

#### Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

THE EIGHTH VOLUME of the Genesee Farmer (for 1847) handsomely and substantially bound, for sale at this office—price 62½ cents; the same in marble paper covers at 50 cents. Volumes 7 and 8 bound together in boards with leather backs, &c., for \$1 12½. We have also for sale copies of volume 6, for 1845, the first volume of the Farmer published in octavo paper.

Also—complete sets of the Farmer from its commencement, (except the 2d volume,) substantially bound, which we will sell at 50 cents per volume. These volumes are not suitable for sending by mail—but we have copies of vols. 6, 7, and 8, bound in paper covers, which may be mailed.

(Q) A discount to agents, &c. All orders by mail will receive immediate attention—and the money may sent at our risk, if enclosed in the presence of a Post-Master, and post paid.

MANY of our readers subscribe for extra copies of the Farmer, and send them, gratuitously, to their friends at a distance. We have just filled an order from a Michigan friend, who gives away nearly thirty copies of this volume. In all cases of this kind, we send the Farmer at the club price, without regard to the number ordered. The Farmer will be mailed to Europe or the Canadas, and the American postage paid by us, for 60 cents per volume.

## Patent Spring Tooth Horse Rakes.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** hereby offer to the public one of the most useful and labor-saving farming implements that has claimed their attention since the introduction of the cast iron plow. It consists of an **ELASTIC WIRE TOOTH HORSE RAKE.**

This Rake has been introduced in several Eastern States, and a portion of this State, and wherever known, an indefinite number of certificates can be procured showing their great utility, and the universal estimation in which they are held by the farmers. Some certificates are herewith annexed, which please notice particularly.

The subscribers will furnish said Rakes in the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Seneca, Yates, Erie, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Lewis and Jefferson, and perhaps in Cayuga and Onondaga counties, and will sell rights of the same, except Wayne county. They are also proprietors of the right to the State of Michigan, and can offer great inducements to persons who may desire to engage in a profitable business in that state.

They also want to employ a number of competent agents to sell Rakes during the month of July in the counties above named. (One horse and wagon will be a suitable team to carry them.)

Teeth for the last year's Rakes will be for sale by RAPALKE & BAUGH, in Rochester; at DICKINSON'S, in Fairport; in Webster, and in Pittsford.

All Post-paid applications or letters seeking information addressed to the subscribers will be promptly answered.

E. & T. G. YEOMANS.

Walworth, Wayne Co., March, 1848.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few of the certificates, though hundreds more of the same character may be obtained wherever the Rake is known.

We hereby certify that we have used and are well acquainted with Dewey's Patent Spring Tooth Horse Rake, as made by E. & T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, and that we consider them the most valuable rake of which we have any knowledge; they work well on all kinds of meadow and stubble, whether rough or smooth and do the work in the most perfect manner; and we think that an average of from one to two bushels wheat per acre is gleaned from wheat stubble by the use of these rakes.

H. S. SIMMONS,  
CALEB KNAP, Jr.,  
JOHN SERRING,  
ROBERT HERARD,  
EDMUND RANDOLPH,  
JOHN F. BUCKLEY,  
RICHARD MORSE, of Walworth,  
AMANTIA SECOR, of Perinton.

February, 1848.

I have one of Dewey's Patent Spring Tooth Rakes and believe it to be the best rake ever invented for Hay or Stubble. I gleaned 29 acres stubble and got 53 bushels wheat, and raked this season more than 100 acres with it.

Marion, May, 1847.

WM. J. SMITH.

I gleaned with Dewey's Rake the past season, 55 acres stubble, and got 85 bushels wheat.

Macedon, May, 1847.

ISAAC DUFFEX.

We have used Dewey's Spring Tooth Rake, and fully concur in the opinions of Messrs. Smith & Duffex.

ELIAS SPRINGER,  
ISAAC DUFFEX, Marion.  
ELIAS KNAP, Walworth.  
A. W. TURNER,  
C. G. LAMPHIRE, Ontario.

I certify that I have one of Dewey's Patent Spring Tooth Rakes, made by E. & T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth. I raked last season about 30 acres as heavy hay as I have seen; it does the work so well that I prefer it every where to my revolving wood rakes, (and I have a good one); I gleaned about 35 acres of stubble, and got 50 bushels wheat. I consider them decidedly the best kind of rake I ever saw, and would recommend them as an article of great utility to every farmer.

Walworth, Feb., 1848.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

I fully concur in the above recommendation of Mr. Lawrence, Simmons and others concerning Dewey's Rake.

E. B. ANDREWS.

I also have a good Revolving Rake, and I fully concur in the above recommendations of the Spring Tooth Rake.

GENO W. BOLSTER.

My wheat stubble yielded the past season two bushels wheat per acre with Dewey's Rake.

C. KNAP, Jr.

I gleaned 20 acres stubble with Dewey's Rake, and got over 40 bushels wheat.

ROBERT HERARD.

I certify that I gleaned from 40 acres stubble about 65 bushels wheat with Dewey's Spring Tooth Rake, and from two stubbles I purchased for \$18, I gleaned and sold wheat to the amount of \$121, the past season; and said rake does not gather stones in raking as other rakes do.

Walworth, Feb., 1848.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

I gleaned from about 16 acres where I did not think more than 6 or 8 bushels remained on the stubble, and got 47 bushels wheat with Dewey's Patent Spring Tooth Rake, while the whole crop

harvested was only about 125 bushels. I consider such a rake worth to a farmer who has a hundred acres of land, more than its cost every year.

Walworth, Feb., 1848.

H. SIMMONS.

We certify that we are engaged in mercantile business at Walworth, and know very well that the Spring Tooth Horse Rake made by E. & T. G. Yeomans are spoken of in the highest terms by the farmers generally in this vicinity.

B. BILLINGS.

N. J. LUSK.

S. S. COGSWELL.

Walworth, Feb., 1848.

### Caution.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing any wire tooth rake in any of our territory aforesaid, or in the counties of Ontario, Niagara, Livingston, Genesee, and Orleans, except they are made by us, or by those holding patent under us, and under Dewey's Patent, as no wire tooth rake of any kind can be used without infringing on Dewey's right, and any person who shall thus trespass will be legally dealt with.

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E. & T. G. YEOMANS.

## Improved Portable Railroad Horse-Powers,

AND OVER-SHOT THRESHERS & SEPARATORS.

**HAVING** sold about seventy sets of these Powers and Threshers the past season, many of which were purchased by some of the largest wheat growers in this State Vermont, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Canada, and without exception having given entire satisfaction, (which was guaranteed in all cases,) we do not hesitate to recommend them to Farmers and Mechanics desiring such machines, as being in our opinion the most convenient, if not superior in all respects to any others now in use. Very many flattering testimonials have been received, several of them estimating the cost of threshing at less than one half that with the ordinary sweep powers with from four to six horses. Having made arrangements for an extensive sale and supply for the current year, and with several improvements in their construction, and a better finished article, I am enabled to afford them on better terms, inasmuch as one half the charges for freight during the months of April and May will be allowed to any point on any of the canals within the State, and the same amount towards the freight if sent by any rail-road. Some of the principal advantages of these machines are these:—The power itself occupies very little space, and is operated wholly, if desired, by the weight of the horse, the power being placed at an angle of ten to fifteen degrees only, according to the weight of the horse, which is found sufficient for threshing all grains, sawing wood, &c. It is comparatively light and portable, and can readily be handled by two men, and used on any common threshing floor, thereby securing ease and safety to both man and beast during stormy weather. The moving parts are very simple, as sufficient speed for all purposes is obtained with but one shaft, without gearing; thus avoiding a great amount of friction which is unavoidable in most other machines in use.

The THRESHER is new in many respects, and has several important advantages over most others. By having an over-shot cylinder it admits of a level feeding table, and the person feeding it also has the control of the horse, and by means of a brake, the power can instantly be checked or stopped by him with perfect safety, thereby avoiding accidents. By this over-shot motion, all hard substances are prevented from getting in, avoiding the danger of spikes being broken and thrown out—not an instance being known of such accident. By this machine the grain is not scattered, but thrown upon the floor within three feet of it, and admits a separator to be attached sufficiently high from the floor for all the grain to fall through it, while the straw not being cut, or grain broken. The cylinder is considerably less in diameter than most machines in use, and has only about one third as many spikes, but double the number in the concave, which admits of greater speed with the same power; it is also several inches longer, which gives ample room for feeding it to much better advantage.

The SEPARATOR has been sold with each Thresher, and is considered indispensable, as it makes a perfect separation of the straw and grain, leaving the latter in the best possible condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single horse thresh 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye, or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day; and with fanning mill attached to the power, and one man to attend it, the grain can be cleaned for market at the same time.

(For further particulars see Descriptive Catalogue of the Albany Agricultural Warehouse, (which contains upwards of fifty fine wood cuttings of the leading and approved implements of the day,) and which may be had gratis, on application at the office, No. 10 & 12 Green-street, Albany, or by mail.

Albany, March 9, 1848.

HORACE L. EMERY.

### Apple Seedlings.

**75 THOUSAND APPLE SEEDLINGS** for sale at the Nursery of the subscriber at Walworth, N. Y. They are 2 years old, and thrifty, price \$5 per 1000. Packages of 5000 or more packed free of charge.


Walworth, N. Y., 1848.

T. G. YEOMANS.

## Horticultural Advertisements.

### Fruit Trees, &c.

ERIE COUNTY NURSERY,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

 THE large number of trees, &c., propagated at their establishment during the last few years, enables the proprietors to offer on the most liberal terms, almost every desirable variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, EVERGREENS, &c.

Our stock is large, and our trees are vigorous and thrifty, embracing the leading and best fruits of the country, propagated mostly from bearing trees, whose merits have been satisfactorily tested.


Situated as our nursery is, at one end of the great lake route, we are enabled to forward trees to any point westward at the earliest moment practicable. Trees, plants, &c. will be labelled and properly packed in bundles or boxes, and forwarded agreeable to order.

Orders accompanied by a remittance, or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention. Descriptive Catalogues furnished gratis on application.

A. BRYANT & SONS.  
[3-3m]

Buffalo, N. Y., March, 1848.

### Fruit Trees, of Select Varieties.

 PROPAGATED only from trees whose genuineness or excellence has been proved by examination of the fruit in bearing, for sale at the nursery of the subscriber.

Persons wishing to set out new fruit Gardens or Orchards, will, if they wish, be furnished with a carefully assorted collection, whether large or small, of Apples; Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Strawberries, Hardy Grapes, &c., of the best standard varieties, which have been selected, after several years careful personal examination, from several hundred sorts in bearing.

A fine select assortment of Ornamental Shrubs, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Evergreens, perfectly hardened for transplanting, &c.

Orders with remittances promptly executed, and trees well packed in bundles, so as to be sent with perfect safety by canal or railroad. Catalogues furnished gratis to all applicants. All communications, post-paid, to be addressed

J. J. THOMAS,  
Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

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### Rochester Commercial Nursery,

MAIN-STREET, ONE MILE EAST OF COURT HOUSE  
Rochester, N. Y.

THE subscribers offer for sale the present spring, at wholesale or Retail, a large quantity of VERY THIRTY FRUIT TREES, comprising the very BEST VARIETIES OF

APPLES,

PEACHES,

PLUMS,

CHERRIES,

PEARS, &c., &c.,

cultivated by ourselves, and warranted correctly named. Our nursery grounds now comprise 50 acres, and we think we can offer to purchasers inducements which will induce them to buy, provided they see our trees.

— We have a few extra sized trees.

BISSELL, HOOKER & SLOANE,  
At the Nursery,  
or J. W. BISSELL.

February 1, 1848.

[2-4]

No. 8 Arcade.

### To Nurserymen and Others.

THE subscribers, in addition to the large stock of trees of their own raising, have just received large importations from Europe, and are prepared to supply the following article in quantities large or small to suit purchasers. Priced lists will be forwarded to those who may apply stating quantity desired.

STOCKS.

Pear Stocks, fine strong Seedlings, 1 year's growth.  
Quince Stocks for Pears, strong plants fit for work next summer.  
Paradise Apple Stocks, for dwarfing Apple Trees.  
Plum Seedlings, [St. Julien.] fit for working.  
Prunus or Cerasus Mahaleb Stocks for dwarfing Cherry Trees.

SEEDLING ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Norway Spruce, 1 to 1½ feet.  
Do. 6 inches, fine for hedges.

European Silver Fir, 1 to 1½ feet.

Do. 6 inches.

European Larch, 1 to 1½ feet.

Scotch Fir, do.

Auracaria imbricata, (Brazil Pine,) strong plants.

Cedrus Decidua, (Decid. Cedar,) strong plant.

English Elm, 3 to 4 feet.

Wych do, do.

Weeping Birch, do.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,  
Mar. 1, 1848. Mount Hope Garden & Nurseries, Rochester

### FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of fruit growers and dealers in trees, to their large stock offered for sale this spring, consisting of

APPLE TREES,

Of the most esteemed varieties, from four to eight feet high, at \$12 to \$20 per 100; and \$100 to \$150 per 1000. 5,000 trees of the Northern Spy, (one of the very best long keeping apples known,) five to seven feet high, 37½ cts. each or \$25 per 100; three to five feet high, 25 cts. each or \$18 per 100. 1,000 trees of the EARLY JOE, (a new and delicious summer apple; ripens August and September;) strong yearling trees 25 cts. each or \$2.50 per dozen. A number of select varieties are worked on Paradise stocks, adapting them to small gardens. These are one year from bud, of vigorous growth.

PEAR TREES

Of various sizes, from three to seven feet high, embracing upwards of 200 of the best varieties to be found. 6,000 of these are on quince stocks, (mainly one year from the bud but very vigorous.) Just right for training as *Dwarfs*, *Espeirers*, and *Pyramids*. A few hundred trees each of the SWAN'S ORANGE or ORANGEADE, and the BELLE of BATHURST, (two unrivalled large rare fruits,) mostly strong yearlings at \$1 each, besides many new sorts just received from Europe this spring.

CHERRY TREES.

From four to nine feet high, of the finest sorts, 5,000 of them being 2 years old from the bud, with fine stems. Price \$25 to \$40 per 100. A few hundred fine trees can be supplied, budded on the *Cerasus mahaleb*, forming dwarf trees adapted to garden culture.

PEACH TREES.

Vigorous and free from all diseases, of 25 best market sorts; at \$12 to \$18 per 100, and \$100 to \$150 per 1,000.

PLUM TREES.

A moderate stock of fine healthy trees of the finest kinds, such as Washington, Imperial Gage, White Magnum Bonum, Lawrence's Favorite Columbia, Bleeker's Gage, &c. &c. A small lot of Reine Claude du Baray, just imported.

Also, a large stock of all the other hardy fruits, as well as

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c.,

At low rates by the quantity. The correctness of every article guaranteed.

Orders promptly executed, and trees and plants packed for safe transmission to any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe. Priced descriptive catalogues of Nursery and Green House departments sent gratis to post-paid applications. Also wholesale priced lists for nurserymen and dealers.

Address ELLWANGER & BARRY,  
Mount Hope Garden and Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.  
March 1, 1848.

### Monroe Nursery,

RIDGE ROAD, NEAR ROCHESTER.



THE subscriber having owned the above property for the last four years, has been to great expense and pains, (with the assistance of N. Goodsell) in refitting and restocking the grounds with the choicest varieties of fruit.

He now offers to his friends and the public, a complete assortment of Fruit Trees, of fine thrifty growth, of selected varieties, at the usual nursery prices. All trees warranted correct as labelled. In connection with the above, he has an extensive Greenhouse, containing some of the choicest Roses and Geraniums that are cultivated; and a quantity of orange trees setting with fruit.

A few hundred of the famous Northern Spy, and Red Canada Apple for sale this spring.

All orders and communications, (post paid) directed to the subscriber, Greece, Monroe Co., will be punctually attended to. CHARLES FOWIS,  
Greece, N. Y., March 1, 1848. [3-m] Sole Proprietor.

### Stationery, Blank Books and Writing Papers.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 77 Maiden Lane, New York.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Blank Books and Stationery articles—Diamond Point Gold Pens—Letter Copying Presses—Manifold Letter Writers—superior Croton Ink, warranted to retain its jet black color, which they sell at the very lowest prices.

We have always on hand every description of Foreign PAPER and STATIONERY—Cap, Letter and Note Papers—Envelopes—Perforated Board, Bristol Board, Drawing Papers—Copy Books, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Port-folios, Scrap Books—Gold Paper, Tissue Paper—Chess-men, Backgammon Boards—Wax, Wafers—Slates, Pencils—Gold and Silver Pencil Cases—Writing Desks—Work Boxes—Quills—Tin Cash and Deed Boxes—and all articles kept by Stationers, at remarkably low prices.

Books suitable for County Clerks and public offices supplied.

Printing, Ruling and Binding executed at the lowest rates.

— We should be pleased to have a call from those requiring articles in our line. Orders by mail will receive attention.

LEWIS FRANCIS, FRANCIS & LOUTREL,  
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, [8-1y] Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

HIGHEST price paid for TIMOTHY SEED, at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 18 Front-street, by RAPALJE & BRIGGS  
[3-1y]

**ROCHESTER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND HARD-WARE STORE.**

**NOTT, ELLIOTT & FITCH,**

No. 23 BUFFALO-STREET, ROCHESTER, N. YORK,

Dealers in

**ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN & AMERICAN HARD-WARE & CUTLERY,**

Wrought and Cut Nails, Wrought and Cut Spike, Bar and Pig Tin, Bar and Pig Lead, Carpenter's & Joiner's Tools, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Cro Bars, Guns and Gun Trimmings, Mill, Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Door Locks and Trimmings of every variety. Also, the only place in Rochester where can be found that celebrated

**DR. CHAUNCEY'S COOKING STOVE,**

which is now admitted by all to be the best stove in use for Baking and Cooking and Saving of Wood. Weight as follows:—*Stove No. 7, weighing 240 pounds—No. 8 weighing 315 lbs*—and *No. 9 weighing 425 lbs.* Also Parlor, Plate and Box Stoves. Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stove Pipe, &c., &c. Agents for

**MOTT'S AGRICULTURIST'S FURNACE,**

And manufacturers of the celebrated **EAGLE C PLOW**, to which was awarded the first premium at the Monroe County Agricultural Society's Fair, held in this city in 1847. It is the peculiar form of this Plow to perform the work in the best and easiest possible manner. The varied adaptation to different soil and tillage, throughout the whole country, has given it an enviable and widely extended celebrity that no other has ever acquired. A very strong testimony of the great superiority, and the high estimation in which this Plow is held by Farmers is, that other plow makers in this vicinity and elsewhere have attempted to imitate them, and thus endeavor to palm off other Plows on the public as being equal to the Eagle C. We have various other kinds made by different manufacturers.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c.**

Our assortment of Implements and Machines is the most extensive ever brought to this market, and our facilities for buying the best and latest improvements is not exceeded by any house west of Boston. We will sell at such prices that those who are in want of Implements &c., will not hesitate as to expense of laying by old tools, and purchasing the latest improvements, among which may be found the different kinds of Plows manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Worcester, Mass., Cultivators, Harrows, Churns, Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers, Corn Planters, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Grass Shears, Border Shears, Horse Rakes, Hand do., Sickles, Scythes, Snathes, Scythes, Rifles, Anti-friction Rollers, Grind Stones, Cranks, Wheelbarrows, Root-Cutters, Washing Machines, &c.

Large and Medium CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, and SHAKER GARDEN SEED.

**NOTT, ELLIOTT & FITCH,**

No. 23 Buffalo-street, opposite Reynold's Arcade.

April 1, 1848.

**THE GENUINE MORGAN HORSE,  
GENERAL GIFFORD.**



WILL stand the ensuing season, on *Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays*, at the stable of GEO. A. MASON, two miles north east of Jordan. *Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays*, at the Stable of D. A. MONROE, in Camille, N. Y.

*Terms*.—Ten dollars the season. Insurance to be agreed upon, at reasonable prices; escapes and accidents at the risk of the owners.

*General Gifford* was sired by *Gifford Morgan*, his dam a pure Morgan. Breeders of good horses are invited to call and see him.

April 1, 1848. (4-3m)

MONROE & MASON.



**Peters' Buffalo Wool Depot,—Second Year.**

I HAVE established a Wool Depot upon the following plan: 1st.—The Wool is thrown into 10 sorts; Merino Wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common Wool being No. 5. Saxony Wool is thrown into Extra and Prime 1 and Prime 2. Combing and De Laines make 2 sorts more.

2d.—1 charge for Receiving, Sorting, Storing and Selling. ONE CENT PER POUND. This includes all charges at the Depot, except Insurance.

3d. Sales are made for cash except when directed by owner.

4th. All Wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name.

Warehouse, Corner Washington, and Exchange-streets.

T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, Jan'y 2, 1848.

**BURRALL'S SHELL WHEEL PLOW.**

THESE Plows are 30 per cent lighter than the common Plow, and work well on all soils—in all conditions.

An impression has gone abroad that they answer only "on smooth lands where there are no stones or other obstructions"—Such is not the fact; they make good work on all lands, rough and smooth, and are more fully appreciated among roots and stones, and on stiff clay and hard, dry gravelly soils.

Two thousand of them have been in use during the last three years among our best Farmers, and give entire satisfaction.

For Sale, wholesale and retail (warranted): an assortment of the above (from No. 3 to 12) capable of turning a furrow (from 10 inches to 20 wide, and from 6 to 14 inches deep. A liberal discount to dealers.

Geneva, N. Y., April, 1848.

F. J. BURRALL. (4-4m)

**Eagle C Plow.—Caution.**

WE CAUTION the farming community against purchasing the **MASS EAGLE C PLOW** of any other manufacturers in this City, as they are made from the **PLOW** instead of the **PATTERNS**, which will make a different and inferior plow from the genuine Eagle C Plow. The genuine is not made by any one in this section of the State, except the subscribers.

We take this method of cautioning the public for the following reasons: The point, land-side and mould-board will not fit the genuine Eagle C Plow. The Eagle No 2, and Eagle No 25, are made in the same way—from the **PLOW**, not the **PATTERNS**.

A full assortment of the **GENUINE EAGLE C PLOWS** always on hand.

NOTT, ELLIOTT & FITCH, No 23 Buffalo St., Rochester.

April 1, 1848.

**Canada Peas.**

200 Bushels Canada field, and Golden Vine Peas clear from bugs, just rec'd, and for sale at the Geneesee Seed Store, and Agricultural warehouse by

RAFALE & BRIGGS

# GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — APRIL, 1848.

No. 4.

## THE GENESEE FARMER:

*Issued on the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by  
D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.*

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, Editors.

F. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

## FIFTY CENTS A YEAR:

Five copies for \$2. and any larger number at the same rate if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3. if only directed to one person — and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. 37 Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Genesee Farmer.]

## Progress of Agricultural Chemistry.

For the last ten years, during our connection with the press, we have watched with deep interest the gradual progress of agricultural chemistry, and have never doubted its final triumph over all opposition. If our patience has occasionally been pretty severely tried, now and then something pleasant transpires, which greatly strengthens our hope in the future. Of the latter character, is the recent happy conversion of the *Horticulturist* from the dark, uncertain creed of empiricism, to the luminous and sound doctrines of agricultural chemistry. The January, February, and March numbers of that popular journal, bear unmistakable evidence of the fact that, a new spirit has come o'er the dream of its editor.

In the April number of the American Journal of Agriculture and Science for 1847, Prof. EMMONS gives the results of the analyses of the earthy elements used by nature in forming the bark, sap and heart-wood of apple and pear trees, grape vines, and of several valuable forest trees. The most useful of these analyses were copied into the June number of this journal of that year, and commended to public notice. We also published our own analysis of Mr. BISSELL's nursery soil, and so clearly pointed out its defects for growing fruit trees, that Mr. B. assured us the knowledge so acquired would have been worth hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars to him, had we analyzed his soil two or three years earlier. He kindly offered to subscribe \$500 toward starting our chemical school. Of course, we do not pretend that the editor of the *Horticulturist* is bound to know what takes place in his line, at the city of Rochester. It is, however, a curious accident (a mere accident we suppose,) that he should not see Dr. EMMONS' important analyses until nearly one year after their publication within a stone's throw of the office of the *Horticulturist*; and after the able scientific journal of Dr. E. had passed out of his hands from the want of just appreciation.

In the March number of his periodical, Mr. DOWNING says:—"We find an interest springing up in all parts of the country for *special manures* for fruit trees." A correspondent writing from the city of Washington remarks: "The information contained in the leading article (the one in which Dr. EMMONS' analysis of the ash of the apple tree was copied,) of your *Horticulturist* for this month is worth ten years' subscription to that work [\$30] to any person that has an apple orchard.

[This is true; but while the *Horticulturist* and its conductor are reaping a rich harvest of dollars and fame, the man of science—the author of these invaluable researches—is, we fear, shamelessly driven out of the field of agricultural journalism. Rejoicing as we do at the conversion of the *Horticulturist* to scientific principles which have long been taught in the Genesee Farmer, and through its pages scattered broadcast over the whole Union, at one sixth of the price of Mr. DOWNING's paper, we can not but regret the loss of one so capable of imparting that instruction in rural science, which American agricultural writers, as well as readers, so much need.

We respectfully submit that, either agricultural chemistry is a humbug, and utterly worthless to the great farming interest of the country; or it eminently deserves legislative encouragement, and should be carefully studied and taught with all the appliances necessary to master the subject. Four years ago the popular branch of the New York Legislature passed our agricultural school bill by a vote all but unanimous, only two members voting against it. It was lost in the Senate by two votes only. The next session it was passed again by the House by a large majority, and lost in the aristocratic branch of the Legislature by one vote.

Could our policy have had the countenance of a writer of the reputation of Mr. DOWNING at that time, each one of the old eight Senate districts would this day be reaping all the advantages of a first rate agricultural school. But our humble efforts were too plebeian to meet with favor from a gentleman who has a hereditary claim to be regarded as a learned horticulturist, from the lucky accident of "being born in a Garden." Fortunately, there is no royal road to high scientific attainments. A man who is too indolent, or too regardless of the value of science, to devote his days and his nights to its diligent study, has little claim to its honors.

These remarks are called for by the cool assumption with which the editor of the *Horticulturist*, in the March number, prescribes, as some-

thing new, the use of lime, ashes, iron, bones, and swamp muck, as 'special manures for fruit trees.'

To say nothing of our official reports, which can be seen in the volumes of Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, for 1843, 4, and 5, and our writings for this and other agricultural papers, we have taught orally the "formulas" of the Horticulturist, (only with more care and accuracy,) for years, in half of the counties of our native State. Within the last three weeks the writer has delivered three public lectures on agricultural chemistry to large audiences in distant parts of Georgia. The simple, the true, and the sublime doctrine of studying the operations of Nature, and learning how to supply to each living thing, whether vegetable or animal, the precise elements required to form its whole weight and substance, so far as they are lacking, is a doctrine which the Horticulturist, hitherto, has never taught. Admit the soundness of this doctrine, and you yield the whole argument against our plan for the study of agricultural chemistry in all schools where those that till the earth are to be educated. The subject is one of inestimable importance; and therefore we bring out our well matured views once more, and probably for the last time, in the *Genesee Farmer*.

Speaking of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society, in the March number of the *Cultivator* for 1844, the editor says:

"After the delivery of the President's address, Gen. VIELE introduced a resolution commendatory of the project of an *Agricultural School and Pattern Farm*; and after some pertinent remarks, introduced Dr. LEE, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Assembly.

"Dr. LEE made some very interesting observations on the necessity of scientific knowledge in connection with agriculture, designed chiefly to show the advantages which might be derived from such an institution as had been spoken of—an institution, he said, where should be taught thoroughly and alike, the practice, the science, and the profits of agriculture and its kindred branches. He showed that in proportion to the skill and intelligence by which labor is directed, will be its productive earnings. He cited Massachusetts as an example. No where, he said, were the laboring classes so well educated as there. That State contained one twenty-second part of the population of the Union, and produced last year one hundred million dollars worth of property, viz: 80,000,000 of manufactures; 15,000,000 of agricultural products; and 5,000,000 from the sea. If the other States, said Dr. LEE, had produced property in the same proportion to their population, the aggregate would have been twenty-two hundred millions of dollars!"

The actual product of the country was seven hundred millions less than that sum.

"Millions of days of hard labor are annually thrown away in New York alone in a vain attempt to transmute one mineral into another. Our farmers are searching for some philosopher's stone that will change lime into potash, potash into magnesia, magnesia into flint, flint into clay, clay into sulphur, sulphur into iron, iron into phosphorus, phosphorus into nitrogen, nitrogen into carbon, and carbon into oxygen. When a man can make the half of a thing equal to the whole, then he may raise a good crop of wheat where his soil lacks one half of the elements of that grain."

"Your committee believe it practicable to increase the annual products of our present rural industry 33 per cent. without the aid of one dollar of additional capital; that is, they believe that full one-third of all agricultural labor is thrown away by its misapplication. The uniform laws of nature will not vary to accommodate the needless ignorance

of man. Hence, it follows that he must apply his labor in strict conformity to the unerring laws that govern the changes of matter, or toil on through life, giving two days work for those necessities and comforts, which an understanding of the laws of nature would have secured to him in exchange for one day's work. The whole doctrine of eternal hard work and penurious living as the best means of acquiring wealth or the comforts of life, your committee deem unsound. The inevitable effect of this popular system is to degrade rather than elevate our race. Mere muscular labor, mere mechanical force, no matter how great its power, without adequate knowledge to guide and direct it, is far more likely to act wrong than right, for the simple reason that there are five wrong ways to do almost any thing, to one right way.

"Has not the Creator of man manifested his approbation of human efforts to acquire wisdom, even worldly wisdom, by making the ignorant in all ages of the world the servants of the wise? A knowledge of the arts of plowing, sowing and reaping may do to wear out a productive farm; but something more is necessary to enable its owner to give back annually to each of his cultivated fields, the precise elements removed by the harvest, and that too at the smallest expense."—Dr. Lee's first Report to the Legislature, in 1844.

We have found by sad experience since the above was written, that it is the "upper ten thousand," more than the "million," who lack a just appreciation of the value of science when fairly and universally applied to rural affairs. We have ever encountered the opposition of these in our efforts to establish Free Schools, and to secure to honest industry its due reward in the Empire State. Whether successful or unsuccessful paid or not paid, we are bound to advance the cause of human elevation, by every means in our power.

We have never doubted the practicability of adding seven hundred millions of dollars to the value of the annual productive industry of this great Republic. To achieve this result, its intellect must be more fully developed. Its schools must be improved, and teach to our whole rural population, those natural sciences which so clearly and beautifully illustrates the transformation of crude earth, air and water, into choice fruit, bread, meat, milk wool and cotton. The laws which God has made to govern these wonderful transformations of matter must be patiently studied, and not rendered the basis of barefaced quackery. Few are aware how much the community suffers from quacks in statesmanship, quacks in literature and science, quacks in law, medicine and divinity, and quacks in agriculture and the mechanical arts. From sheer selfishness, those that write for the public press are too apt to abstain from censuring what is censurable, and commending what deserves general support. Had the "upper ten thousand" been in favor of granting Legislative aid to Agricultural Chemistry, hundreds of able and influential journals would have given the measure a cordial support. One of these days they will wake up all of a sudden, like the Horticulturist, and come out on our side of this question,—taking good care not to intimate that what they claim as original with them, has been prescribed and advocated for a quarter of a century by others.

Georgia, March, 1848.

D. L.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Genesee Farmer.]

## The Food of Plants.

As our associate who is on the ground speaks in the March number of having "large and unexpected additions to our subscription list," we desire to hold a little plain conversation with these new readers on **THE FOOD OF PLANTS.**

All thinking, reasoning men have become satisfied that to form one, two, or three tons of any crop on an acre of land in a season, the vegetable vitality which changes earth, air and water into such crop can operate successfully no further than the supply of matter precisely adapted to the wants of each plant extends. The theory is that no amount of hard work can possibly make corn, potatoes, wheat, or apples, or any other living thing, out of nothing. Nor can it form them by any possibility out of other ingredients than the things which God has appointed for that purpose. Hence, if your soil has 99 parts in 100 within reach of a crop of potatoes or corn, of all that is required to make 80 bushels of the latter and 400 of the former, on an acre, these 99 parts go for nothing, just so far as the other *one part is lacking*. To illustrate: 100 pounds of gypsum have often added 2,000 pounds of clover hay, to an acre; and could you fairly estimate the increase of clover roots, and all below where the scythe clips, the net gain would be 3,000 pounds.

Your reason, kind reader, informs you that 100 pounds of sulphur, oxygen, and the metal called *calcium*, (which are the constituents of gypsum,) never created 29,000 pounds of clover out of nothing. The 2,900 pounds of matter, which with the addition of the *sulphur* and perhaps lime in the gypsum, formed 3,000 lbs. of the plants named, existed within reach of the clover as well before as after the lacking elements were applied. But, as no other element in the world can fill the place which God has assigned to *sulphur* in organizing the living bodies of vegetables and animals, wherever and whenever this substance is lacking, such organizations can not proceed. Any bird which can organize a perfect egg without a particle of sulphur to enter into the composition of its yolk, can create and lay a little world, with all its inhabitants! In 100 lbs. of feathers, wool and hair there is 5 lbs. of sulphur. If clover contained not an atom of this substance, how could the sheep, the cow, the horse, or the pig, subsist on food which lacked an indispensable constituent of its brain and nerves, its flesh and hair, and of the milk designed by the Creator to build up every tissue of its young offspring!

You know, for Heaven has made you a reasoning, intelligent human being, that neither children nor brutes can know whether the plants on which they live—the seeds of maize, beans and wheat—the fruits of the apple, pear, peach,

and the vine—contain the elements necessary to form their bones and their muscles. What then? Only this: that Infinite Wisdom protects their lives and health by preventing your crops from growing—organizing grass roots, tubers, seeds or fruit of any kind—one pound beyond the supply of each constituent element required to make the whole body of a Man. Think of this truth, and remember God has endowed us with high intellectual faculties, for the great purpose that we may study and understand "how wonderfully and fearfully we are made"!

In using vegetable vitality with a view to organize food for man, you have much to learn. All that the writer can do is to give a few hints. Salt this remark down in one corner of your memory: Vegetable vitality alone is endowed with the power to combine those constituent elements of plants and animals, called lime, potash, soda, silica, magnesia, iron, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, into living compounds. A man, a bird, a fish, an insect, a worm—all animals—can alike subsist on a slice of good wheat bread, i. e. they can organize their bones, feathers, scales, flesh, &c., out of the elements already organized by the vitality in the germs of the wheat plant. Mark well the grand natural distinction between *animal* and *vegetable* vitality. Decompose your slice of bread by burning it, or any other means, into its original mineral elements, (*air* and *water* are minerals as much as *iron* in the language of science); and collect all the constituents of the bread in a clean glass vessel. Now, neither man, fish, bird nor insect can form a particle of flesh out of the matter which made the bread; but a young plant, under favorable circumstances of light, warmth, &c., can re-organize all the constituents of the bread into nutritious food for animals. Vegetable life has infinitely greater force than that of animals; but it cannot transmute one element into another—iron into gold, for instance—nor create anew one particle of any element when perchance it shall be lacking and needed this season to organize for you a large yield of sound potatoes. Vegetable life is older than animal life.

That portion of the food of cultivated plants which is most deficient in ordinary soils, viz: bone-earth or phosphate of lime, sulphate of lime or gypsum, chloride of sodium or common salt, salts of potash and magnesia, we find from a great number of analyses, more abundant in the *sub* than in the *surface* soil. This is a fact of much importance as a purely practical question of tillage. It indicates the utility of breaking up, and making fine the *undercrust*, so that all hungry roots may readily penetrate far into the bosom of their mother earth. The subsoil need not be brought to the surface, unless you prefer so to do. Deep tilth and thorough drain-

age are still sadly neglected in all parts of the United States. As an ounce of copperas, alum, or other salt will spoil an otherwise good meal for a hungry man, so a compact subsoil that collects moisture and the salts of iron, alumina and other minerals in excess, may truly poison the otherwise nutritious food of your crops. Too much of a good thing, like too much heat applied to the body in a cold day, may be more suddenly destructive than none at all.

We don't know a farmer in the Union who makes the best known use of lime, ashes, bones, gypsum, stable manure, night soil, marl and other fertilizers, such as green sand, forest leaves, salt, and swamp muck. The food given to each plant, not being adapted to its wants—having some elements in excess, while deficient in others—a large share of it is wasted. If a tanner wastes his hides and bark with which he makes leather, every body calls him a dunce; but an agriculturist may waste any quantity of the substances required to form bread, meat and wool, and yet pass for a wise farmer. Nearly all night soil, in every part of the country, is thrown away. But a small portion of the liquid excretions of man and his domestic animals is ever restored to the fields at the proper season, and in due quantity per square rod.

Augusta, Ga., March, 1848.

### Hints for April.

Now begins the battle of life, in which the tiller of the soil has to marshal his host, and commence the onset for the means of existence—against frost and hail, storm and wind, insects, birds and beasts. Winter's icy fingers now begin to relax their hold, and the howling blast is subdued to the gentle winged zephyrs. The sombre tints of the field, and the gray haze of the forest blush into roseate hues, and all inanimate nature puts on the robes of beauty and gladness. Humanity starts from its drowsy period of hybernation, and awakes with all organic life—entering the lists for the blessings of heaven with a joyful hope, that the laborer's toil shall not be unrewarded. Blessings, saith the preacher, only come by means, and the price of success is eternal vigilance, industry and economy. So hearken to the words of the Prompter, whose head is whitened by the bleaching suns and snows of sixty summers and winters.

See that your stock is kept in good heart this month, above all periods, particularly your oxen, horses, and in-coming cows; don't begrudge them an ear of corn a day, nor salt to give them an appetite. Sow your clover and grass seed before the spring frosts are past, and plaster the young clover at any time after it is up, when the weather is so dry that men say "a good shower would do a deal of good." Look to and regulate the fences; stake and rider, or stake and

yoke them, which is preferable, as it saves land and hindrance. Time is money—so down with the bars, and up with the gates.

See that the wheat fields are properly drained, and, if hove out by frost, roll them down the moment the soil is dry enough. Make the yard manure into heaps, before the drenching rains send its virtues to the tombs of the Capulets; and don't draw it on to plowed land, until you want to use it. If for top dressing old meadows, do it at any time, giving a thorough harrowing with a double team; it not only loosens the hide bound turf, but allows the grass seeds of the manure, to catch and renew.

Cut scions immediately, if not done before, and graft cherries and plums as soon as the buds swell on the stock. Cut up and house your fire wood; one cord seasoned under cover is worth two in the weather.

See for the last time, that every implement is in order and in its place; harness sound and well oiled, plows, harrows and trimmings repaired, and ready for work. The moment the soil and weather are favorable, put in oats, barley, spring wheat and peas.

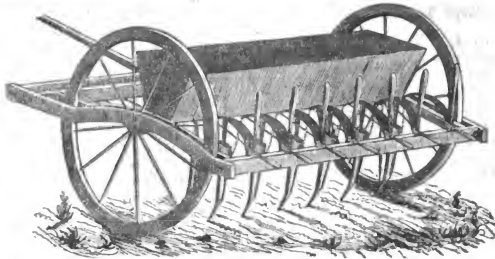
Plant some early variety of the potato, by the middle of the month for family use, and to prevent disease—this is the only specific—the Mercer or Meshonic, Early June, Ash-leaved, Kidney, &c. Plant with from one to two inches of earth, and as soon as they break ground, throw on half a shovel of fresh manure and cover with about the same depth of soil. This process is the *ne plus ultra* of potato cultivation. Sow some lettuce in a warm exposure the moment the frost is out of the ground. Onions cannot be sown too early—neither carrots and parsnips.

If you have not trimmed your grape vines, do it immediately, and cut away all the last year's wood, to from three to five eyes, and thin out thoroughly. Never mind the bleeding; in garden culture a little depletion does them good; the greatest trouble is a redundancy of new wood and foliage.

Now my young reader—for it is no use to talk to the old coveys who know it all, and don't believe any thing they read but their Bibles, and that sometimes is a mooted point;—I say young reader arm yourself for the conflict. A good beginning makes a good ending; for you will often meet chapparals and cane brakes, and Guerillas in your road, but put your shoulder to the wheel, and say with old Rough and Ready, "Gen. Taylor, never surrenders."

The author of our monthly hints—who, by the way is a veteran contributor to the agricultural press, as well as an experienced farmer—informs us that he is gratified to find his essays considered worthy of being re-published as original by many papers throughout the country. His *Hints for March* have been published in over a dozen of our exchanges, with no credit whatever—and the same may be said of several other valuable articles, in the same number, from our correspondents. "A word," &c.—EDITOR.





PALMER'S GRAIN DRILL AND CULTIVATOR. (Fig. 23.)

### Palmer's Grain Drill.

For particular information relative to this implement, an engraving of which is given above, we refer to the last advertising page of this number. It is claimed to be an improvement of Pennock's Grain and Seed Drill, (advertised on same page,) a figure and description of which we gave in the April number of the Farmer for 1847. We are satisfied that Pennock's Drill is a valuable labor-saving article, as we have seen it tested, and known it to work well, even on unfavorable land. If this drill is better, or even as good as Pennock's, it is well worthy of trial by grain-growing farmers.

### Fair of the State Ag. Society—Premium List.

In this number we give the List of Premiums to be awarded by the next Annual Fair of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, which is to be held at Buffalo on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September. The Premiums on Farms, Field Crops, &c., to be awarded at the *winer meeting* of the Society (in January, 1849,) we shall endeavor to publish next month.

Judging from present indications we think the next Fair will be more generally attended by farmers, both as competitors and visitors from other states, than any previous one. The farmers of Western New York are expected to sustain their well-earned reputation, and we have no doubt they will acquit themselves creditably. They *can*, and probably *will*, render the Buffalo Fair the best exhibition of Farm Stock and Staple Products ever held in the State or Union. And, unless we much mistake the spirit and ability of our farmers, our Western friends who may attend will be amply remunerated for their time and expense. We hope to meet, at Buffalo, many of our readers and personal friends who reside in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada—and we trust

that all who can consistently do so will become exhibitors and competitors as well as visitors.

Our Buffalo friends are making ample arrangements for the comfort and convenience of strangers who may attend the Fair. We are informed that the voluntary subscriptions for this object already amount to \$3,500. This is a good indication, and we can safely assure our western readers that the Buffalonians will have their "latch-strings out" during the Fair. Their ample hotels, and the hospitality of private citizens, will undoubtedly afford proper accommodations to all visitors.

### Growing Clover and Timothy Together.

MESSES. EDITORS:—A neighbor of mine, a Mr. GLASS, who lives on the top of the Alleghany mountains, in Somerset county, Pa., is in the habit of growing Clover and Timothy in the same field—sowing four quarts of clover and six quarts of timothy seed to the acre—which appears to work well. He sows the large clover, which yields its seed from the first crop which ripens late. When the timothy is ripe he cuts it with a cradle over the top of the clover, rakes and takes it off. When the clover ripens he mows the whole, and when the seed is taken off it makes excellent fodder for cattle or sheep. He says that from 15 acres he got, in 1846, 50 bushels of timothy and 30 bushels of clover seed, which, at \$4 a bushel for the clover, and \$2 for the timothy, would bring him \$220—quite a respectable amount from 15 acres, besides the fodder. He says the last season was not so good as the former, and consequently he obtained 10 bushels less of each seed.

As the above plan was new to me, and I thought would be to many of you readers, I concluded to give you the information, and if you think it worth publishing you can do so.

Yours, &c.,

H. LITTLE.

Stoystown, Pa., Feb., 1848.

### Swamp Muck as a Fertilizer.

Messrs. EDITORS:—You desire my experience in regard to the value of Swamp Muck, or Peat, as a fertilizer. I have never used decomposed muck to any extent; and in regard to raw muck ALONE, my experiments have been so recent, that they are of little practical value. Yet having given some attention to the subject, I will offer a few suggestions.

The peat which I applied in the fall of 1845, was taken from a deposit, at the time imperfectly drained, varying in depth from four to eight feet—a peat bog, so far as our excessive climate, and the presence of hard water will admit. It was a dark colored, vegetable matter, coarse and fibrous near the surface; more compact and soluble, and probably much more valuable at a greater depth. There was an occasional slight strata of marl, some recent shells, and rotten wood. This we applied upon five acres, working from four to seven feet in depth, at the rate of one hundred and twenty two-horse loads per acre. It was spread upon an old field of low calcareous clay, subject occasionally to winter-kill—skirted by swells of limestone shales, and clay gravel.

The above would seem to be a pretty heavy dose. But the bog was then in the condition of a saturated sponge, and we managed by digging regular pits with barriers, to get about one half of it below the water level. It has been ascertained, that in this state four-fifths of the weight consists of water; consequently the application was equivalent to thirty tons of dry muck per acre. It was much reduced and dissolved by the winter frosts; and in spring appeared like a rich, alluvial deposit. The clover was unusually luxuriant. It was followed as usual, and sowed to wheat in 1846. In the spring of 1847, a severe season, the wheat, like other portions of my crop on like soils, was badly spring-killed, and infested with the fly. It looked miserably. It improved, however, beyond expectation, and beyond other like soils, towards harvest. I estimated the product at 18 bushels per acre, of a quality acceptable to our millers. My general average was 27½, being swelled by the product of more favorable soils. The most visible effect was upon the dry limestone shales; on these the crop was better than usual. This I expected, for this soil devours and converts coarse vegetable matter into food for plants with great rapidity.

So far then, this experiment settles nothing very definitely, in regard to the value of muck. And yet I have unabated confidence that it will pay cost, having expected no very apparent immediate results; but that its ameliorating effect would be distributed through twenty years or more—the maximum effect in about ten years. Peat is very insoluble, and decomposes very slow in the air. Yet I cannot doubt that in time it

will be consumed by the oxygen of the atmosphere, and decomposed by the natural agents; and that every portion of it will enter into the organization of various plants; be taken up by pasturage, or conveyed into the barn yard, thus increasing the general fertility and circulation. In this case, a better estimate may be formed of its value eight years hence; yet should the result prove favorable, there may be objections to putting out much upon so long a credit; and as its value in the raw state seems not to be well settled, it may be more judicious to use decomposed muck. Respecting the value of this, there appears to be no peradventure. It seems conceded by practical and scientific men here and in Europe, that it is equal, weight for weight, to barn yard manure.

A practical farmer, and member of the New York City Farmers' Club, says, he has always raised fine potatoes, free from rot, by the use of muck, converted by a proper mixture of lime. This corresponds with the fact, that the potatoes raised last season by my neighbor, HUGH McVEAN, upon a reclaimed muck marsh, and manured in the hill, are sound, although late planted, while those raised on uplands are generally diseased.

Probably the best solvent of muck is potash, or unleached ashes. Professor DANA, (I think,) says, that nine bushels compounded with a cord, will make it equal to common manure.—In Europe manure is generally used to decompose it; in fact any thing that enters readily into spontaneous decomposition, communicating the fermentation and heat to the whole compound, will answer the purpose.

The practice of charring or burning the peat, and applying the ashes, about 20 bushels per acre, has been extensively adopted in Europe; and for soils containing much inactive vegetable matter, this may be the most judicious method.

Whenever muck is applied in the raw state, it should remain on the surface as long as may be, exposed to the decomposing influences of the atmosphere. Mixed with the soil, or used as a top dressing, it is very congenial to the healthy growth of fruit trees. For apple trees on dry soils, deficient in lime, marl is better, as supplying the lime, and retaining the moisture beyond any other material.

I have a bog pen near the house, about 10 feet square; in this is put about 4 loads of peat, on which we throw the soap suds and other fertilizing liquids, adding from time to time more peat. In this manner several loads of very fertile compound is made each year, free from weeds, and valuable for garden manure. A chief advantage of this process, is, that the peat totally fixes and neutralizes the offensive and unhealthy affluvia which arises when these liquids are allowed to evaporate. In evidence of the qualities of peat as a neutralizer, it has been stated

to me by a man of science, resident of N. York City, that it is there extensively substituted for charcoal, in the manufacture of poudrette.

I have lately, at trifling expense, reduced the water six feet below the surface by ditching. This gives place to the rain water, improves the material and the pasturage, and makes it accessible and manageable at far less cost; and this is the first requisite, in entering upon the use of muck as a manure. In this condition it may be thrown upon the surface to dry and dissolve whenever it is convenient. I know no other deposit of peat so deep as the above. It does not usually exceed one to three feet in depth, and is underlaid by marl.

Respecting the relative value of peat under different circumstances of depth and exposure, I am unable to offer an intelligent opinion. I recollect that a farmer of New England, rejecting the upper fibrous portion as comparatively worthless, found the deeper portion equal in the raw state to common manure. This was attributed to the existence of concentrated humus. An analysis of peat from a depth of six or eight feet would be interesting, as compared with that made by you from the surface of Gen. HARMON'S marsh.

How far the presence of hard water, operates to increase the insolubility of the peat of Western New York, as compared with that where the water is soft, is unsettled; yet I am inclined to infer that to some extent it has this effect.

What is the actual and relative value of marl as manure?—and does the condition of our soils demand its application?—What is the most judicious and economical mode of reclaiming, and what the value, of our marl and muck marshes?—These are questions of practical interest, to numerous farmers of Western New York, upon which I hope to derive information from yourself, or your correspondents.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN McVEAN.

Wheatland, N. Y., March, 1848.

### Composts.

It was formerly supposed, that great advantage was derived from the combination of several different substances together, and forming what are called *composts*. The receipts for these compounds are numerous, and go to prove that the discovery of a good compost requires but little scientific or practical skill. When a compost heap is made up of several materials which are all separately good manures, it follows of necessity that the resulting compound must be a good fertilizer. But it is impossible to supply any more manure in this way than if these several ingredients were applied to the soil separately. And a little knowledge of chemistry will show that by this means, no new element can be

generated. Neither can any new property be developed which could be done by their separate action. We see that whenever a substance which has little or no fertilizing power, is in this way manufactured into a good manure, it is done at the expense of some powerful fertilizer which is diluted by the mixture, and consequently loses just as much of its efficacy as the other gains. Thus, although this process serves to dilute and extend manures which are too powerful or too expensive, it absolutely supplies none.

Now, although it is evident that this method does not augment in the slightest degree, our quantity of available manure,—yet it has several advantages. Caustic lime and wood ashes are sometimes too strong for young and tender vegetation; and when this is the case, the object of their use is much better attained by mixing and diffusing them through some other substance, such as sawdust, sand, barn manure or humus, or allowing them to lie in a heap together with any vegetable matters, such as leaves, straw, chaff, rotten wood or turf; or with animal matters; until decomposition is completed.

Another advantage is, that a manure which is valuable and scarce, as guano, poudrette, and some chemical salts, may be extended by mixture so as to be applied to a much larger space than would be practicable if used singly.—Thirdly, this mode enables the agriculturist to spread his manure on the soil more even and uniformly. And lastly, by making compost we are enabled to hasten the final decay of animal and vegetable matters, so as to gain considerable time. By mixing quicklime with barn manure, straw, leaves, &c., decomposition goes on more rapidly, and these substances are transformed to available manures in a comparatively short space of time. But much discretion, is necessary in this respect, otherwise some valuable elements are wasted; the object is to fix and retain the volatile elements—and not to dissipate them.—A great objection to composts is, the amount of labor required in making, turning, and transporting them to the fields.

No definite formula can with any propriety be given for making composts, as the agriculturist must determine for himself in each particular case, as to what elements his fields most require, and also his time and the resources at his command. With these considerations, and an adequate knowledge of his business, he will be able to make a more judicious disposition of his manures than by the aid of any prescribed rules which can be laid down in books.

Rochester, N. Y., 1848

M. M. R.

PLOWING WITH ELEPHANTS.—It is stated that in Ceylon elephants are employed in plowing new grounds for the cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. One of these animals when well trained, it is said, will do the work of twenty oxen; consequently more labor is performed in a given time, and the period is hastened for putting in the crops. The price of an elephant in Ceylon varies from \$50 to \$75.



## SHEPHERD'S DOG.

Best shepherd's dog 10 | 2d best 6  
Evidence to be furnished of the thorough training of the dog, otherwise no premium can be awarded.

SWIN. — *Large Breed.*

Best boar over 2 years old	10	Best breeding sow 1 year old,	10
2d best	5	2d best	5
Best boar 1 year old	10	Best sow six mos. and under	8
2d best	6	one year	8
Best boar 6 mos. and under	10	2d best	5
one year 8; 2d do	5	Best lot of pigs not less than	10
Best breeding sow over 2 y'r	10	5, under 10 months	5
2d best	6	2d best	5

Includes Cheshire, Berkshire, Russia, Mackay, Leicester, and their grades.

*Small Breed.*

Best boar over 2 years old	10	Best breeding sow 1 year old	10
2d best	5	2d best	5
Best boar 1 year old 10; 2d	6	Best sow 6 months old	8
Best boar 6 mo. old 8; 2d	5	2d best	5
Best breeding sow over 2 y'r	10	Best lot of pigs not less than	10
2d best	6	5, under 10 months 10; 2d	5

Includes Neapolitan, Suffolk, Improved China, Chinese, Morcha, and their grades.

*General Rules applicable to Animals.*

Where there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals, in any class or subdivision of a class, only one premium will be awarded—that to be first or otherwise, as the merit of the animal may be adjudged by the committee—and a premium will not be awarded where the animal is not worthy, though there be no competition.

## POULTRY.

Best lot of Dorkings, not less than 3, 1 cock and 2 hens	3
Best lot of Poles	do do do
Best lot of Large Fowls	do do do
Best lot of Turkeys	do do do
Best lot of Muscovy Ducks, not less than 3,	3
Best lot of small ducks	do
Best lot of Golden Hens, not less than 6,	3
Best pair Wild Turkeys 5; best pair China Geese,	3
Best pair large Geese 3; best pair Wild Geese,	3
Best lot of Poultry owned by exhibitor, [statement to be furnished and ver. fed]	10
Best exhibition of Pigeons,	3

## PLOWS

Best plow for general purposes,	diploma and 10
Best plow for stiff soils,	do
Best plow for light sandy soils,	do
Best subsoil plow, improved,	do
Best scraper,	do
Best roller for general use,	do
Best clod crusher and roller combined,	do

Plows, &c. to be tested by committee.

*Farm Implements.—No. 1.*

Best Farm wagon	dip. & 10	Best corn stalk cutter	dip. & 5
2d best	Col. Tour	2d do	Trans.
Best harrow	dip. & 3	Best thrashing mach.	dip. & 10
Best cultivator	dip. & 3	2d do	Trans.
Best fanning-mill	dip. & 5	Best drill barrow	dip. & 5
2d best	Trans.	Best straw butter	dip. & 5
Best horse power	dip. & 5	2d do	Trans.
2d best	Trans.		

*Farm Implements.—No. 2.*

Best corn and cob crusher	general purposes	dip. & 2	
by horse power	dip. & 5	Best dozen axes	dip. & 2
2d do	Col. Tour	Best churn	dip. & 2
Best clover machine	dip. & 5	Best cheese press	dip. & 2
2d do	Col. Tour	Best 6 milk pans	dip. & 2
Best flax and hemp dress	dip. & 10	Best potato washer	dip. & 2
er	Col. Tour	Best grain cradle	dip. & 2
2d do	Trans.	Best 6 hand rakes	dip. & 2
Best horse-cart for farm	dip. & 5	Best 6 hay forks	dip. & 2
2d do	Trans.	Best 6 grass scythes	dip. & 2
Best ox cart	dip. & 5	Best 6 cradle scythes	dip. & 2
2d do	Trans.	Best 6 manure forks	dip. & 2
Best horse rake	dip. & 2	Best hay rigging	dip. & 2
Best ox yoke	dip. & 2	Best lot grain measures	dip. & 2
Best plow harness	dip. & 2	Best lot of butter tubs and	dip. & 2
Best wagon do for farm	dip. & 5	2d do	dip. & 2
Best carriage harness	dip. & 5	Best 6 do. corn brooms	dip. & 2
Best saddle and bridle for			
Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural im-	dip. & 10		
plements.			

Best and most numerous collection of agricultural implements, manufactured in the state of New York, by or under the supervision of the exhibitor, dip. & 10

P. S. Persons presenting Agricultural Implements, or tools of Mechanical Ingenuity and Utility are requested to sign the Secretary with a particular description of the article, price, and place where it can be had—as it is intended to publish a descriptive list of the articles exhibited at the Fair for the benefit of manufacturers and purchasers.

## PLOWING MATCH.

First premium	15	4th do	Col. Tour
2d do 10; 3d do	10	5th do	Trans.
Boys under 18 years of age.			
First premium	10	2d do 5; 3d do	Trans.

The competition for plowing open to competitors out of the State.

## BUTTER

Best lot [quality as well as quantity considered] made from 5 cows, in thirty successive days. 25 lbs. of the butter to be exhibited. \$25; 2d do 15; 3d do 10.

Compliance with the following rules will be strictly required of those who compete for these premiums, viz:—The cows to be fed on pasture, green corn stalk fodder, or grass cut for the purpose, only. No grain, roots or slops of any description to be fed during the trial. The cows to be owned by the competitors, previous to the first day of February, 1848. The milk drawn from the cows on some one day during the trial to be accurately weighed and measured, and the result stated. A sample of at least 25 pounds of the butter so made to be exhibited at the Show at Buffalo, for the inspection of the examining committee. The particular breed of the cows to be stated, if known, and the method of making and preserving the butter. A certificate signed by the owners of the cows, and at least one other person who assisted in milking and making the butter, detailing the above particulars, will be required. The Ex. Com. believe that few, if any premiums offered on neat cattle, will result in greater benefit to the farming interest, than those on the products of the dairy, providing fixed rules requiring uniformity of feed, be faithfully enforced. Let the regulations be observed and an opinion approximating to accuracy may be formed by the public, which of the several breeds of cows are the best for dairy purposes; and from those that prove the best, further improvements may be made.

Best 25 lbs. butter made in	10	Best 50 lbs made any time	15
June	10	2d do 10; 3d do	5
2d do Col. Tour; 3d do Trans.		4th do Col. Tour; 5th	Trans.

The claimants for premiums must state in writing the time when it was made; the number of cows kept on the farm; the mode of keeping; the treatment of the cream and milk before churning, winter and summer; the method of freeing the butter from the milk, the quantity and kind of salt used; whether saltpetre or any other substances have been employed.

The butter offered for premiums must be presented in butter tubs, jars or firkins.

*Girls under 21 years of age.*

Best lot of butter, not less than 10 lbs., made at any time,		Silver milk cup, value 10
2d best,		Pair butter knives, " 8
3d best,		Tea spoons, " 6

A statement of the manner of making the butter must accompany each sample.

## CHEESE.

*One year old and over.*

Best 100 lb.	20	4th best	Col. Tour
2d best 10; 3d do	10	5th do	Trans.

*Less than one year old.*

Best 100 lbs.	15	4th best	Col. Tour
2d best 10; 3d do	5	5th do	Trans.

Those who present cheese for the premiums offered, must state in writing the time when it was made; the number of cows kept; whether the cheese was made from one, two or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream; the quantity of rennet used, and the mode of preparing it; the mode of pressure; and the treatment of cheese afterwards.

## SUGAR.

Best 25 lbs maple sugar	10	3d best	Col. Tour
2d best	5	4th do	Trans.

The process of manufacturing and clarifying must accompany the samples offered.

## SILK.

Best specimen manufactured [woven into cloth or ribbons] not less than 10 yards, Diplomas and \$15; 2d best 10; 3d do 5.

*Reeled silk not less than 1 lb.*

Best specimen	Dip. & 5	2d do Col. Tour; 3d Wash. Let.
		<i>Sewing Silk not less than 1 lb.</i>

Best specimen	Dip. & 10	2d best 5; 3d do	Col. Tour
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## COCONES.

Best half bushel, 1848,	8	2d do Col. Tour; 3d do Trans.
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## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best pair woolen blankets	6	Best double carpet coverlet	5
2d best 4; 3d do	2	2d best 4; 3d do	3
Best 10 yards flannel	6	4th do 2; 5th do	Trans.
2d best 4; 3d do	2	2d best pr. woolen knit stockings	2
Best 10 yards woolen cloth	10	2d best	Trans.
2d best 4; 3d do	5	Best pair of woolen wore	
Best woolen carpet 15 yards	10	stockings 2; 2d best	Trans.
2d best 8; 3d do	5	Best pair cotton knit stock-	
Best 10 yards linen	8	ings 2; 2d do	Trans.
2d best 6; 3d do	4	Best pair cotton wore stock-	
Best 10 yards linen diaper	6	ings 2; 3d do	Trans.
2d best 4; 3d do	2	Best pair linen knit stock-	
Best 10 yards kersey	6	ings 2; 3d do	Trans.
2d best 4; 3d do	2	Best pair linen wore stock-	
Best 15 yards tow cloth	5	ings 2; 2d do	Trans.
2d best	Trans.	Best lb. linen sewing thread	2
Best hearth rug 8; 2d do	4	2d best	Trans.
3d do 3; 4th do 2; 5th do	Trans.	Best pr. woolen fringe mit-	
Best rug carpet 15 yards	5	tens 2; 2d do	Trans.
2d best 4; 3d do	Trans.		

Articles to be manufactured within the year.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on articles of merit not included in the above list.

## MANUFACTURES.

Best piece of black broadcloth, not less than 20 yards	Diploma.
do blue " " "	"
do woolen carpet manufactured in factory, not less than 20 yards	"
do satin, 20 yards	"
do cotton shirting, bleached, 20 yards	"
do cotton shirting, unbleached, "	"
do oil cloth, 10 yards	"
do prints, 20 yards	"
do mousselin de laines, 20 yards	"
do black broadcloth from American wool, 20 y'ds.	"
do blue, do do	"

Competition open to any part of the United States.

## NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

Best ornamental needle work	Dip. and 3
do ottoman cover.	"
do table cover	"
do group flowers	"
do variety worsted work	"
do fancy chair work with needle	"
do worked cushion and back	"
do worded collar and handkerchief	"
do wooden shawl	"
do 2d do	2
do worked quilts	Dip. and 3
do white quilts	"
do silk patch work quilts	"
do port-folios worked	"
do silk bonnets	"
do straw bonnets	"
do lace capes	"
do lamp stand mats	"
do 2d do	2
do ornamental shell work	Dip. and 5
do 2d do	3
do specimen of wax flowers	Dip. and 6
do 2d do	3

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for articles of merit not included in the above list.

## FLOWERS.—PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Greatest variety and quantity of flowers	5
Greatest variety	3
Greatest variety	3
Greatest variety	3
Greatest variety and number	2
Best 12 varieties	2
German Aster—Best collection,	
Best and greatest variety	3
Greatest variety and quantity of flowers	Silver medal.
Greatest variety	Silver medal
Greatest variety	Silver medal
Best 6 varieties	2
Greatest variety	3
Best 12 varieties	2
German Aster—Best collection,	
Best and greatest variety	2

## GENERAL LIST.—Open to all competitors.

Best collection of green house plants owned by one person,	2d best 2; 3d do	Wash. Let.
Best floral design	2d best	Best and largest basket bouquet with handle
Best floral ornament	2d best	For the most beautifully arranged basket of 5's Dip.
Best hand bouquet "flat"	2d best 2; 3d do	Best floral exhibition by any Horticultural Society Gold Medal.
Best hand bouquet "round"	2d best	

## Premiums on Fruit.

## APPLES.

For the greatest and best variety of good table apples, 3 of each variety, named and labelled, grown by exhibitor,	Dip and 10
2d best 5; 3d do	Trans.
The best 12 varieties table apples 5; 2d do	Trans. & 2
The best 5 winter varieties 3; 2d do	Trans. & 2
For the best fall seedling apple, for all purposes, with description of tree, history of its origin, &c. One dozen specimens to be exhibited, 5; 2d best,	2

## PEARS.

For the greatest number of varieties of good pears, named and labelled	Dip & 10
2d best 5; 3d do	Trans.
For the best collection of first rate autumn pears, named and labelled, Dip and 5; 2d best	Trans. & 2
For the largest and best collection of winter pears, named and labelled, Dip. & 5; 2d best	Trans. & 2
Best collection of newly introduced pears, with a description, &c.,	Dip. & 10

## PEACHES.

Best 12 varieties, labelled, Dip. & 5; 2d best	2
do 6 varieties labelled 3; 2d best	2
do 12 peaches 2; 2d best	Trans.
do seedling variety, 6 specimens 3; 2d do	2

## PLUMS.

Best collection plums, 6 specimens each variety, Dip. & 5; 2d do	3
Best 6 varieties of good plums, 6 specimens each 3; 2d do	Trans.
Best 12 plums choice variety 2; 2d do	2
Best seedling plums, with description, Dip. & 5; 2d do	2

## NETTARINES AND APRICOTS.

Best and greatest number of good varieties, 6 specimens each, labelled, 3; 2d do	2
Best 12 specimens of any good variety, 2; 2d do	Trans.

## QUINCES.

Best 12 quinces of any variety 3; 2d best 2; 3d do	Trans.
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## GRAPES.

Best and most extensive collection of good native grapes, grown in open air, 5; 2d do	2
Best 3 varieties of native or foreign grapes, grown under glass, 3 bunches each to be shown, 5; 2d do	2
Best dish of native grapes,	Trans.

WATERMELONS—Best 6 specimens of any variety, 3; 2d do	2
MUSKMELONS—Best 6 specimens of any variety, 3; 2d do	2
CRANBERRIES—Best peck of domestic culture, 8; 2d do	6
To be accompanied with a full description of the manner of cultivation, nature of soil, &c.	

Any premiums may be withheld in the discretion of the committee, if the samples exhibited are not worthy of a premium. The fruit exhibited for which premiums are awarded, to be at the disposal of the committee.

12 volumes of Downing, common edition, and 12 of Thomas' Fruit Cult., will be awarded by the committee, in their discretion, for choice fruits not enumerated.

## VEGETABLES.

12 best stalks celery	3	Best bunch double parsley	3
6 best heads cauliflower	3	3 best heads squashes	3
6 best heads broccoli	3	Largest pumpkin	3
12 best white table turneps	3	12 best ears seed corn	3
12 best carrots	3	Best half peck table potatoes	3
12 best table beets	3	2d best	3
12 best parsneps	3	Best seedling potatoes	3
12 best onions	3	For the best and greatest variety of seedling potatoes	
3 best heads of cabbage	3	of approved varieties	10
12 best tomatoes	3	Best and greatest variety of vegetables raised by exhibitor	10
2 best purple egg plants	3		
12 best sweet potatoes	3		
Best half peck Lima bean	3		
Best half peck Windsor beans	3		

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on choice garden products not above enumerated.

## PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Best specimen of animal painting in oil, by American artist,	Dip. 10
Do do in water colors do	10
Best specimen animal painting in oil by foreign artist,	10
Do do in water colors do	5
Best specimen cattle drawing	5
Best drawing, show grounds for society	5
Best portrait of some animal of merit of an improved breed (the painting to be the property of the society)	25

## STOVES.

Best cooking stove for wood fire	Silver medal
2d best	5
Best cooking stove for coal	Silver medal
2d best	5
Best parlor stove,	Silver medal
2d best	5
Best apparatus for warming dwellings and public buildings,	Silver medal

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Best iron gate for farm purposes	Silver medal
do ornamental cast iron vase on pedestal	"
do water pipe of water line, &c.	"
do sample drain tile	"
do drain tile or pipe draining machine	Dip. and 10
do quarter of acre osier willow and the specimen of product manufactured	5
Best wire hurdle fence	Silver medal
Best water ram or other hydraulic apparatus	"
For improvements in machinery useful to the farmer and having valuable properties, discretionary premiums will be awarded.	

## DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

Will be awarded for articles of merit exhibited by Mechanics, in all the various branches—and it is hoped that a general exhibition will be made.

Plate will be substituted for money premiums in all cases, at the request of the winner.

## GRAIN.

Best sample winter wheat not less than 5 bushels,	5	Best sample Indian corn, 5 bushels, 5; 2d do	3
2d best	3	Best sample buckwheat, 1 bushel 5; 2d do	1
Best sample spring wheat 5 bushels, 5; 2d do	3	Best sample flax seed, 1 bu.	3
Best sample rye, 5 bushels,	5	2d best	2
2d best	3	Best sample hops, not less than 25 lbs. 5; 2d do	3
Best sample oats, 5 bush.	5	Best sample timothy seed, 1 bushel 3; 2d do	2
2d best	3		
Best sample barley, 5 bu.	5		
2d best	3		

## TO BREEDERS.

To the breeders of the best bull over three years old in Durham, Hereford, Devon, and Ayrshire classes, each a Diploma

## FOREIGN STOCK

## Cattle.

Best bull over 3 years of any breed	dip & 25	Best cow over 3 years, dip. & 25	10
2d best 15; 3d do	10	2d do 15; 3d do	10
Best bull 2 years old,	dip & 15	Best heifer 2 years	dip & 15
2d best 10; 3d do	10	2d best 10; 3d do	6
Best bull 1 year old	dip & 10	Best 1 year old heifer	dip & 10
2d best 5; 3d do	5	3d best 5; 2d do	5
Best bull calf	dip & 3	Best heifer calf	dip & 5
2d best	3	2d best	3

## Horses.

Best stallion over 3 years diploma & 25	8	Best brood mare	dip. & 25
2d do 15; 3d do 5; 4th, Youatt	4th best	2d best 15; 3d do	8
		4th best	Youatt

## SHEEP.—Long-wooled.

Best buck,	dip. & 10	Best pen 5 buck lambs	dip. & 10
do pen 5 ewes	dip. & 10	do pen 5 ewe lambs	dip. & 10

## Middle-wooled.

Best buck	dip & 10	Best pen 5 buck lambs	dip & 10
do pen 5 ewes	dip & 10	do pen 5 ewe lambs	dip & 10

## Merinos and their grades.

Best buck	dip & 10	Best pen 5 buck lambs	dip & 10
do pen 5 ewes	dip & 10	do pen 5 ewe lambs	dip & 10

## Saxons and their grades.

Best buck	dip & 5	Best pen 5 buck lambs	dip & 10
do pen 5 ewes	dip & 10	do pen 5 ewe lambs	dip & 10

## PREMIUMS OPEN

Best bull over 3 years old,	dip.	Best cow over 3 years old,	dip.
do bull 2 years old,	dip.	do heifer 2 years old,	dip.
do bull 1 year old,	dip.	do 1 year old,	dip.
do bull calf,	dip.	do heifer calf,	dip.

## Horses.

Best stallion	dip. 1	Best brood mare	dip.
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## Sheep.

Best long woolled buck,	dip.	Best pen 5 ewes, mid. wool,	dip.
do middle-wooled buck,	dip.	do pen 5 ewes, Merinos,	dip.
do Merino buck,	dip.	do pen 5 ewes, Saxons,	dip.
do Saxon buck,	dip.	do pen 5 buck lambs,	dip.
do pen 5 ewes, long wool,	dip.	do pen 5 ewe lambs,	dip.

No animals can compete for the premiums in this class, unless entered on the morning of the 12th of September by 10 A. M. This class is open to prize animals who have heretofore won the first premiums of the Society; and animals can be entered for this class, which are also entered in other classes for competition.

☞ DIPLOMA AND MEDALS ARE AWARDED BY THE SOCIETY AS EVIDENCE ONLY & SUPERIOR MERIT.

## Agricultural Geology.

BY J. J. HALL.

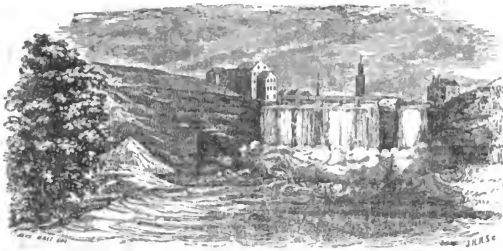
NIAGARA GROUP.—*Geodiferous Lime Rock* and *Calciferous Slate*, of Eaton. *Lockport Limestone*, and *Rochester Shale*, of the Annual Reports of the Fourth District.

This group consists of two distinct members, a shale and limestone, which, possessing many features in common, are recognized as the products of one period; during which, however, there was an important change in the lithological products, and a less one in the organic forms.—The shale continues a very uniform deposit throughout the whole extent of the district, while the limestone, from a thin, dark-colored concretionary mass, becomes an extensive and conspicuous rock constantly increasing in thickness in a westerly direction, even far beyond the limits of the State. The Cataract of Niagara is produced by the passage of the river over this lime stone and shale; and from being a well known and extremely interesting point, as well as exhibiting the greatest natural development of these rocks within the limits of the State, this name is adopted for its designation.

The members of this group are: 1. Argillaceous, or (in many localities) argillo-calcareous shale. 2. Limestone, presenting several different varieties.

*Niagara Shale.*—The lower part of the Niagara group exhibits a great development of dark, bluish shale, which on exposure gradually changes to grey or ashen color, and forms a bluish or greyish marly clay. In this state, it is undistinguishable from the ordinary clays; and its outcropping edges, where long weathered, are often considered as claybeds. This character is well exhibited at Lockport, on the northern slope of the terrace where the canal and railroad have been excavated; and also at numerous localities in Wayne and Monroe counties. The depth of tint in the clay differs according to degree of exposure, the outer portions becoming of the usual yellowish-brown color of the ordinary soils.

When freshly excavated, the mass is tough, and breaks irregularly, some portions only exhibiting a slight tendency to slaty structure.—After weathering for a short time, it cracks in all directions, and soon falls into innumerable angular fragments, when the disintegration goes on till it forms the soft clay. This change seems due to the intimate mixture and decomposition of iron pyrites in the rock; and its presence is also indicated by the production of sulphate of alumina, on decomposition in favorable situations, and upon calcination. In color, aspect, manner of weathering, and other properties, it closely resembles the shale of the upper part of the Hamilton group in the Fourth District.—Neither are micaceous, and both are slightly calcareous, probably from the great amount of



VIEW OF THE UPPER FALLS AT ROCHESTER (FIG. 24.)

organic matter. The Niagara shale, however, is destitute of those spheroidal concretions, which in the Hamilton group are more or less common, and in many places abundant. The only approach to a concretionary form seen in this shale, is in the increased thickness of some layers of impure limestone; and this appears rather due to a greater development of corals or other fossils, around which the mud accumulated more freely than elsewhere. A few such examples may be seen in the banks of the Genesee at Rochester.

The lower part of this shale is mostly free from calcareous bands; while towards the middle and in the upper part, we find numerous thin, wedge-form or continuous layers of impure limestone, mostly composed of corals and other fossils, and their surfaces covered with the same, forming beautiful and interesting specimens for the cabinet. The perfect similarity of these with specimens from Dudley in England, together with the identity of many of the organic forms, renders the conclusion unavoidable that the two are formations of the same age. These layers are from half an inch to two inches thick; and from the decomposition and sinking down of the shale, they are usually found broken into fragments. One of the most striking features of this rock, is the abundance of its fossils. Scarcely a locality can be examined where they do not occur in great perfection.

The higher beds are well developed in the fall at Wolcott Village, and the lower part of the formation can be examined by following down the ravine for a mile. This is the most eastern locality in the district where we find the rock exposed. West of this point, throughout the county, it is seen in all the small streams which flow into the lake.

At Rochester it forms nearly the whole height of the upper fall, and the banks on either side of the river for more than a mile below. This place offers a fine exhibition of the rock, and is one of the best localities in the State for a natural

exposure. The constant undermining of the banks precipitates large masses to the bottom, and their fossil contents are thus made accessible. At this locality, its upper and lower limits are both plainly seen. Above it passes gradually into an impure limestone which forms the beds of passage from the shale to the limestone above. The fossils mostly disappear at this point, and few are found in this part of the mass. Below it terminates abruptly, resting directly on the calcareous beds forming the upper member of the preceding group. There is never any gradual passage from the one to the other, and the peculiar fossils of the shale do not appear till we ascend some distance above the limestone. Nevertheless it is true that two or three of the common fossils of this shale have been found in the limestone below, and at the same time the greater number marking the Clinton group terminate below that rock. It may therefore remain a question, perhaps, whether these calcareous beds should be included in the Niagara group. Since, however, they bear a close analogy to the lower limestone of the Clinton group, and terminate above abruptly without offering any marks of gradual passage to the next higher group, I prefer for the present to include them in the lower, thus presenting a natural lithological assemblage. The presence of a few fossils common to the limestone and shale above would apply equally to all parts of the preceding group, a few forms being common to all parts of both.

The precise arrangement at Rochester is as follows:—The terminating calcareous beds of the Clinton group consists of fifteen or twenty thin courses, each separated by a layer of shale sometimes of equal thickness to the limestone, though generally thinner. The shale separating the lower courses is green like that below, but higher it becomes of the same color and character as that above. The interlaminated shale in all cases destitute of fossils. The shale is partially exposed in several small streams, and in the lower escarpment which extends westward from



Rochester. In the town of Sweden, that escarpment has become higher, and the shale is in some places well exhibited. One of the best localities is at Marshall's saw-mill, in the town before mentioned, where the small stream (a branch of Salmon creek) has excavated its channel in this rock. The banks scarcely differ in color and appearance from the soil around, and it is only from fossils that the mass is distinguished from ordinary clay. At one point where there has been a fresh exposure, the rock appears in all its character, and contains abundance of fossils.—*Natural History of New York.*

### Spring Tooth Horse Rake.

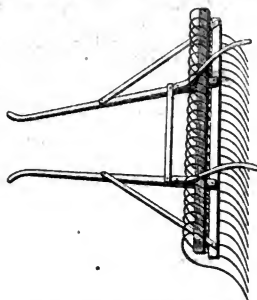
MESSRS EDITORS:—As your paper is a medium through which the farmer expects to receive information in reference to such improvements in agriculture, and agricultural implements as are going on in our country, I have thought proper to present to your readers some account of a very valuable improvement in *Horse Rakes*, which, though not altogether new, has not been noticed to any considerable extent in our agricultural journals, and will no doubt be entirely new to a large portion of the readers of the *Genesee Farmer*.

The following are some of the advantages which the Spring-tooth Rake possesses over all others: They are light, and may be carried with ease by one man all about the farm; the elasticity of the teeth prevents their breaking or fastening to any obstruction with which they may chance to come in contact; they operate on very rough, uneven and stoney ground, doing the work completely where no other horse rake can be used at all; they are exceedingly nice for raking barley, or clover that is cut for seed; they rake cleaner and faster, and shell out less seed than any other, either hand or horse rake, and are in all places, and for all purposes superior to any other Horse Rake in use.

In addition to the foregoing advantages the *Spring-Tooth Horse Rake* is emphatically the *labor-saving and money making machine* when taken into the wheat stubble. It is an ascertained fact that when wheat is harvested in the usual manner, from one to two bushels per acre is left on the stubble, and about 20 or 25 acres may be gleaned in a day with one horse. Thus it appears that nearly enough wheat has heretofore been left on the ground to seed it, or supply the whole county with seed wheat; while some, who are well qualified to judge in reference to it, think that enough has been left on the stubble ground in past years to furnish bread for the entire farming population of the wheat growing districts.

The Rake, as usually made, has a head about 9 feet long, and from 20 to 24 elastic wire teeth.

It does not revolve, but is raised over the winrow with ease and facility, without stopping the horse; the whole rake weighing only about 60 pounds, and the thills being upheld by the horse, the holder has only to lift one end of the rake by



*Spring-Tooth Horse Rake. (FIG. 25.)*

the handles, and the advance motion of the horse will have carried it over the winrow, while the holder can lift it up and let it down properly. The holder bears down on the handles more or less according to the size of the winrow he wishes to collect, and leaves the winrow when and where he pleases, by quickly raising the handles as before stated.

The accompanying engraving will more clearly convey a correct idea of the construction and appearance of the rake.

Yours, &c., JOHN LAWRENCE.  
Wayne Co., N. Y., 1848.

THE rake described by our correspondent is manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. G. YEOMANS of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y. For further information, and certificates, &c., concerning the utility of the rake, the reader is referred to an advertisement on the second (advertising) page of this number of the *Farmer*.

CATERPILLARS.—An English agricultural paper gives the following method of destroying caterpillars, which was accidentally discovered, and is practiced by a gardener near Glasgow. A piece of woollen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant bush, and when taken out was found covered by the leaf devouring insects. Taking the hint, he immediately placed pieces of woollen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found the next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroys many thousands every morning.

OBTAIN good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

### Perservation of Botanical Specimens.

**Messrs Editors:**—As that season of the year is fast approaching, in which the study of Botany should be commenced, I send you the following (in the absence of better) directions for *preserving Botanical specimens*.

The study of Botany should be commenced with the first appearance of flowers in the spring, and continued with ardor during the whole season, if we wish to have a complete assortment of plants; and then renewed again the following season.

There are two methods of preserving Botanical specimens, much less laborious than those generally given in our text books, and yet equally good. The student should furnish himself with a good supply of paper. In preserving mine, I used old newspapers. These are generally printed in folio-form. By being folded again they are made quarto. If the papers are of good size, they will be large enough when thus folded. (If the plants are large, use large papers. The papers should always project an inch or two beyond the plants on every side. In these spread the plants, not always placing them in the middle of the sheet, but spread about, so that when placed in a pile, the pile may be of uniform thickness.) In papers folded in quarto I placed my specimens, thus having two thicknesses of paper above, and two below them; so that when placed in a pile, there were four thicknesses of paper between the plants. Having thus placed them, I wrote on the margin of each sheet, the name of the plant, the class, order, &c. I placed the papers in a pile, and subjected them to a moderate pressure, (not sufficient to mash, or bruise the stems,) increasing it a little daily as the drying progressed. Every night I opened the pile, examined each plant, called it by name, or read the name, if I did not recollect it, closed the sheet again, (and so of all the rest,) and spread them all side by side in an unoccupied room, and left them to dry till morning. In the morning I again read the names, &c., piled the papers, and subjected them to pressure, somewhat increased each day. Every succeeding night and morning I went through the same process, and thus learned the names, (both scientific and common,) &c., of my plants, and succeeded in preserving them in a very good state. When the number of occupied sheets is small, empty ones should be placed above and below, sufficient to make the pile one or two inches thick. When the number of sheets is considerable, boards of the size of the sheet should be placed at intervals of one or two inches from each other, to facilitate the operation. When nearly dry, the pressure may be increased *ad libitum*.

Another, and perhaps better, method is, to place the plants between single sheets of white

paper, (common printing paper is best,) and place these between the news papers, (brown wrapping paper will answer in this case,) and having left them under pressure twenty-four hours, (more or less,) transfer the white sheets with the plants to an other set of news papers, place these under pressure, and spread, or suspend, the first set to dry. Proceed thus till the plants have become dry. The press may consist either of weights laid on the pile, or of a lever-press. The latter is preferable; and may consist of a board with a post fastened to one end of it, a lever, a block, for a fulcrum, to be placed on the pile, and a weight.

Fairport, N. Y., March, 1848.

H.

### Shrinkage of Meats in Cooking.

**Messrs. Editors:**—This subject promises to be as prolific as the chess question, or the potato rot. It can hardly be so abstruse as to defy investigation, or the arrival at some *rationale* of its causes. As to the effects of the moon, it can have no more influence than a big skim milk cheese hung high in the air. Whatever power the moon possesses of attraction, repulsion, or as an alternative, is the same at one period as at another, as the same body of matter is there at all times. Its different ages, which are entirely arbitrary, is not marked by any visible change at its *quarter* more than at its *thirds*, and its increasing light does not by any effects indicate to our senses, or by analysis, but what it is wholly inert and powerless.

Now if some one would take a given number of pounds of pork, and after boiling, again weigh it, it would settle the point, whether there was an actual loss, or whether this shrinkage was from contraction only—in which case it would not be an evil to be complained of. But if there occurred an absolute loss of weight, more than the loss of salt, it must either contain a large quantity of gelatin, or glue, soluble in water, and held in solution in the pot liquor; or from some peculiar formation of the cellular tissues, the oleagenous or fat matter is given out and floats on the top.

It is very possible, from some peculiar constitutional structure or incipient disease, that of two creatures fattened on the same food and killed at the same time, one may shrink in cooking and the other not.

At any rate, if the subject possesses any importance let it be investigated, so that we shall be able to reason sanely, and not be groping in the dark, or in *moonshine* and charging it to Madame Luna, or becoming *Luna-tics* ourselves.

Ogden, N. Y., 1848.

H. Y.

We have received several well written articles on this subject, but are unable to publish others for want of space.

## SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

**SWAPPING HORSES.**—The editor of the *Mass. Ploughman* talks thus sensibly about "dickering" in horses, &c.

Think twice before trading off a horse that has served you well on the whole though he may have some faults. We have known men to swap off horses that had but one or two faults for others that had a dozen. This generally arises from the bad temper of the owner. A horse refuses to draw before oxen, and he is put off for one that is not willing to draw any where. Another is high spirited and the women can't drive him; he is put off for one that cannot be coaxed out of a walk. Another is not willing to be caught in the pasture; he is exchanged for one that is worthless when caught.

A low horse that hardly keeps your boots from the ground, is put off for one that you cannot mount without a block. A lazy horse is put off for one that has not patience to let you be seated in the chaise before he must go.

On the whole we would not advise farmers to think of changing off any of their stock for slight faults; whether cattle or horses or children or wives. It is better to bear with them than run the risk of faults they know not of.

**CHLOROFORM APPLIED TO A PIG.**—We are not sorry to see that this new and wonderful pain-destroying agent is likely to come into use for alleviating the sufferings of the inferior animals, in their passage from the midst of life to the salting tub. The *Leeds (Eng.) Times* informs us that the day before Christmas, Mr. Horace Watson, druggist, of the respectable village of Lacey, near Grimsby, wishing to give "his greasiness as little uneasiness" as possible *en route* to the pork barrel, caused our friend the butcher to administer through piggy's monstrous nostrils *quantum sufficit* of chloroform. "Grunt," naturally fond of sleep, was soon in the land of forgetfulness, when our hero (in the blue frock) very conveniently extracted the requisite portion of vital fluid from the fountain of his existence, leaving the pig, after being scalded, cut up, and salted, apparently not a whit the wiser for what had passed.

**IMPROVEMENT IN GRIKING WHEAT.**—A new mode of grinding has of late been invented in Maryland, consisting of ridding the grain of its skin or bran before grinding.—This is said to be done very completely, and to be attended with several important advantages. These are, that all the different sorts of wheat, the red as well as white, are rendered equally good, other things being equal, whereas the red wheats are now sold in most markets for several cents less per bushel than the white. All the brown particles are removed effectually from the flour: a saving of from 40 to 50 pounds per barrel is gained: time is also saved to the amount of from 25 to 50 per cent. The flour is greatly improved for hot climates: a very important item to the shipping interest.—*Prairie Farmer.*

**AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS AND MANUFACTURES IN ENGLAND.**—A London correspondent of the *Register*, in describing the novelties of the place, states that "it is now no uncommon thing to see posted in the streets, 'American cheese, lard,' &c.; 'American empty flour barrels'; 'Corn bread,' with the corn stalks sticking out of the window, to show that it is the real Simon Pure.' Also, 'American boots,' or boots made on the American plan; 'American over shoes,' and 'American clocks,' and last, though not least, 'Baby Jumpers.'"

**GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.**—Advices from India have been received at Manchester, England, stating, on the authority of the Government collector of the Dharwar district, that there are at present at least 20,000 acres of New Orleans seed cotton under cultivation in that district, and that, had it not been for the deficient fall of rain last monsoon, there would have been at least 60,000 acres under cultivation. The cultivation of cotton is extending fast into the Nizam's country.

**CORN MEAL.**—F. LAPHAM, Esq., of Egypt, in this county, has presented us with a sample of Indian Meal of a very superior quality. He manufactures it on a new plan for the English market; but he says he knows no reason why Rochester folks may not have an extra article of meal as well as the cocknies!

We have shown Mr. L.'s product to our Rochester millers, who pronounce it capital. And we have tried it by a less fallible 'test,' and have come to a like conclusion!—*Rochester Advertiser.*

**GLASS MILK PANS** are coming more and more into use in Europe. Their advantages on the score of cleanliness must be obvious. It were to be wished that societies or institutes would appoint a standing committee, and put aside a small portion of their ample funds for the instant importation of sample articles invented abroad, connected with agricultural and rural economy. True it is, that in general, this may be left to the vigilance and rivalry of tradesmen and manufacturers; but many years may elapse before we get the benefit of many things which might at once be profitably introduced. The same reason and policy that prompt the offer of premiums for useful things of home invention, would warrant the introduction of things which have been recently invented and patronized by agricultural societies abroad. Satisfied that glass milk pans (on which the manufacturer should indicate the capacity of the vessel) would be a valuable acquisition to our dairy women, we respectfully suggest the importation of a dozen, and the offer of a premium to the glass manufacturer who shall first produce them in this country at a cost that will justify their being brought into general use. It has been seen in an interesting and valuable "Essay on the Management of Holstein Dairies," published in the *Farmers' Library*, that there the dairy women are allowed one dollar a year for "pan money," and charged for all they break; yet they always "make by the operation." Let us have glass milk-pans.—*Farmers' Library.*

**THE THERMOMETER CHURN**, figured and described in the March number of the *Farmer*, is noticed as follows in the *Massachusetts (Boston) Ploughman*:

A new patent churn is now offered for sale at the establishment of Ruggles, Nourse & Co., in the Hall next to our office.

We have not yet had an opportunity to test a churn of this kind, but we think the principle on which it is constructed is good, and we doubt not it is an improvement on all former patterns.

This churn is so contrived that the cream may be kept at the right temperature during the whole churning process, by means of heated water that comes in contact with the sides of the tub which holds the cream. The heat of the water is gauged by a thermometer that stands constantly within it, and indicates when the same should be increased or diminished.

It is of the first importance to regulate the temperature of the cream during the time of churning. Yet the practice of turning water into the cream is vicious. And the placing of a churn near the fire will never warm the cream equally. But water in contact with the side of the churn may have its temperature so regulated as not to injure the cream.

We learn from those who have tried these thermometer churns, that they are the best which have yet been contrived. We have one on hand that we intend to try as soon as we have cream enough for the purpose.

**FOR A KICKING COW.**—A few weeks ago, we stood for some time to witness an attempt to milk a cow that had just had her calf taken from her, and who kicked so furiously as to render it dangerous to attempt the operation. Coaxing and beating were of no avail, and it at length struck us to suggest that the kicking leg be tied up. A cord was procured, a slip-knot in one end passed round the leg below the knee, and the other end thrown over a beam; drawing away on this, she soon found she had no leg to spare to kick with, and was as quiet as a lamb.

**FLOUR AND WHEAT IN MILWAUKEE.**—We understand that about 200,000 bushels of wheat are in store for eastern market, ready to be shipped from the different warehouses in this city. The wheat has been purchased at an average of about 75 cents per bushel. OF FLOUR, about 15,000 barrels are ready for shipment.—We also understand that the amount of both wheat and flour exceeds that in store last year, at this time.

The present good roads will be likely to add considerably to the surplus here, before the navigation opens. On Saturday, about 4,000 bushels of wheat were brought in. Only about one-tenth that comes to market here is spring wheat.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin, March 8th.*

**How TO GROW RICH.**—Nothing is more easy, says Mr. Spaulding, than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody; befriend none; to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to destroy all the finer feelings of nature, and be rendered mean, miserable, and be despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease, disappointment, and a miserable death.

## Brief Notes from Correspondents.

**DESTROYING WILLOWS, &c.**—In your last number of the *Genesee Farmer*, Milo has undertaken to inform the public how to extirpate willows that grow in marshes and along the banks of creeks. I know a method so much better, and requiring so much less labor, I will give it to the public if you think it worthy a place in your valuable journal.

Cut your willows as close to the ground as you please, the longest day in the year, which occurs about the 21st of June, and not one in fifty will ever sprout, and what few do I have never known to leaf out the next year. Alders and other marsh brush may be killed in the same way.—G. B. GILBERT. *Le Roy, March, 1848.*

**WIRE FENCE.**—A farmer whose head is turned by an article in the last *Farmer* in relation to wire fence, says that a very great saving and improvement may be made in fence by the use of a single horizontal stretched wire, in the following manner:—Lay the fence in the usual way five rails high: instead of driving stakes at the end of the rails, set them singly at the middle of the rail, and run the wire from stake to stake, and nine inches above the top rail. The stakes should be driven alternately on each side the fence, and in a straight line, in order to support both fence and wire. S. W.

**THE MORGAN HORSE "GENERAL GIFFORD."**—We direct attention to the advertisement of the owner of this splendid horse. A correspondent says:—

**MESSRS. EDITORS:**—Being requested by one of the owners of the celebrated Morgan Horse, General Gifford, to give you my opinion of him, I do so with pleasure. I have a mare with foal by him, and consider him a perfect model for a road horse, either for saddle or harness. He appeared to me, when I saw him last fall, to possess all the fire, strength, and speed, attributed to the highest blooded specimens of his stock, combined with extraordinary docility of temper.—Mr. Mason informed me that he had timed his speed and that he had trotted his mile within three minutes, since he purchased him, a statement of the truth of which I have no doubt, from a *dash* I saw him make under the saddle.

His splendid flowing mane, and the inimitable arch of his neck, and fire of his eye as he pranced impatient of rest when led out of the stable, gave me the first conception I ever had of the truth of that part of an ancient description of the horse, which speaks of "his neck" being "clothed with thunder," and as he stood fronting me after being ridden half a mile, with his head thrown in the air, precisely like the figure of his sire, the Gifford Morgan, contained in the *Cultivator*, I could well imagine why the old Morgan horse, which this and his sire are said so closely to resemble, was always a favorite parade horse. He weighed, when I saw him last fall, only in decent working condition. 1040 pounds—and, in my estimation, is unsurpassed in all the qualities which make a road horse valuable, including easiness of keep, speed, strength, and power of endurance. J. DORR. *Scottsville, N. Y., 1848.*

In remitting payment for several copies of the *Farmer*, a friend gives the following reasons for supporting agricultural papers. His laconic remarks are "in order":—

Although I am not a farmer I am a well wisher of the farmers and mechanics—as I am a miller by trade and often annoyed with foul and smutty wheat. If every farmer would take an agricultural paper, this would soon be as it should—good clean wheat, instead of smutty and foul, which so often makes fretful millers and scolding wives. Then I say, farmers, mechanics, and all, take the *Genesee Farmer*. It opens to you the science of your profession—making clear and intelligible all that has heretofore been deemed clince. No farmer can fail to be wiser and richer, if he carefully peruses the well-stored pages of the *Farmer*. So thinks the "Boquet Miller." HENRY PALMER. *Estes, N. Y., 1848.*

**ONIONS A REMEDY FOR SCALDS AND BURNS.**—I wonder if the readers of the *Farmer* are acquainted with the virtue of onions in relieving the pain occasioned by a scald or burn. About ten years since my wife scalded her fingers so severely that several pieces of flesh came off from the bones.—After trying various remedies with a view of easing the pain without effect, she at length pounded an onion and applied it to her fingers though she had never heard of such a remedy. The pain ceased immediately and did not return, though her fingers were very sore for some time.—We have tried the remedy several times since and always successfully. B. S. GILBERT. *Burns, N. Y., 1846.*

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Communications have been received, during the past month, from Jno. McVean, H. Little, M. M. R., H. N. B. Rogers, B. W. S., Henry Palmer, B. S. Gilbert, C. H. Maxson, J. Dorr, G. B. Giddett, Jno. Lawrence, H. Y., Subscriber, L. Skurke, M. Eames, Rustic, Alleghany, G. A. M., Chas. P. Smith, A. Farmer, W. S. T., S. Davidson, Joseph Carpenter, G. A. J., A. Wilson, Inquirer, H. M. Stow, J. H. S. N. Holmes, and W. H. —

THE publication of the Premium List of the State Ag. Society compels our printer to defer several articles which have been placed in type for this number—among others the communication of our Illinois friend on the "Wants of Western Farmers." For the same reason, (and the additional one that our advertising patrons afford us no opportunity to give extra pages of reading matter,) we omit our usual page of "gleanings from foreign exchanges"—together with answers to various inquiries.

"LIVINGSTON" is informed that we are in favor of giving both sides of all questions that may properly be discussed in an agricultural journal—and that his article, which is both appropriate and well written, would have been published months ago, had it been accompanied by the name of the author. ¶ Those who favor us with articles for publication, are reminded that the name of the writer should always accompany each communication, although it may be withheld from the public.

O. S. G., of Mantua, Ohio, will find the solution of several if not all his queries in the previous volume of this journal. The information desired would occupy nearly the whole of this number—and we certainly cannot find time to give it in a private letter as desired.

**AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.**—A correspondent (whose letter we have mislaid,) wishes us to specify ten or twelve of the best agricultural books; and suggests that we should keep an assortment of such works to supply school libraries, &c. We hardly think we could make a better selection of books than those mentioned in our premium list, published on last page of the March number. As we have frequent applications for books, especially from agents, by mail, we have ordered an assortment of the most popular works on agriculture, horticulture, &c., which we shall receive in a few days.

THE advertising department of our present number is filled with matters worthy the attention of farmers and horticulturists generally. We direct attention to it, for the benefit of readers as well as advertisers.

**THANKS.**—We again acknowledge our indebtedness to those individuals who are engaged in extending the circulation of the *Farmer*. The daily additions to our subscription list are truly encouraging. The following is one of the numerous substantial and complimentary letters received by the Publisher since the commencement of the present volume:—

DEAR SIR:—I again enclose \$8 for twenty more subscribers to the *Farmer*. I will continue sending as fast as 20 names are added to the list. The price is so trifling that no person who is at all interested in agricultural affairs can refuse to take it. The only excuse assigned to me was by a farmer to-day, who declined taking it for the alleged reason that it reminded him too forcibly and too frequently of what he ought to do, but did not do, on his farm; that he did not like this negligence in farming placed so prominently before him. I prevailed upon him, however, to take it, and his name is on the list I send you.

The *Horticultural Department*, under Mr. BARRY, is deservedly popular with the readers of the *Farmer* in this region. I have taken the *Farmer* since its commencement, and I must say that his articles alone have been worth to me four-fold the subscription price, ever since his connection with that department.

I am no competitor for any of the premiums, nor do I expect or will I receive any compensation for any services I may render: but any further assistance I can give will be most cheerfully contributed by

Your ob't serv't, J. D. G. NELSON.  
*Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 2, 1848.*

**WOOD'S CAST-IRON PLOW.**—The bill which passed the United States Senate, to renew the patent of this plow, has been defeated in the House of Representatives.



## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY F. BARRY.

### The Fruit Garden.

THE great interest felt at the present moment in regard to the Garden Culture of Fruits, in cities and villages, as well as among the Agricultural population, induces us to offer a few observations of a practical nature, which must of necessity be brief and imperfect, suggestive in some degree of the best mode of procedure, on this subject. The main considerations are the Situation, Aspect, Soil, Arrangement, Selection of trees, and Planting.

1. *The Situation* for a Fruit Garden should, if possible, be on a sloping and somewhat elevated ground, as well to admit of thorough drainage as to avoid fogs and frosts that frequently prove fatal in low places, unless they happen to be on the margin of a lake, or river of considerable size. Situation is a matter of much less importance in some latitudes and sections of country than in others; for instance, here in Western New York, in some ten or twelve counties the fruit crop seldom suffers from frosts even in the lowest situations. An observing fruit grower says that, to the best of his knowledge, there has not been a failure of the peach crop, even, more than once in ten years on an average, in a circuit of many miles from lake Ontario. Where no danger is apprehended from frosts the only evil to guard against, in low places, is too much moisture, producing a cold, wet subsoil, on which none of the finer fruits can be cultivated with success. In many parts of this State, however, as in some of the middle counties, such as Oneida, Herkimer, Otsego, and in Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, &c., where late spring frosts are prevalent and frequently destructive, low situations are completely unfit for fruit trees. Throughout Ohio, Michigan, and most of the Western States, one of the chief difficulties the fruit culturist has to contend with is the late spring frosts; and experience has fully proved that the only way to avoid them is to choose elevated sites for the trees.

Prof. KIRTLAND, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has

paid much attention to this subject, says in the "Western Reserve Magazine" for March, 1845: "Observation shows us that, with few exceptions, the more elevated the locality the greater certainty there is of fruit crops. The peach tree rarely fails on the high grounds in Burton, Mantua, Edenberg, Hartford, and Poland; and well cultivated orchards of the apple and pear trees bear some fruit every year. On the low grounds in the same townships, the peach is not productive more than one year in four, perhaps not so often, and the apple and pear very uncertain."

Early autumn frosts are also very injurious in low places in some parts of the country. The young wood of trees, on low grounds, is usually rank and soft, and unable to resist the effects of early frosts that come heaviest on such places. There are, however, in all parts of the country, a vast number of persons who can not choose for their garden the most suitable situation. Possessing, perhaps, but a small lot, from a fourth of an acre to an acre; selected, not from its adaptation to fruit culture or gardening, but on account of its convenience to their place of business; they are compelled to do the best with it just as it is. What is to be done in such cases, where the situation is unsuitable? Why, art must provide what nature did not. Protection must be given to the trees, both in spring and autumn, on the approach of untimely frosts—This is easily done where the trees are trained or kept low. Pear, plum, apple, cherry, &c., may be grown in a dwarf or pyramidal form not to exceed six feet in height. Apricots and others may be trained on the walls or fences, or trellises, and in all these forms trees are easily protected by having mats or other suitable covering ready to throw over them on the approach of danger. And besides, such trees are more appropriate and profitable for small gardens than standard trees.

2. *Aspect*.—There seems to be a very general misapprehension of the effects of exposure among inexperienced cultivators. The supposition being that the tender trees should have a south aspect. Experience shows that this is wrong; the frequent freezing and thawing produced by such exposures being much more fatal than the more uniform cold of even a northern aspect. A correspondent of the Horticulturist writes (January 21, 1848,) from Schenectady, that a nurseryman there informs him "that his plantation of pears which do not receive the sun in winter till after mid-day have never been frost bitten, while those which receive the morning sun were much injured last winter as well as this." In the colder portions of the country it is better to avoid both a full north and south aspect, and the effect of high north and west winds should be broken by trees or some other object.

3. *Soil*, of all other things, is the most important, as depending on it are the health, fruit-



fulness, beauty, and longevity of the trees, as well as the size, fairness, and flavor of the fruit. In newly settled countries, in the fresh virgin soil, whole tracts of country may be found well adapted, in the natural state, to the production of nearly all the garden fruits. But a large proportion of soils, in their natural state, are not capable of producing the healthiest and most fruitful trees, and the fairest and finest flavored fruit, without due improvement and preparation. In the neighborhood of towns and villages, where land has been for a long time under culture, this is more particularly the case, and there more care is necessary in the preparation of the soil.

It is no trifling matter to plant a fruit garden in ungenial, ill-prepared soil. It is a sure method to produce loss and disappointment, instead of handsome, healthy trees and fine fruit. To give directions for the preparation of soil for any one particular class of fruits would be easier than to direct the making of a soil suited to all the fruits for a family garden. We know by experience that the apple, pear, and plum, require a stronger and heavier soil than the cherry, peach, or apricot, and the quince a more moist (not wet) soil than any of them. The natural defects of soils consist generally in being either too wet or too dry, too sandy and open, or too clayey and impervious to water and air. Open sandy soils are pretty sure to lack lime, potash, and other soluble minerals which go to form the ashes found when the leaves, wood, and bark of fruit trees are burnt. This has been clearly demonstrated by some exact analyses made by Dr. LEE, the Agricultural editor of this paper, of nursery soils in the vicinity of Rochester. The analysis was made to ascertain the cause of the death and bad growth of apple trees, on a soil well manured with stable manure and otherwise apparently in good condition. The result of the analysis showed that lime and potash, so essential to the organization of the apple tree, had been entirely exhausted by previous culture under apple trees. These necessary ingredients were supplied and the trees consequently made a fine, healthy growth.

Practically, experience has shown that a friable calcareous loam, not too rich nor too poor in organic matter, is the best for the general purposes of a Fruit Garden. On such we find the oldest, healthiest, and most productive trees of the various fruits. And this soil is easily made, at least around the trees. If the soil naturally contains too much clay, is hard and too retentive of moisture, trench it up and apply sand, muck, rotten chips or leaves, and lime. By this mixture, made agreeably to the dictates of good common sense, a friable calcareous loam will be formed. The unlearned reader is informed that the word *loam* means a soil that has clay and sand in fair proportions. A *calcareous loam* is the same with a due admixture of lime.

A peaty soil is entirely unfit for a Fruit Gar-

den, until well drained and prepared by the addition of clay, sand, lime, ashes, &c. Lime and potash are important ingredients in the ashes of the wood, bark, leaves, and fruit of the apple.—According to Dr. EMMONS' analysis, in the Journal of Agriculture and Science, there are in 100 parts of the sap wood of the pear 22 parts of potash and 27 parts of phosphate of lime, and 12 parts of lime; and in the bark, 6 parts of potash and 30 of lime. In the fruit of the pear, (according to a table of analyses of fruit and vegetables in the London Gardener's Chronicle, by Dr. THOS. RICHARDSON,) there are, in 100 parts of the ash, 44 of potash, 8 of soda, and 7 of lime. Thus we see how largely lime and potash enter into the composition of the tree and fruit of the pear, and all must be furnished by the roots out of the soil. And so it is with the apple. Dr. EMMONS' analysis shows in 100 parts of the ashes of the sap wood of the apple 16 of potash and 18 of lime, besides 17 of phosphate of lime, (same as earth of bones, or bone dust,) in 100 parts of ashes of the bark—4 parts of potash and 51 of lime. In 100 parts of the ashes of the fruit of the apple, according to Dr. RICHARDSON'S analyses, already quoted, there are 35 parts of potash, 26 of soda, and 4 of lime. In the ashes of the fruits of the cherry and plum, potash and lime are also found, by recent analyses, to exist in considerable quantities. What we learn from all these facts and experiments is, that lime and ashes may and must be used with manures, where the soil naturally lacks them.

4. *Arrangement, or Laying out.*—The form of the Garden must depend, in many cases, on circumstances beyond the control of the proprietor. Where it can be chosen, a square or parallelogram is preferred, as being easier divided into suitable compartments, and that is usually the form of most city and village gardens. In such gardens the usual and probably the best arrangement is to have a walk say 6 feet wide all around, within 12 feet or so of the fence or wall that surrounds and incloses the garden; another similar through the center. Cross-walks, 3 or 4 feet wide, may be made at suitable distances, making a series of compartments for culinary crops.

The borders on each side of the principal walks may be planted with fruit trees. The small fruits, such as gooseberries, currants, &c., can be planted along the edges of the smaller walks. The walls or fences may be used for training grapes, apricots or nectarines to, and the raspberries, strawberries, &c., occupy one of the wall borders. A garden of half an acre, laid out in this way, will contain upwards of 50 trees of the various fruits, beside the small fruits, and allowing room enough for all the vegetables required by an ordinary sized family.

5. *Selection of Trees.*—Much depends on a judicious selection of trees and varieties of fruit. The proportion of the several fruits is a matter

that depends entirely on the taste or purpose of the proprietor. Some will prefer more apples, some pears, others peaches, &c., as their partialities happen to run. As a general thing, however, in a garden apples should be admitted sparingly, and these should invariably be on paradise stocks, so that they can be kept in the form of dwarf or bushes, 5 or 6 feet apart. The rarest and finest sorts only should be grown, as the common varieties can always be bought cheap from the orchards. The pears should be mostly on quince stocks, grown as pyramids, branched from within 6 inches of the ground. They can be planted 6 or 8 feet apart. If trees could be had at the nurseries properly trained they might be safely removed at a bearing age; but as these can seldom be had of good form the best and most economical way is to procure good yearling trees, or at most two years from the bud, and if they are not in the proper shape they are young enough to be moulded by the knife into a suitable form. If some choice varieties are desired that do not succeed well on the quince they can either be double worked or taken on the pear stock, which by root pruning and disbudding in summer may be kept in the small pyramid form, as those on the quince, or they may be grown as half standards, branching at 3 or 4 feet from the ground. The cherries should be on the *prunus mahaleb* stock, which answers the same purpose as the quince does for the pear, produces a dwarf and prolific habit. They should be branched from the ground and take a bushy or pyramidal form. They are very easily protected from birds. Yearling trees are the best, as they transplant easily and safely and admit of training in proper form. They may be planted 6 or 8 feet apart in the borders. Peaches on plum stocks are more dwarfish than on the peach; but the peach on its own stock may be easily kept in the required size and form by early and careful attention. They should branch near the ground and take the form of a bush. The trees should not be more than one year from the bud. They can then be cut back and made to branch low and take the desired shape. They may be planted about 9 feet apart. Plums, apricots, and nectarines should be grown in the same form.

Standard trees are not appropriate for gardens, as they shade a large surface of ground; are tardy in bearing, and admit of little variety. The dwarf trees convey, at first sight, the idea of fitness to their position. They are within the reach of the cultivator; the fruit is less exposed to the winds, and is easily gathered. The trees are at all times easily protected against untimely frosts, and the roots being in a small circumference are easily fed with such nourishment as they may stand in need of. Nearly all the fruits grown in the way suggested will produce fruit the second and third year after planting. The trees of all kinds should be healthy and vigorous,

and purchased from a correct and responsible source, as nothing is more grievous than to have fruits prove false to their names.

All the trees of each fruit should, if possible, be planted together—that is, next to each other; giving, if there be any difference in the soil, the lightest and driest to the cherry, peach, apricot, and nectarine, and the heaviest to the apple, pear, and plum.

6. *Planting.*—The trees in ranges along the borders of walks should be so far from the walk as not to encroach upon it. The spaces should be measured off and the holes dug; let them be large enough to admit the roots all spread out in their natural position.

Pears on quince stocks, apples on paradise, and cherries on the *St. Lucie* or mahaleb, should, if budded low as they ought, be planted so deep that the point of union between stock and graft will be even with or rather below the surface. When the planting is done, or as it progresses, note in your record or register the name of every variety, commencing at the end of the row; if any happen to stand not in a row, describe the particular place so that it will be understood, and then labels will be superfluous and may be removed, as they are apt to be forgotten till they cut the body or branch of the tree.

Gardens being usually somewhat sheltered from winds, and the trees usually being of smaller size, staking is less necessary than in exposed orchards. Where there is the least danger, however, of the trees being moved by the winds, a neat stake should be set with the tree, so as not to injure the roots. Fasten the tree to it, say half way from the ground, having a band of straw or matting tied around the tree to keep it from being chafed on the stake.

The following is a *Select List of Fruits* of the highest character in nearly every part of the country, and from which the amateur may select without the slightest apprehension of having a poor one, or indeed any thing short of first rate.

**APPLES—Summer**—Ripening from August till October.—Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Early Sweet Bough, Red Astracan, Early Joe, Dutchess of Oldenburg.

**Autumn Apples**—Ripening from September till November.—Hawley, Dyer, Gravenstein, St. Lawrence, Fall Pippin.

**Winter Apples**—from November till June.—Norton's Melon, Golden Reinette, Canada Reinette, Non-such or Red Canada, Seek no Farther, Esopus, Spitzenberg, Swaar, Ladies' Sweeting, and Northern Spy. [The last has been served up on the tables of the Eagle Hotel in this city in beautiful condition on the 4th of July.]

**PEARS—Summer**—from August till October.—Madelaine, Osband's Summer, [Summer Vergalieu.] Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seedling, Summer Franc Real, Belle of Brussels, Bartlett.

**Autumn Pears**—from 1st of October till De-

cember.—Seckel, White Doyenne, Gray [or Red] Doyenne, Countess de Lunay, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Paquency, Ananas, Beurre Diel, Duchess d'Angouleme, Oswego Beurre, [Reed's Seedling,] Swan's Orange, [Onondaga,] Beurre Bosc.

**Winter Pears**—from December till April.—Chauumontel, Winter Nelis, Glout Merceau, Beurre d'Arremerberg, Vicar of Winkfield, (for cooking.)

We have tested all the above pears on quince stocks, and find them to succeed well, being more prolific, fruit larger, fairer and finer than on the pear. We must except the Dearborn's Seedling, Bloodgood, Seckel, and Oswego Beurre, all of which grow very well on the quince, but have not borne with us.

**PLUMS**.—Royal Hative, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Washington, Jefferson, Lawrence's Favorite, Columbin, Huling's Superb, Duane's Purple, Coe's Golden Drop, Common late Damsen, (for preserves.)

**PEACHES**—giving a succession from 1st of August till October.—Early Tillotson, Early York, Haine's Early Red, Cooledge's Favorite, Yellow Alberge, Crawford's Early Malacoton, Jacques' Rareripe, White Imperial, Lemon Cling, Large White Cling.

**CHERRIES**—giving a succession from June till August.—May Biggarreau, or Beauman's May, Knight's Early Black, May Duke, Black Tartarian, Elton, Napoleon Bigarreau, Belle de Choisy, Sparhawk's Honey Biggarreau or Yellow Spanish, Black Eagle, Downer's Late, Carnation, Belle Magnifique, Large English Morello. The three last are fine late tart cherries, for cooking, and with the May Duke and Belle de Choisy are of slower growth, and form small sized trees; the others are all rapid growers, and form handsome pyramidal shaped trees.

**APRICOTS**.—Breda and Moorpark.

**NECTARINES**.—Early Violet, Elruge, Boston.

### Hedges and Hedge Plants.

THE subject of ornamental hedges and living fences begins to attract very general attention throughout a large portion of the country. The inquiries are, "What is the best plant for an ornamental hedge?"—"What is best for a strong impassable hedge?"—and, "What is the best for an evergreen hedge?"

For live hedges, on a large scale, for the farmer, perhaps our *native varieties of thorn* are the best and most economical that can be recommended for the Northern States. The plants are raised from seeds, which are easily obtained in every part of the country, or they may be purchased at a low price from the nurseries. The plants may be set out either at one or two years old, in a well prepared soil, and by regular and careful annual pruning or clipping, form in a

few years a close, strong, and beautiful hedge.

For extensive hedging in open exposed tracts of country, and particularly on the prairies of the west, the *Honey Locust*, (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), offers many advantages. Its growth is very rapid, much more so than the thorn; it is armed with powerful thorns that render it fearful to men or animals, and its foliage is delicate and beautiful, like all the acacia tribe. It bears cutting well and is perfectly hardy. It is easily raised from seed, or the plants may be purchased cheap at the nurseries. Plants a foot high, one year from the seed, planted a foot apart, cut half back when planted and regularly cut every year, will in three years, or four at most, make a dense, impassable, and beautiful hedge. The common yellow locust, (*Robinia prenceacacia*), may be used for the same purpose, but is not so good, as it is attacked by a borer.

For ornamental hedges around gardens or pleasure grounds, the *Italian privet*, a sub-evergreen but deciduous in a northern climate, though it retains its foliage through November, is an excellent plant, propagated easily from cuttings, and easily cut and kept in any desirable size and form. It is of rapid growth, has elegant foliage with spikes of pure white blossoms which appear profusely in June, and afterwards bears clusters of black fruit, like small grapes. The plants may be set a foot apart, well cut back at planting; and, sheared once or twice during each succeeding season, makes in three years a very pretty hedge. The *Buck Thorn*, (*Rhamnus catharticus*), which is raised from seed and managed in the same way, makes a beautiful hedge. Fine specimens of this are to be seen around Boston. The plants are set out at one or two years old, 8 or 10 inches apart, cut half back at planting, and each succeeding season cut back half of the season's growth, thus producing closeness until it attains the desired height. All live hedges should be kept in a pyramidal form, broader at the base and narrowing to the top—thus giving the bottom as well as the top the full benefit of air and light.

For ornamental evergreen hedges or screens, where strength is not requisite, the American Arbor Vite (*Thuja occidentalis*), is very eligible, forming, in a short time, a dense, elegant wall of green, both in summer and winter. They may be taken 3 or 4 feet high, and set a foot or more apart, and may be kept in any desired form and height by shearing. The *Red cedar* is another evergreen that answers this purpose well, and is coming into general use.

But for a strong, and at the same time a beautiful evergreen hedge, none of these we have mentioned are equal to the *Norway Spruce*. Its strong, rapid growth, great hardiness, and elegant green at all seasons, combine to place it at the head of this class of plants, and it cannot fail to be, in time, extensively used as a protection



to fruit gardens, orchards, and pleasure grounds, against the invasion of both human and brute depredators, and to ward off the severe north and west winds so injurious in many parts of the country to the culture of the finer fruits. ROBERT NELSON of Newburyport, Mass., an experienced man, says, in the Horticulturist for September last, that in Denmark he has planted and managed several thousands of yards of it as a hedge, and has seen it there from 5 to 50 years old. The same writer also recommends the following mode of *planting and trimming*:

#### PLANTING.

When two or three years old, and having attained a height of about from one to two feet, the seedlings are to be transplanted where they are wanted for a hedge. It will be remembered, that in mature is almost death to the Norway Spruce, which is most fond of sandy, or still better, gravelly soil, and I have known hedges of this tree to grow most admirably, when planted on sunk fences. Where the soil is very rich, it would be well to dig the trench pretty deep, and fill it with small rocks to the depth of six inches. The transplanting should be done in spring, and it need not be very early; even the middle of May is often not too late, unless we should have a very forward season. Transplant with as large a ball of earth as possible, or else be careful to get all the roots, and not to let them dry; press the ground about the roots, but not too firmly; water directly and plentifully, which will settle the ground best around the roots; and afterwards occasionally in a dry season, till they begin to grow. If wanted for an ornamental hedge in a garden, to grow only about four feet high, the plants ought to be set out from nine to twelve inches apart; but when the hedge is wished to grow six or seven feet high, they must be planted one foot apart.

For an outside hedge, as a protection against cattle, or for subdivisions in the fields, where they are desired to give shelter against high winds, I would advise the choice of plants two feet high, and that they be planted two feet apart. As soon as the hedge is set, it will be necessary to protect it with a few rails for a couple of years.

Although many gardeners and nurserymen recommend the planting of hedges in double rows, still, for several reasons, I most decidedly prefer to plant only single rows.

#### TRIMMING.

A good hedge ought never to be trimmed in any other way than in a conical shape. Nature teaches us best, and a very little observation, I think, shows plainly that this is the natural way. It may be considered tasteless and absurd, to trim a hedge in a square form, in point of beauty, or, still worse, broad at the top and narrow at the bottom; but when we reflect that the growth of the bottom of the hedge is checked and stifled by allowing it to be broadest at the top, reason should teach us to abandon that mode on the ground of unfitness.

As soon as planted, stretch a line, and with a hedge shear trim both sides in a convenient conical form, leaving the top till the hedge almost has attained the desired height.

A well trimmed hedge in a small garden, four feet high, ought never to be broader at the bottom than twelve inches, and should slope to the top in a very acute angle. For each foot higher it may be allowed to grow two or three inches broader at the bottom, and in that proportion at any height. In this way only, every shoot will enjoy the full benefit of air, light and moisture, and by this simple and natural method, you will, in a short time, form a hedge such as I have often seen, as green and close from bottom to top, that even a sparrow could not without difficulty pass through it.

A hedge, until it has attained the desirable size, may be trimmed at least twice in a summer, with a hedge shears; afterwards it can be much easier, more quickly, and as well done, with a sharp sickle or hook.

Persons desirous of forming hedges of any of the above plants, will learn where they may be found by referring to the numerous nursery advertisements in this paper.

### A Beautiful new Flowering Shrub.

*Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno.* Double white flowering Plum-tree leaved Spiraea.

The genus *Spiraea* furnishes quite a number of very pretty flowering shrubs and plants, of which the *Opulifolia hypericifolia*, *Salicifolia*, *Sarabifolia* and others among the shrubby—and *Filipendula*, *Almaiza* and *Aruncus* among the herbaceous species—are well known to all cultivators of ornamental plants. *Dongalpii* and *Lindleyana* are both shrubs recently introduced, but none of them equals the *Prunifolia flore pleno*, recently introduced into Europe by Dr. SIEBOLD, who first brought the splendid Japan Lilies, and other rare and beautiful things from Japan. Mr. VAN HOUTTE, the distinguished Belgian Horticulturist secured the whole stock from Dr. SIEBOLD, and has been cultivating and selling them through Europe at one guinea per plant. We have just received a few plants, and hope to test its merits and hardiness in our climate in another season. We cannot better give an idea of this than by quoting the following from Mr. VAN HOUTTE, (*Horticulturist Magazine*, Vol. 13, page 258.)



*Spiraea prunifolia.* (Fig. 26.)

"It is difficult to convey an impression of the beauty of this shrub from the specimen represented in the engraving. Imagine a neat deep green, upright bush, covered with thousands of snow white flowers, of the size represented, and as perfect as roses, and some idea may be formed of this new spiraea. Braving with impunity the severity of our hyperborean latitude [Belgium] it must be considered one of the greatest acquisitions for decorating the lawn or parterre.

We do not know the native country of this shrub. M. Siebold, to whom we are indebted for its introduction, we learn found it cultivated in the Japan gardens, where it attained the height of six or eight feet. Its native habitat is supposed to be Corea, or the north of China, and it is sometimes found growing in a wild state in the environs of cities, but evidently not indigenous.

According to M. M. Zuccarini and Ziebold, (*Fl. Japan*), it forms an upright and bushy shrub, with slender branches, which are covered with a smooth, ash-colored bark, which, when old, detaches itself in thin scales. The leaves are oval, rounded at their base, a little acute at the apex, downy beneath, and denticulated at the edge. The flowers, which appear in clusters of four to six, the entire length of the shoots, are perfectly snow-white, and perfectly double. In shape they resemble the double *Ranunculus acutifolius*; and their number and arrangement as well as the light gleaming of the foliage, and neat habit, render it the most charming of hardy shrubs.

Its cultivation is the same as that of the *Spiraea trilobata*, and other well known kinds; and it is increased either by division of the root or by layers."

## A New Remedy for the Curculio.

A "Subscriber" in the Horticulturist says:

"This season wishing to stimulate a couple of old plum trees, which stood among others in my fruit garden, I directed my gardener to place around each tree a couple of barrowfuls of fresh horse manure from the stable. This was accordingly laid on the surface of the ground, and as work was rather pressing at the time, it was suffered, tho' rather strong in ammonia to lie thus for a fortnight. I think it was put about the trees just as the fruit began to swell, and before it became as large as peas. The result is, that these two trees are bearing a good crop of fruit, while every other plum tree in my garden has, as usual, been stung and dropped all its fruit. There were no punctures, or scarcely any, to be found on the fruit of these two trees."

Mr. Downing adds in noticing the above "that upon a couple of large nectarine trees growing directly against a fence which shuts in our stable yard, not a single fruit was punctured by the curculio, though other nectarine trees 60 or 80 feet distant did not escape." The inference naturally to be drawn from these facts is, that fumes of the fresh stable manure repelled the curculio.

A very similar instance was related to us not long ago by a gentleman of this city, an observing amateur fruit grower. It appeared that some of his servants made a practice for a considerable length of time of depositing human urine, daily, near an old plum tree that had lost its entire crop from the punctures of the curculio for many years past. Last season, however, it bore a full crop, suffering slightly, if at all, from the curculio. The gentleman said he could trace it to no other cause than to the ammonia from the urine, that circulated in the atmosphere around the tree.

Now here are three *accidental* cases confirming the supposition that the ammoniacal vapor ascending from the fresh stable manure and the urine is really so offensive to the curculio as to repel it entirely. This is a matter well deserving of further and full experiment. Stable manure is easily obtained by every body, and urine will answer the same if placed so near the tree as that the fumes will surround it.

**WALL TRELLISES.**—In constructing trellises on walls, for the support of Roses and other climbing plants, public taste seems to favor wooden fixtures, painted white, and possessing very little of the truly ornamental in their form and character. There are other designs far more cheap, simple, elegant and appropriate. J. A. EASTMAN, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Genesee, showed us the other day, at his residence, a design of this kind, consisting of iron bolts about a foot long and half an inch in diameter, driven into the wall in rows about 3 or 4 feet apart, and some 6 feet apart in the rows; in the end of each bolt is an eye a quarter of an inch or so, in diameter, through which strong wire is passed. The whole is to be painted a dark color, and will form a convenient, cheap, and simple trellis, much preferable to the common board fixtures so prevalent.

## Rules of Pomology.

This subject seems to attract a good deal of attention at the present time. In the two previous numbers of this paper we have said as much in relation to it as may be interesting or useful to our readers, and we only refer to it now to notice very briefly the manner in which the subject is treated by Mr. Hovey, of Boston, in the March number of his Magazine of Horticulture.

Mr. Hovey says that no new rules were wanted, but merely a "re-assertion of those already obtained." Now, we ask no other proof of the insufficiency of what has "already obtained" than the universal confusion that has arisen under them. How many fruit cultivators in this country knew what rules existed for the regulation of Pomology? And how many have regarded or been governed by these rules? Very few we think, and the main reason is, that no rules existed but those which are considered to govern other sciences.

Pomology as it has been and is, cannot justly claim to be entitled a science: as it ought to be, and we hope will be, it will rank among the first and most interesting of the natural sciences. And as such we must be governed by clear well defined rules. This we think every candid man must acknowledge, and we cannot see why Mr. Hovey, himself one of the first pomologists in the country, should not so regard the matter. That a fruit should be described by a competent person is not less reasonable than that the description of any other object of natural history, to be relied upon, should be made by a proper person. We would rather rely on the description of a fruit by Mr. Hovey than that of some one who had not an opportunity of knowing pre-existing varieties.

Mr. Hovey also says in allusion to Horticultural Societies, that their duties are to "encourage skill in cultivation, and to make known new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables, not to decide on what fruits shall have a name, who shall give, or how names shall be given." Now in this matter we beg to differ. We think the most reliable authority respecting the fruits of every locality will be the Societies and fruit committees of such localities.

Mr. H. objects with some propriety to the term "American." We think as Pomology is nothing but Pomology, at home or abroad, that "American" is superfluous. If used at all, it should be *American Rules of Pomology*, as the rules are American, and pomology not exclusively so.

Mr. Hovey, although objecting to rules altogether, claims properly, the credit for having through a correspondent drawn attention to the necessity of such rules; and he gives a code of his own which after all, contains the substance of those we have published, and nearly in the same words, as adopted by the State Agricultural Society, and by all the Horticultural Societies of this State, we believe.

## Answers to Correspondents.

### PEACH TREES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I should like to inquire of the cause of the great loss of young Peach Trees in this vicinity last spring. The manner of their death I will attempt to describe. My trees had been set one year, one year's growth from the bud when set. They grew the year after setting from 3 to 3½ feet, appeared healthy until the blossoms had partly opened, then remained in that situation several days, when they very slowly began to wilt, and finally died. On examination I found a ring around the dying trees varying from the surface of the ground to two feet in height. The rings were from 2 to 5 inches up and down the trees, the bark dead and clinging to the wood, while above and below the ring it was green. The roots were good, and some of them sprouted and are now alive. Some of the trees were affected with the disease which extended but part of the way around—these lived and grew, leaving a piece of dead wood on one side of the tree. Six peach trees from Ellwanger & Barry's nursery, apparently 2 years old from the bud when set, were not affected. These trees were planted at the same time and in the same soil. The apricots I had from the same nursery were affected by a dead strip on one side of the tree, just above the bud, 2 or 3 inches long, but they grew well, and bore fruit. The soil is rather a stiff loam, the holes were dug from 3½ to 4 feet across, 18 inches deep, filled with light sandy loam, rotten manure, and some coal dust. One nectarine

from Mr. BARRY, planted on a light loamy knoll died in the same way, except that the dead ring was just below the surface of the ground. Many of my neighbors have lost peach trees in the same way, mostly the last spring. Now if you can understand me, I should like your opinion on the subject through the *Genesee Farmer*. It may be a satisfaction and advantage to many subscribers, besides myself.

Lockport, N. Y., Feb., 1848.

N. B. ROGERS.

Your peaches were no doubt *winter-killed*. Such cases are quite common when a yearling tree is transplanted in the fall, and a severe winter succeeds. You will find wherever a limb was cut off or a bruise made, a black spot in the spring, and most frequently on the side most exposed to the sun. These spots sometimes spread around the tree and kill it. The success of the two year old trees proves this, they being more able to resist the influence of the sun and frost. The fact of some being affected just below the surface of the ground was owing to the same causes, thawing and freezing. The heat of the surface soil and other objects reflected against the tree during warm days, and the sudden formation of ice around the same place at night. Newly transplanted trees from their looseness, usually have more or less of a basin around the base, that admits of water accumulating and ice forming. Those that get entirely encircled with the black or dead spot will live and appear to grow until the sap previously deposited in the part of the tree above the affected part has been exhausted; it will then die, as did yours when they began to expand their blossoms, communication existing no longer between the upper and lower extremities.

We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers in relation to this subject.

#### RETARDING VEGETATION.

G. B.—*Lafayette*. Have you not seen trees in certain situations, with the buds in the top of the tree beginning to swell, and even expand while the earth was yet frozen around or above the roots, and when it could not be possible they were in a corresponding state of vital activity? We have seen such instances. Dr. LAWLEY recently gave in the "*London Gardener's Chronicle*," a very plain article on this subject, and we shall probably quote it entire next month; at present we will give the following:

"As to the idea that the bleeding of a tree begins first at the root, and in connection with this supposition that what is called the rise of the sap is the cause of the expansion of buds, and leaves and branches, nothing can well be more destitute of any real foundation. \* \* \* If in the spring, when the buds are first swelling, a tree is cut across at the ground line, no bleeding will take place, neither will the sap flow for some distance upwards, but among the branches the bleeding will be found to have commenced.

The fact is that the sap is driven into accelerated motion first at the extremities of a tree, because there light and warmth first *felt* upon the excitable buds."

Try this, and if you find it so, you will agree with us that if the roots are retarded, so ought to be the tops.

JAS. H. WATTS. We are much obliged for your splendid specimens of Newtown Pippin Apples. They are the finest we have ever seen. The celebrated Pelham orchard is outdone. Your friend in Brighton who grew them must have the right sort of soil, and should plant this fine fruit largely.

B. W. S.—*Raisin, Mich.* Your communication is just received. Your suggestions in regard to the French names of fruits are very good, and we will endeavor if practicable to carry them out.

PLANTING LOCUST SEED.—M. M.—*Sheboygan Falls, W. T.* You will find an answer to your question at page 85, present volume.

S. M.—*Lebanon, Pa.* We have attended to your request. If convenient, we would be glad to have you communicate some of the results of your experience.

We are under obligations to Wm. G. WARING, Esq., Boalsburg, Pa., for a drawing of an excellent nursery implement, the "Double Shovel Plow," and for several varieties of Apple, Pear and Grape Scions, which were received in good order.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Milk-Maids turned Pianists.

A correspondent of BATHMAN's excellent Ohio Cultivator regrets that the rosy cheeked variety of the genus Milk-Maid is fast disappearing from our native land. What a pity! I never see a farmer's wife milking, and hear the noise of a piano in the house, but I feel an involuntary sensation of pity. It puts me in mind of a young friend of mine who married a farmer's daughter, with a piano. As all the country girls in the vicinity said it was the piano that married the man, I felt a desire to disabuse them. At my first inquiry in the premises my friend frankly confessed that so far from being cajoled by the piano, that luckless instrument had come well nigh driving him from the house. But, said he, she had the tact to discover my aversion, and I believe she has never played "Bouncing Bet," or "Bounding Billows" since that day. I wanted to see her milk, said he, and with a sly coquetish smile she said she would gratify my curiosity. "I would have done you good to see the nonchalance with which she stepped about among those cows, not with the dainty tread of one alike afraid of the cows and the ground they walked on; but with that graceful practiced step which avoids dirt as if by intuition. And then the way she despatched her task—with what a slight of hand she made each cow yield her lactical treasure. But the best of it all was the unconsciousness of the actress of the fact, that she was more than Fanny Kemble Butler, in the part she was now acting.

All connoisseurs not directly or indirectly in the trade, will agree that a masterly performer on the piano forte, is a person rarely seen—while the number who profane sweet music, and caricature its variations, is legion! Then what a mistake it is for a farmer's daughter to spend her time and money in attempting so hapless a task, as that of becoming even an *endurable* pianist, when she can be so much more respectably employed both physically and intellectually.

S. W.

CORN MEAL CAKES.—In the first number of the Farmer, Vol. IX, page 35, you published a recipe for making "Corn Meal Cakes." My wife has tried it and found it good. As sour milk is not always readily obtained, we have found a substitute in the use of cream tartar; thus, two quarts of meal, cold water, yeast, salt, &c., (according to recipe,) 4 eggs, (which may be put in at night,) and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar—mix well together. In the morning dissolve a large teaspoonful of saleratus in water, stir quick, and bake in a dripping-pan. Good while warm; and if left to become cold, will be equally good when warmed again. Those who are fond of sweet, will find something to suit my taste, (if not theirs,) by putting half the above quantity into a separate dish, (at night,) and adding thereto a half teaspoonful of molasses, more or less, as may suit the taste. Add saleratus in the morning, as above, &c.

N. B. The saleratus should be a little in excess, otherwise the cakes will have a bitter taste. H.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—As all families are not provided with scales and weight, referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, Dr. Brown gives the following list:

*Weight and Measure.*—Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart; indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart; butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart; loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart; white sugar, powdered, 1 lb. 1 oz. is 1 quart; best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 oz. is 1 quart; eggs, average size, 10 eggs are 1 pound;

*Liquid Measure.*—Sixteen large table-spoonfuls are  $\frac{1}{4}$  a pint; eight table-spoonfuls are 1 gill; four large table-spoonfuls are  $\frac{1}{2}$  a gill; a common-sized tumbler holds  $\frac{1}{4}$  a pint; a common-sized wine-glass holds  $\frac{1}{8}$  a gill.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WHITE-WASH.—Pass fine freshly-slaked lime through a fine sieve, and to six quarts of the fine pulverized lime thus obtained, add one quart of the purest salt, and one gallon of water, and boil the mixture and skim it clean. Then to every five gallons of this mixture, add 1 lb. of alum, 1-2 lb. of copperas, and slowly add 3-4 lb. potash, and 4 quarts fine sand. It adheres firmly to wood or brick.

## To Competitors for our Premiums.

We give below the names of the competitors for our May premiums, with the number of subscribers obtained by each—together with the names of all persons who have ordered twenty copies or more, many of whom do not compete for any of the premiums. The list is, we believe, accurate—but of course subject to correction. We shall give the names, &c., of the principal competitors, only, (thirty or forty) in our next number.

Our competitors will bear in mind that no remittance will be count for the premiums, unless mailed on or before the 30th of April.

J. H. Stanley,	163	P. H. Turner, (Wis.)	27
Wm. Lyman,	158	H. Munson,	26
F. Howland,	126	Hiram Shays,	26
Moses James,	125	P. M., Freeborn Corn's	26
E. C. Bliss,	118	D. S. Shotwell,	26
H. Frisbie,	107	E. C. Saunders,	25
I. R. Trembley,	100	Jo. Wyckoff,	25
L. Runyan, (Pa.)	89	Alden & Markham,	25
*J. L. Dolan (Mich.)	86	W. L. Booth, (Mich.)	25
L. P. Clark,	81	W. Churchill, (Conn.)	25
H. C. Kimberly,	81	Jas. Aldrich, (Mich.)	25
F. J. Eastman, (Vt.)	80	R. O. Milton, (Mich.)	25
J. A. Carpenter, (Wis.)	73	E. F. Munson, (Ohio)	25
A. W. Beach,	72	Benj. Hildreth, (Ohio)	25
Erastus Hurd,	65	D. Johnson,	24
C. H. Carter,	65	Allen Payne,	24
Jno. G. True,	62	James Mapez,	24
C. A. Knox,	60	Wm. Mott, 2d,	24
Mr. O. Reynolds,	60	William Holden,	24
J. D. G. Nelson, (Ind.)	60	C. Weller,	24
J. Swain,	59	P. Hogan, (Mich.)	24
R. Sears,	55	Isaac S. Wilson, (Ohio)	24
H. & G. M. Copeland,	54	C. H. Stowell, (Vt.)	24
H. H. Gould,	53	Jas. Keevil, (C. W.)	24
Caleb Nye, Jr.	52	C. C. Stocum,	23
D. A. Ogden,	51	A. Smith,	23
C. Fenton,	51	L. Cummings,	22
E. W. Lawrence, (Mich.)	50	R. Smiter,	22
L. D. Smith, (Mich.)	50	S. S. Benham,	22
B. Spaulding, (Vt.)	48	M. R. Dunham,	22
Jno. B. Lowell,	48	H. G. Hodakin, (Mich.)	22
Jno. Lawson,	48	O. C. Umastock, ( )	22
L. Strobridge,	40	H. H. Seagwick, (Wis.)	22
Henry Fellows,	40	A. Underhill,	21
McDonald, & Stone,	39	C. English,	21
Wm. Chamberlain,	37	J. Stone,	21
B. Billings,	37	J. Gordon,	21
S. G. Sears,	37	D. Husted,	21
D. D. Cole,	36	J. Lathrop,	21
J. B. Wilbur,	36	C. Brewster,	21
W. L. Waters, (Tenn.)	36	W. M. Sprague,	21
G. L. Watkins,	34	P. Chamberlain,	21
Reeve Corwin,	34	E. S. Murvin, (Mich.)	21
H. Swan,	34	N. Wesson, (Wis.)	21
Jas Perkins,	34	A. G. Tompkins, (Ky.)	21
O. Rice, (Mich.)	34	Jno. Curtis, (Pa.)	21
D. M. Smith,	33	Jas. Sharp, (C. W.)	21
B. Todd,	33	A. Graham, (Va.)	21
Thos. Riddle,	33	A. Comstock,	20
E. M. Foot,	33	H. Wheeler,	20
S. Booth,	33	Jno. Clow,	20
J. S. Squires,	32	H. C. Salsby,	20
T. T. Lake,	32	Jas. McPherson,	20
W. T. Hastings,	32	T. C. Maxwell,	20
B. Linn, (Va.)	32	Geo. Stewart,	20
Robt. Evans, (Pa.)	31	H. G. Wetmore,	20
J. Harris,	30	Charles E. Hart,	20
J. N. Mead,	30	E. Shaw,	20
B. Farr,	30	O. W. Moore,	20
Mrs. R. E. Perry, (Mich.)	30	J. B. Palmer,	20
A. L. Stevens,	29	Samuel Heston,	20
J. Hutchinson,	29	N. Park, Jr.,	20
P. Vorce,	29	H. J. Suckles,	20
J. K. Briggs, (Mich.)	28	Pardon Green	20
Wash. Hadley, (Ind.)	28	Ahner Bryant,	20
H. McCarty,	27	D. Keyes, (Mich.)	20
Jno. Lewis,	27	C. C. Sutton, (Mich.)	20
Henry Chapin,	27	E. Goodrich, (Mich.)	20
S. F. Norton,	27	M. Hopkins, (Pa.)	20

\* Not a competitor—the papers being for a Society.

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

## Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,.....	\$1 25	1 31	Pork, bbl. mess	10 50	12 00
Corn,.....	40	44	Pork, cwt.,...	5 00	5 50
Barley,.....	50	56	Beef, cwt.,...	3 50	4 00
Oats,.....	35	40	Lard, lb.,...	7	8
Flour,.....	5 75	6 00	Butter, lb.,...	16	20
Beans,.....	88	1 00	Cheese, lb.,...	6	7
Apples, bush,	18	38	Eggs, doz.,...	10	12
Potatoes,....	50	63	Poultry,.....	7	8
Clover Seed,...	4 50	4 75	Tallow,.....	8	9
Timothy,.....	2 00	2 25	Molasses Sugar,...	10	12
Hay, ton,....	10 00	12 00	Sheep Skins,...	50	88
Wood, cord,...	2 00	3 50	Green Hides, lb	4	
Salt, bbl.,....	1 38	1 50	Dry " " " "	7	8
Hams, lb.,....	7	8	Calf Skins,...	9	

Rochester, March 27, 1848.

## New York Market.

[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

NEW-YORK, March 26—7 P. M.

Flour and Meal.—The market for all descriptions of produce, excepting perhaps Corn, has been very dull to-day. The flour market has been inactive. The range for fall western brands is \$6 37½ to \$6 50, with sales at both prices. Genesee is \$6 60 to \$6 62½, and occasionally even more for a better brand. For common the sales were about 1000 bbls. in addition to which 500 bbls Canadian flour were taken for export at \$6 37½. Meal, the inquiry is limited. There has been sales 6 or 700 bbls at \$2 44 to \$2 50 and 2 or 300 bbls Rye Flour at \$3 62½ to \$3 75.

GRAIN.—Fair demand for Wheat but holders ask prices above the views of buyers. Genesee is held at \$1 50, and the demand at 42. There has been a little improvement in the demand for Corn for the coast and for shipment. About 10 000 bushels Jersey yellow changed hands at 52c, and 10 to 12 000 bushels at 47c 48c a little touched. Sales 2500 bushels Rye at 75c, and 2000 bushels at 73½ delivered—Market heavy. Oats 43c to 44c for river.

PROVISIONS.—In Pork no market. Mess. \$10 25, and 0 25 for new. 100 bbls old prime sold at 8 75 to 8 87½—Small tins river mess beef at \$14 50. Beef very dull. Sales 7 or 800 bbls Lard at 6 to 7c.

ASHES.—\$7 75 and 6 75 for Pots and Pearls.

BUFFALO, March 27—3 P. M.

Flour is dull to-day, and holders have submitted to a slight decline. Some 300 bbls. Eagle Mills, 1 point and changed hands at \$5 25, and 350 bbls of two equally good brands western taken at the same. Rather more inquiry exists for wheat, and we notice sales of 2500 bushels at \$1 12. Corn is without movement.—Clover seed continues in good request, and also Timothy, and we hear of the sale of 11 bbls of the former at \$4 50, and 12 do of the latter of clean, at \$2 50. Further sales of 6 bbls ordinary, sales of beef Tallow has been made at 90c to 10c; prime do at 10c. Good demand for Mess Pork and market quick at \$10.

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THE GENESSEE FARMER.—An advertisement in another column will show the reasonable terms on which this sterling periodical is offered. It is undoubtedly one of the best agricultural publications in the Union. Its circulation shows the very high estimate in which it is held—but so valuable a periodical (at the low price of 50 cents per annum) should have a circulation of 100,000, and it is a useful assistant to every farmer, a companion for his fire-side.

It seems to us very singular how any farmer can attempt to do without an agricultural publication. The excuse is frequently made that they cannot afford it, but what farmer is there who does not waste, every year, by carelessness or neglect, treble the amount of the subscription?—*Wisconsin.*

GENESSEE FARMER.—D. D. T. MOORE, Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.—We would call attention to the advertisement of this work for particular information. It ranks No. 1 among its class of publications. We first became acquainted with Mr. Moore as the young and enterprising proprietor of the Michigan Farmer, which we believe was started at Jackson under his auspices.—He met with very gratifying success; but the field was too new to make the ample pecuniary returns which his enterprise even then would have secured him in another field. He relinquished the Farmer, and the next we heard of him, he had formed a connection with a farmer's amiable daughter, and settled down, as every young man should, who expects ever to make any thing! Since then his path to prosperity has been short and sure. He is now proprietor of the Genessee Farmer, a Journal whose popularity and circulation are unequalled.—*Michigan Christian Herald.* (Detroit.)

GENESSEE FARMER.—“The March number of the Farmer has made its appearance. It is not growing in popular esteem, and we are pleased to learn that the efforts of the publisher are so well appreciated by agriculturists throughout the Union.”

Thus says the Rochester Democrat, with which we fully concur. The Genessee Farmer is second to no agricultural paper in the United States. It could not be in better hands than those of its present publisher and editors.—*Faics Co. Whig.*

GENESSEE FARMER.—We call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of this paper, and cordially recommend it to our readers. It has attained a very extensive circulation, and certainly merits it. One of its editors, Dr. Lee, is the ablest writer on Agricultural Chemistry we know in the country.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

### Hedge Plants.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a fine stock of the following Plants suitable for hedges, and are prepared to supply them at reasonable prices, in large or small quantities:

Italian Privet or Prim, various sizes.  
Buck Thorn, 1 year seedlings.  
Honey Locust, 2 year seedlings.  
American Thorns, 1 year do.  
English White do. do.  
Tartarian Honey suckle, a fine early flowering shrub of compact habit.  
Sawberry. (Symphora racemosa,) with white fruit that hang on during part of the winter.  
Red fruited Symphora, clusters of red fruit.

### Evergreens.

Norway spruce from 6 inches to 1½ feet.  
Red cedar one to two feet.  
American Arbor Vitæ, all sizes.  
Chinese do. two feet.  
April 1, 1848. ELLWANGER & BARRY,  
[It.] Mt. Hope Garden & Nurseries.

### Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters.

WE have now on hand and offer for sale at the Manufacturers' prices.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Boston Straw Cutter, from \$12	\$30
Tower's " " " "	12 22
Steven's Spiral Knife, " " "	12½ 26
Riebo's Forked " " "	12 14
Densmore's State and County Premium, " " "	15 16½
Catchpole's " " "	6 27
Taylor's " " "	6 28

All of which we warrant to suit, and in cases where they do not, we refund the money. RAPALJE & BRIGGS,  
Genessee Seed Store, and Agricultural Warehouse, Front-st.

### Carrot Seed.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS OF White and Orange CARROT SEED, for sale at wholesale and retail at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front-street.

April 1. [4tf] J. P. FOGG.

### Marrowfat Peas.

100 Bushels Marrowfat Peas, clear from bugs, and of the first quality, just received, and for sale by Rapalje and Briggs at the Genessee Seed Store and Agricultural Ware House, No. 18 Front St.

ADVERTISING is to trade what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling, go a head power.

### A BOOK FOR EVERY FARMER! TWELVE THOUSAND COPIES IN SIX MONTHS!!

#### Cole's American Veterinarian,

OR DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Remedies, and rules for restoring and preserving health by good management, with full directions for Training and Breeding.—By S. W. COLE, Esq.

This is emphatically a Book for every Farmer, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for

TWELVE THOUSAND COPIES

in the short space of six months, speaks volumes in favor of the work. Mr. Cole spent several years in the preparation of this valuable manual, determined not to issue it until the facts which he now offers to the public should be fully tested by his own and the experience of other eminent Agriculturists and Physicians, both in this country and in Europe. The Farmer has in this neat and compact volume a complete

#### ENCYCLOPEDIA.

in which he may find the whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals, viz: the Horse, Cow, Sheep, Hog, Dog, Poultry, Birds, familiarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed.

Highly commendatory notices, too numerous to publish entire, have been received from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors in various sections of the country. The following short extracts show in what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Governor Hill of N. H.]

“Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We understand that it has already had a free and extended sale. Many times its price, to almost any farmer, may be saved in its purchase.”

[From the Boston Daily Whig]

“This is a work which can not fail to be of great advantage to every Agriculturist. It ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the country.”

[From the Thursday Messenger.]

“A most valuable work for the farmer, or breeder of Domestic Animals—treating upon their various diseases with the causes and symptoms, giving full directions for restoring them to health.”

[From the Mercantile Journal.]

“This volume by Mr. Cole we think is calculated to be of great benefit to farmers.”

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

“This will be found a useful book. It speaks of diseases under the names by which they are known in this country, and the remedies prescribed are generally within reach of every Farmer, and may frequently be found on his own farm. We second the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer.”

[From the American Agriculturist.]

“We recommend to all who keep Domestic Animals to procure Mr. COLE's new Book. The lives of many valuable animals might be saved by following his directions.”

[From the Boston Ploughman.]

“Mr. Cole has not only collected together a mass of recipes; but he has given much advice in regard to the training and feeding of Animals. We think his book is calculated to be a useful companion of the farmer.”

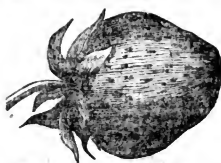
[From the Christian Herald, Newburyport.]

“We have been almost astonished at the amount of important information which this volume contains.

The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leather, is 50 cents.

WANTED, FIFTY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND ENTERPRISING AGENTS, to sell this Work, two in each State in the Union. Almost every every farmer will purchase it, if carried to his door. Several of our Agents have made money upon this work the present season. A small capital of from \$25 to \$50 will be necessary for each Agent. Address, post paid, the Publishers, JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., [1-2m] 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, Boston, Mass.

[G] A few dozen copies of the above work just received and for sale at the office of the Genessee Farmer.



#### Honey's Seedling Strawberry.

PLANTS of this SUPERB STRAWBERRY may be had on reasonable terms, on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Genessee Farmer, or to JAMES H. WATTS, corner of Buffalo and Exchange-streets.

April 1, 1848.

JAMES VICK, Jr.

## Steel Cultivator Teeth.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he still continues to manufacture ROGERS' PATENT STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH, at SENECA FALLS, N. Y., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale, or retail, these Teeth, of lengths varying from 10 to 16 inches, to suit the purchasers. For the reputation of the article reference is had to the following certificates, which is but a few of thousands that might be obtained.

Senece Falls, N. Y., Jan. 1848.

We, the undersigned farmers of the Genesee Country, earnestly recommend to our brother farmers throughout the country the use of the cultivator, not only for corn raising, but also for other spring crops, and more especially for wheat raising. We are fully convinced that the cheapest and best for the land, and less liable to winter kill, is the once plowing deep and thorough, and then go immediately on with the cultivator for further preparing and seeding our fallows, having either tried it ourselves, or seen it tried side by side with the old way of plowing, three times. And we further recommend the above steel teeth, having used them more than any other for the last two years, and do cheerfully say that they are the best kind now in use.

NATHAN CASH,  
JACOB BUSHMAN,  
JOHN LATHROP,  
BENJAMIN CHESLEY,

JOHN TWING,  
NOBLE DANIELA,  
GERMAN LATHROP,  
JESSE H. FINE,

HARRY LATHROP.

I solemnly fully in the sentiments contained in the above certificate in relation to Rogers' Patent Steel Teeth Cultivator. I have used it extensively, and find it emphatically the best farming implement in use for the destruction of the Canada Thistle, and other weeds which too often spring up on our summer fallows, and while it is accomplishing this work in the destruction of weeds, it will at half of the labor of the harrow, give a finer tilt to the soil, and work the ground deeper and more usefully for the wheat crop.

I find it in many respects equally beneficial in preparing the ground for spring crops.

Senece Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1848.

G. V. SACKETT.



## Dutton's Music Rooms,

37 STATE-STREET, ROCHESTER, N. YORK.

CONTAIN every description of Music Goods. And what equally concerns the buyer—whose custom the proprietor solicits—they are of prime quality, and for sale at fair prices.

What Dutton has to say further of his Music Rooms and their contents, are the following facts, ascertained and reliable. His stock of

PIANO-FORTES, made of selections from the Manufactories of Chickering, Boston; Stodard & Dunham, Bacon & Raven, and others, New York—makers of unrivalled celebrity and unquestioned excellence, who will sell as low as they can be bought by any one, (not a dealer,) of the manufacturers themselves.

Sheet Music—Instruction Books at Publishers' prices. Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolots, Fifes, etc., etc., on fair terms. A large and very fine assortment of Accordions, at cost. He holds the Agencies for D. B. Bartlett and A. Prescott's Melodions, which he is selling at reduced prices. His stock of Band Instruments is full, and worth a call from all who wish to purchase well in this line.

His Strings, English, French, and Italian, for various instruments, are of the latest importations and of the best quality; he has also sundry and divers other matters, such as Violin and Bass Bows, Kossin, Reeds, Tuning Forks, etc., etc., and generally what may properly belong to a well furnished Music Store.

[3-9m]

GEO. DUTTON, Jr.

## Bagley's Celebrated Improved ever-pointed Gold Pen.

THIS Pen received the highest premium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public.

The lasting properties of this pen are undoubted, owing to the total absence of corollarity from any of the links in use, and the peculiar shape of the nib (which was first introduced by Bagley) makes it more pleasant to use, less liable to damage, more easy to repair, and prevents the necessity of the great care that other articles of the kind require.

Also, Bagley's "Patent Extension Pen Holder and Pencil," which is the most compact article in use.

[G-] Manufactury, 139 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 1, 1847.

[8-17]

A. G. BAGLEY & CO

## STODDARD & FREEMAN,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

## GENESEE PAPER MILLS,

WARE-ROOMS AND OFFICE 74 STATE-ST.,

Rochester, New York.

S. B. STODDARD,

CHAS. FREEMAN.

STODDARD & FREEMAN have, during the past season, in addition to their former extensive facilities for manufacturing, erected a LARGE MILL and procured an entire new set of Machinery, of the most modern style, embracing all the late improvements. They are now prepared to furnish any quantity of Printing, Foolscap, Letter, Fine Colored Medium, Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope, Wrapping, and all other Papers, of the best quality, on the shortest notice, and the most favorable terms.

N. B. Bags wanted for cash or in exchange.

[G-] The paper upon which the Genesee Farmer is printed was

PRINTED AT THE GENESSEE MILLS, BY S. & F.

[8-4]

## Monroe County Mutual Insurance Co.

A FARMER'S COMPANY.

AT the annual meeting held on the 20th inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Wm. M. Knight, Rochester, L. Ward, Rochester,  
S. F. Gould, Brighton, William Buel, Gates,  
M. Garrett, Gates, J. B. Rowe, Pendell,  
L. B. Langworthy, Greece, A. A. Hooker, Ironsquoit,  
Robt. Staples, Sweden, William Shepard, Ironsquoit,  
Austin Spencer, Ogdensburg, E. Henry Barnard, Mendon,  
David McVean, Wheatland.

The following is the conclusion of the Report of the Directors:

"The Directors are happy in presenting their eleventh annual report, to state:—

"That there are no unsettled or disputed claims against the Company.

"That the Company owe no debts, except a small balance due the Treasurer, and a loss of \$400 not yet due—for both of which there is money in the hands of agents.

"That after paying these, the only claims upon the Company, there will be a small amount in the Treasury.

"Only one assessment has ever been made by the Company—and that was 2½ per cent. upon some, and 3 per cent. upon others.

"The Company have not a single risk, except on dwelling houses and barns, and their contents.

"They insure very few village houses, and in such cases they exclude the risk from other buildings.

"They do not expose more than \$2000 to one fire."

A large proportion of the risks of the Company are in the county of Monroe. Their object is to do a safe and prudent business, rather than a large one. It is seldom necessary for the company to make assessments for the first few years, for the reason that as their business rapidly increases, the receipts of five per cent. are large in proportion to the outstanding risks—but very few companies have been in operation ten years without frequent assessments.

The Directors intend to pursue the same course as heretofore in the management of the Company—rigidly to exclude all hazardous property, and to exercise strict economy in conducting the business.

[G-] Office No. 36 State street, (up stairs.)

WM. M. KNIGHT, President.

L. A. WARD, Secretary.

[12-17]

## Rochester Weekly American.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in Western New York!

TERMS—\$1 50 if paid in advance; \$2 00 if paid at the end of the year.

THIS splendid Weekly Newspaper is considerably larger than any other printed in the State, and will be sent to subscribers at the above low prices.

The American is an earnest advocate of Whig principles and measures, believing them essential of the welfare of the Nation and the prosperity of Western New York. In its ample columns will be found, at all times, the fullest and earliest news by Magnetic Telegraph and otherwise. Particular attention will be given to furnishing a full and correct report of the Markets, weekly.

The Rochester Daily American, the handsomest and cheapest daily paper west of New York, is afforded at \$5 a year.

Both of these papers are printed on a splendid Napier Power Press, propelled by a powerful steam engine. Jas Woss done at the shortest notice in a style unsurpassed in Western N. Y.

Office of the Daily and Weekly American in Talman Block, No. 21 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 1, 1847.

JEROME & BROTHER.

## Looking-Glass, Portrait and Picture Frame

MANUFACTORY,

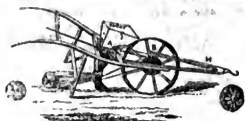
No. 4 ARCADE HALL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ADAM ELDER continues to furnish, ready made and to order, all kinds of Gilt and Mahogany Frames, and Looking-Glasses. Looking-Glasses re-set, regilt, and repaired.

[G-] Picture Frames and Pictures, for the people,—at wholesale and retail.

[8-17]

August 1, 1847



### Albany Seed Drill and Corn Planter.

THIS is in form like a harrow. The operator taking the handles walks off erect. It makes its furrow, measures the quantity of seed, spaces the distance between the hills, covers the seed, and completes the whole work at one operation. It can be used by one man, or with a man and a horse, as the state of the ground may require.

For drilling in small seeds for root crop it is not excelled. As all such seeds are sure to be dropped by the action of revolving brush over-plates, with holes in them of the proper size, thereby dropping carrot, parsnip, salsify, &c. with equal precision, whether in large or small quantities. A large number were made and sold the past season with entire satisfaction to purchasers. In several instances from 10 to 15 acres per day of corn were planted by one man and a horse in the most perfect manner.

The manufacturer has been awarded the highest premiums and diplomas the past year by the New York State Agricultural Society, and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, at Boston. They are for sale wholesale and retail by the manufacturer, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 10 and 12 Green-street, Albany. (See Descriptive Catalogues furnished gratis on application by mail, or at the office.)

Albany, April, 1848.

HORACE L. EMERY.

### Valuable Farms for Sale in Monroe Co., N. Y.

ONE of the handsomest and best Farms in the Town of Greece, within a mile and a half of Lake Ontario, and the Genesee River, and distant only seven miles from the City of Rochester and the Erie Canal. The Farm contains 192 acres, (of which about 20 acres are wood,) well watered by an excellent and never failing stream; two acres of grafted Fruit; a commodious stone house, with pump at the kitchen door, frame Barn, Sheds, &c., and might be divided into two Farms of 160 and 42 acres, each—qually well watered and supplied with Fruit. The land in Greece is not surpassed in fertility by any in the State, nor in convenience to Market.

I will also sell the Farm on which I live, contains 52 acres, with about five acres of choice grafted Fruit of all kinds, good Well, and a small stream convenient to the Barn. The buildings are of wood, more extensive and commodious than usual, for I had fitted this for my permanent residence; but my boys have gone West, and advanced age makes so large a business troublesome. The situation, naturally beautiful, is well surrounded by Fruit and shade Trees, and is within a short half mile of Lake Ontario and the Genesee, the vessels sailing on which are visible from every room in the house.

What renders the Farm particularly desirable is, that a Plank road is contemplated to Rochester, by which this will be made the stopping place for all vessels, and a market created for all the minor products of a farm. One third of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. A good breadth of wheat may be put in this year. None need apply till late in Jan'y.

Apply personally, or by letter to  
April, 1848. [4-17]

JOHN MOXON,  
Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.

### Geneesee Seed Store, AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. NO. 18 FRONT-STREET, ROCHESTER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform Farmers, Gardeners and others, that they have this season imported from one of the best seed establishments in England between two and three acres of those kinds of seeds which mature better in that country than this, such as Ruta Baga, Turnep, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower, Peas, &c., &c., and that they have taken the greatest care in growing and obtaining the best American Seeds. They have a large assortment of Flower Seeds, many of them imported, and the remainder grown by Ellwanger & Barry, and Wm. King. Those wanting Flower Seeds cannot obtain better. As the failure of the potato crop made it quite certain that other root crops would be substituted to some extent, they have procured with the greatest care, a large stock of those kinds of seed that will be used, such as Ruta Baga, Turnep, Beet, Carrot, &c. Their large stock of Seeds of all kinds, will enable them to wholesale as well as retail.

They have also on hand, as heretofore, almost all kinds of FARMING AND GARDENING TOOLS, AND MACHINES, which they would like to have those examine who wish to purchase.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them, they will endeavor to deal in such a way that those who trade with them, that they will come again if any thing in their line is wanted.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

### P. Seymour's Broad-cast Sowing Machine.

THE UNDERSIGNED is manufacturing his Machine more extensively than ever before, in East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., where he will promptly attend to all orders for Machines, and all applications for the right to manufacture and vend them.

This Machine is universally acknowledged to be the best implement in our country, for the purposes for which it is intended. It sows correctly (and any quantity per acre.) all kinds of grain, from peas to grass seed, including wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, hemp, flax, clover and timothy seed. Also, plaster, lime, salt, ashes, and bone dust. It is capable of dusting every inch on an acre, with less than half a bushel of plaster, and 30 or 40 bushels of lime may be thus evenly applied to the same amount of land if desired.

It has recently been very much improved by substituting iron in several important parts in the place of wood, making it a very desirable article.

Many certificates in its favor have been received, only a few of which can here be inserted. P. SEYMOUR,  
East Bloomfield, Ontario N. Y., April, 1848.

We the undersigned being well acquainted with Seymour's Broad-Cast Sowing Machine, do say—it is well adapted to all the purposes for which it is intended, and it far exceeds all others of which we have any knowledge.

D. C. BATES, Canandaigua. RUFUS HENKNEY, Victor.  
Sam'l H. Andrews. DAVID CLARK, Seneca.

This may certify that I have used Seymour's Sowing Machine in sowing oats, barley, peas, clover, and herds grass seed, and it performs to my utmost satisfaction. I sowed 30 bushels of oats, 8 eight bushels of peas, and 20 bushels of barley in one day, and I think 30 acres a reasonable days work.

Acron, Livingston, co.

JAMES H. GLASS.

Mr. P. SEYMOUR—Dear Sir: The Sowing Machine I purchased of you in Sept. last, fully answers the recommendations, and I think it among the best farming implements of which our country can boast.

York, Livingston co.

JOHN HOLLOWAY.

Mr. P. SEYMOUR—I give me pleasure to state that I have used your Sowing Machine with much success.

Livingston co.

JAMES GODDARD.

I have used for two seasons past P. Seymour's Sowing Machine, for sowing grain and plaster.

For sowing grain, it is excellent on account of sowing so much more evenly than can be sowed by hand. For sowing plaster it is invaluable on account of its saving labor, as well as avoiding the very disagreeable dust that arises from it.

Victor, N. Y.

JAMES H. BEUGHTON.

### ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

[The first Seed Store established in Rochester, 1831,—No. 4 Front-street, near Buffalo-street.]

BY JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber again offers for sale a choice lot of Garden Seeds, cautiously selected, and comprising all the kinds required for a good vegetable garden. They were mostly grown by an experienced gardener, (Mr. C. F. Croxman,) and I can confidently recommend them as fresh and pure Seeds. During the last five years that the subscriber has been connected with this establishment as proprietor, the business has increased from one thousand to four thousand boxes, put up and annually distributed throughout the United States and Canada. This is sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction these seeds have given the public.

The subscriber is fully sensible of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend.

Flower Seeds.—A large assortment put up from seeds of the growth of 1847.

For the Potato Rot.—The best remedy within the reach of any farmer.—Plant from one to five acres with Beets, Carrots, Ruta Baga and Turneps. Owing to the almost entire failure of the crop of carrot seed in this country last fall, the subscriber will receive from London in February and March, a large supply of Carrot, Ruta Baga and Turnep Seeds, which will enable him to supply the already great and increasing demand for these seeds. The subscriber has on hand 75 bushels of Field Beet Seed, for stock, raised the past year by Mr. Croxman.

Also, 100 bushels of Early June Peas, raised in Canada, and free from bugs.

100 bushels of perfectly clean Timothy Seed, &c. Also, Birds, Bird Seed, Bird Cakes, Canary and Hemp Seed, Cattle fish bone, Rape seed, &c., with almost any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1848

[41] JAMES P. FOGG.

### Clover and Timothy Seed.

150 BUSHELS Large, and 100 bushels Medium Clover Seed, just received from Seneca county, and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, by RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

100 BUSHELS of first rate Timothy Seed for sale by RAPALJE & BRIGGS, Gen. Seed Store and Ag. Warehouse, No. 18 Front-st.

IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

Palmer's Grain Drill and Cultivator.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now manufacturing extensively this important Agricultural Machine, at their Machine Shop, in Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y., and intend having a number ready for the Spring market.

Most of our intelligent Farmers highly approve of the Drill Cultivator and have been looking for improvements by which it could be adopted, and at the same time secure a saving of grain and labor. Their wishes are fully met in this invaluable Machine.

THE ADVANTAGES OF DRILL CULTURE, ARE—

1st. A saving of from one to three pecks of seed per acre;

2d. An equal distribution of any given quantity per acre, and covered at a uniform depth;

3d. A security from injury by frost, or being Winter-killed; as in the operation of sowing it is left in small shallow trenches, leaving a small ridge of land between the rows of Wheat; so every third a portion of those ridges dissolve and cover over the roots that may be drawn out by frost, and are apparently, of as much advantage as hoeing to a corn crop.

4th. It saves labor: a boy can manage this machine, and with a good team complete from ten to fifteen acres per day.

5th. The grain is deeper rooted, and as a natural consequence, stands firmer and is not as liable to be tangled.

6. The product is from two to eight bushels more per acre.

The above facts are fully authenticated in the Farmer's Library, and Monthly Journal of Agriculture—June 1846—and by annexed certificates. All the above advantages are realized by the use of this Drill. Wheat, barley, peas of cap and red, corn and beans, are planted with the greatest facility, and in the neatest manner. By a slight change of the Drills, it forms one of the best Wheel-d Cultivators in use.

All the above facts prove this Drill to be the best Machine the Farmer can possess.

We have also the Patent Right of Pennock's Grain-Drill, for several of the Western Counties in this State, and can manufacture them if desired. Both were exhibited at the last Annual Fair of the Monroe Agricultural Society, and the preference given to Palmer's, and a Diploma awarded to him. The Machines are manufactured under the immediate direction of the inventor and from the best of materials.

FITCH, BARRY & CO.

Brockport, Jan. 30th, 1846.  
Q. The Machine was tested last fall by Marcus Adams, F. W. Brewster and Eli Watkins, and they have presented us with the following certificates:

MR. PALMER: Dear Sir:—I am, on the whole, pleased with the experiment of your Machine for Drilling in Wheat, and hope you will persevere for it what we Farmers want. It is labor-saving because the Wheat when sowed, is "dragged in." It is seed-saving, because the Wheat is all covered at a suitable depth for growing. But its being in drills, with a small ridge of cap and between them, I think it is one of the best recommendations. This small ridge of earth I think must be a protection to the Wheat in Winter, and is there ready to "earth over" the roots. If they got drawn out by the frost in the Spring. Truly Yours, Adams Basin, Jan. 3th, 1846. MARCUS ADAMS.

MR. PALMER: Dear Sir:—I have a piece of Wheat "drilled in" by one of your Grain-Drills. It is in the same field with that sowed broad-cast. The "drilled in" wheat is much superior to the other—at least a quarter better—and I should judge from present appearances, will produce five bushels more per acre. It stands in little shallow trenches; and while the roots of that sowed broad-cast were thrown out by the frost and left bare, this stands firm, and at every thaw are "earthed over" a little deeper, thereby accelerating the growth. I consider it the best agricultural Machine ever invented, and one that must come in to general use. Yours Truly, ELI WATKINS.

Clarkson, Dec. 1847.

Messrs FITCH, BARRY & Co.—Gents: Mr. Palmer called on me last fall in Seedling time with his Grain-Drill, and asked the privilege of sowing a small piece in my fallow. Having read in the Agricultural prints the advantages of Drill culture over any other, I most, frantically, gave the privilege. A part of my field was sowed broad-cast, and covered with the Harrow, and a part with the Gang Plow, and a small piece "drilled in." The "drilled in" wheat is greatly superior to the other. While the parts covered with the Plow or Harrow, is greatly injured by the freezing and thawing, this seems to have improved, as the little ridge of earth left between the rows at every thaw dissolves, and falls in and covers the roots. I can now say I am only sorry that I had not sowed my whole field with the "Grain Drill"; as I think it would have improved my crops nearly one half.

The "drilled in wheat" stands fresh and green, while the other is mostly destroyed. I consider it to be a Machine that we Farmers must have.

Brockport, Feb. 10th 1848. J. W. BREWSTER.

All orders addressed to FITCH, BARRY & CO., will meet with prompt attention.

Erastus Darrow,

WHOLESALE and retail Bookseller and Stationer; dealer in Agricultural and Scientific Works, and Agent for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society—Corner of Main and St. Paul Streets, Rochester, N. Y.  
Q. Printing and Binding done to order.

Pennock's Seed and Grain Placter.

THE SUBSCRIBER has the exclusive right of this well-known article for forty counties east of Wayne county in this State, and has Drill's now ready for sale, or territory in townships or counties.

For a description of this drill see the advertising department of the Genesee Farmer for August or September, 1847—and for a figure, &c., of the machine, see editorial department of the April number of the Farmer for the same year.

This drill was used in several localities, last season, with entire satisfaction, and the appearance of the wheat this spring, as far as heard from, clearly indicates the superiority of the drill culture. We have many certificates in our possession showing the increase in the last year's crop over broad-cast sowing. For particulars see hand-bills,—also the Genesee Farmer first above referred to.

For utility, durability, simplicity and cheapness, this machine is not surpassed by any other drill, for we have carefully examined all we have heard of:—and we say to all that it cannot be beat for all or any kind of grain or seeds.

Q. We caution all against being imposed upon by any person or persons, or purchasing an inferior article or one that infringes on our patent.

The drill was tested at the late State Fair at Saratoga, on the same soil with other drills, and received a certificate for first premium—It having received the first premium in 1846. It has also received the first premium at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, and at many other State and County Fairs.

All communications or inquiries will receive prompt attention Direct to J. W. SHERMAN,  
April 1, 1848. [4-1] Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Burrall's New Agricultural Foundry,  
GENEVA, N. Y.

THE SUBSCRIBER has recently put in operation a new Foundry and Shop, designed chiefly for the manufacture of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—among which he has now on hand

Burrall's Pat. Threshing & Clearing machines and horse-powers

" " Corn Shellers, Nos. 1 and 2;

" " Shell-wheel Plows, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12.

Also Subsoil, Corn and Shovel Plows, plow points and trimmings, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Seraps, &c.,—to which will be added, during the present season, a choice selection of the best implements in market. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, on liberal terms.

Mill Gearing and Castings of all kinds, turning and finishing pattern making, &c., &c., neatly executed. [4-1]  
Geneva, Ont. Co. N. Y., April, 1848. E. J. BURRALL.

JOHN MILLER,  
ENGINEER ON WOOD,  
No. 15, 3d STORY, ARCADE,  
Rochester, N. Y.



Portraits, Landscapes, Buildings, Machinery, &c., &c., drawn and engraved with accuracy and despatch.

N. B. Bank, Notary and other Seals engraved to order. (8-1f)

New Paper Warehouse at Buffalo.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, (Proprietors of the well known GENESEE MILLER, of Rochester,) are now opening an extensive Warehouse in Buffalo, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the various kinds of PAPER, such as Printing, in all its varieties, Foolscap, Letter, Fello Post, Flat Cap, Demy, Medium, Fine Colored Medium, Yellow and Blue Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope and Wrapping Paper, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

Our facilities for manufacturing, and our connection with some of the largest Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to offer greater inducement to purchasers than have been heretofore known in this market. Printers desiring Paper of any special size or quality, can have it made to order, with nearly as great facility as though our Mills were situated in this city; for in these days we order by Lightning and answer by Steam. The patronage of the printers of the west is particularly solicited.

We shall also keep open a market for RAGS, and shall pay the highest market price in Cash at all times for this commodity. To those who wish to exchange Rags for Paper we can offer special inducements.

In short, we would say to all who have occasion to use Paper of any description, or who Rags to dispose of, please call at the Genesee Paper Warehouse, Merchants' Exchange, corner of Prime-st. and Primo Canal.

STODDARD & FREEMAN. [8-4f]  
BUFFALO, July, 1847.

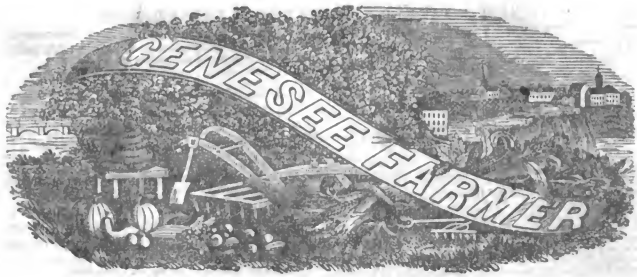
Spring Wheat.

100 bushels first quality Spring Wheat just rec'd, and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store, and Agricultural Warehouse by RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Spring Rye.

100 bushels Spring Rye, for seed, for sale at the Genesee Seed Store by RAPALJE & BRIGGS.





Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—MAY, 1848.

No. 5.

### THE GENESEE FARMER:

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., BY

**D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.**

**Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.**

Five copies for \$2. and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3. if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. (G) Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Talman Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS and all other friends of Agricultural and Horticultural Improvement are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER.

(G) The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only. (G)

#### SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be published in the Farmer at the rate of \$1 per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion—in advance. (G) The circulation of the Farmer is much larger than any other agricultural paper in the United States—the present edition being over 30,000 copies.—Our terms for advertising are lower than those of many similar journals whose circulation is 10,000 less than the Farmer.

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

#### NEW PREMIUMS:

As the season for obtaining subscribers to our present volume is not yet passed, we now offer the agents and friends of the Farmer, in addition to the per centage allowed to clubs, the following

#### VALUABLE PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

1st. To the person who shall send us the greatest number of subscriber to volume 9 of the Farmer, previous to the 20th day of August next—forwarding the pay at the club price, (40 cents per copy if directed to individual subscribers, or 37½ cents per copy, if sent in packages of 5 or more, addressed to one person,) free of expense to us—we will give a premium of TWELVE DOLLARS, in AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, to be selected, by the person entitled, from our list of books advertised on last page of this paper.

2d. To the person obtaining the next, (second) greatest number of subscribers, on conditions above specified, a premium of EIGHT DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books—the selections to be made as above specified.

3d. To the person obtaining the next (third) greatest number, FIVE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

4th. To the person obtaining the next, (fourth) greatest number, THREE DOLLARS, in Ag'l Books, on like conditions.

5th. To each of the FIVE persons sending the next (5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th) greatest numbers, we will give ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

6th. To each of the EIGHT persons sending the next, (10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th) greatest number, volumes 7 and 8 of the Farmer, (bound together or separate,) \$1 00.

#### Special Premium.

In addition to the above we will give a special Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, to the person who

sends us the greatest number of subscribers, within the time above specified, from a Post Office where not more than five copies of the Farmer are now taken.

(G) Back volumes of the Farmer will be furnished, if desired, and counted the same as new subscribers. Volumes 6, 7, and 8, bound separate or together, will be supplied at 50 cents each. Either of the above named volumes will be sent, unbound, for 40 cents. A renewal of the subscription of an old subscriber will also be counted the same as new.

(G) That Post-Masters, Local Agents and Subscribers, wherever the Farmer circulates, may have a fair and equal chance to obtain the Premiums, traveling agents, post-riders, residents of Rochester, and city book-sellers are not included in our offer.

We shall keep an account of the subscribers sent by each person, and publish a list containing the names of the competitors, in the July and August numbers.

[During the past month we have purchased a large and carefully selected assortment of Books, and we desire to distribute a portion of them in the manner above specified. The works are got up in good style, and well bound—and, in the payment of specified premiums, they are rated at the lowest cash price. As the season is somewhat advanced, we presume there will be few competitors—but this will be favorable for those who compete.]

(G) All letters must be post-paid or free. Subscription money properly enclosed in the presence of a Post Master, may be forwarded at the risk of the publisher.

Address to **D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.**

Gen. Farmer Office, May 1, 1848.

(G) The following premiums are offered to all except competitors for those mentioned in the preceding list:—

Any person sending \$4 [after this date, and previous to the 1st of August.] we will send ten copies of Vol. 9, and (as a premium) a copy of Vol. 8 for 1847, (or either of the two preceding volumes, if preferred.)

For a remittance of \$6, according to our club terms, we will give an extra copy of the present volume—or a copy of Cole's Veterinarian, or Thomas' Fruit Culturist, if preferred.

For a remittance of \$10, we will give two copies of the Farmer—or \$1 in ag. books, to be selected from our list on last page of the March number.

In remitting, remember that our club terms are 40 cents per copy, IF THE NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS ARE WRITTEN ON EACH PAPER,—or 37½ cents if eight or more copies are directed to one person only. Back numbers will be forwarded to all new subscribers.

Those who may become entitled to any of the above premiums will please state what books, or volume of the Farmer, they desire. Rochester, N. Y., April, 1848.

#### Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

THE EIGHTH VOLUME of the Genesee Farmer (for 1847,) handsomely and substantially bound, for sale at this office—price 62½ cents; the same in marble paper covers at 50 cents. Volumes 7 and 8 bound together in boards with leather backs, &c., for \$1.12½. We have also for sale copies of volume 6, for 1845, the first volume of the Farmer published in octavo pages.

Also—complete sets of the Farmer from its commencement, (except the 2d volume,) substantially bound, which we will sell at 50 cents per volume. These volumes are not suitable for sending by mail—but we have copies of vols. 6, 7, and 8, bound in paper covers, which may be mailed.

(G) A discount to agents, &c. All orders by mail will receive immediate attention—and the money may be sent at our risk, if enclosed in the presence of a Post-Master, and post paid.

(G) Orders for change of address should be post paid, or free, and contain the name of the Post Office at which the papers are now mailed, in order to receive proper attention.



### Albany Seed Drill and Corn Planter.

THIS is in form like a barrow. The operator taking the handles walks off erect. It makes its furrow, measures the quantity of seed, the distance between the hills, covers the seed, and completes the whole work at one operation. It can be used by one man, or with a man and a horse, as the state of the ground may require.

For drilling in small seeds for root crops it is not excelled. As all such seeds are sure to be dropped by the action of revolving brush over-plates, with holes in them of the proper size, thereby dropping carrot, parsnip, salsify, &c. with equal precision, whether in large or small quantities. A large number were made and sold the past season with entire satisfaction to purchasers. In several instances from 10 to 13 acres per day of corn were planted by one man and a horse in the most perfect manner.

The manufacturer has been awarded the highest premiums and diplomas the past year by the New York State Agricultural Society, and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, at Boston. They are for sale wholesale and retail by the manufacturer, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 10 and 12 Green-street, Albany. *See Descriptive Catalogues furnished gratis on application by mail, or at the office.*

Albany, April, 1848.

HORACE L. EMERY.

### Patent Spring Tooth Horse Rakes.

THE SUBSCRIBERS hereby offer to the public one of the most useful and labor-saving farming implements that has claimed their attention since the introduction of the cast iron plow. It consists of an ELASTIC WIRE TOOTH HORSE RAKE.

This Rake has been introduced in several Eastern States, and a portion of this State, and wherever known, an indefinite number of certificates can be procured showing their great utility, and the universal estimation in which they are held by the farmers. Some certificates are herewith annexed, which please notice particularly.

The subscriber will furnish said Rakes in the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Seneca, Yates, Erie, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Lewis and Jefferson, and perhaps in Cayuga and Oneida counties, and will sell rights of the same, except Wayne county. They are also proprietors of the right to the State of Michigan, and can offer great inducements to persons who may desire to engage in a profitable business in that state.

They also want to employ a number of competent agents to sell Rakes during the month of July in the counties above named. (One horse and wagon will be a suitable team to carry them.)

Teeth for the last year's Rakes will be for sale by RAPALJE & BRIGGS, in Rochester; at DICKINSON'S, in Fairport; in Webster, and in Pittsford.

All Post-paid applications or letters seeking information addressed to the subscribers will be promptly answered.

E. & T. G. YEOMANS.

Walworth, Wayne Co., March, 1848.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few of the certificates, though hundreds more of the same character may be obtained wherever the Rake is known.

We hereby certify that we have used and are well acquainted with Dewey's Patent Spring Tooth Horse Rake, as made by E. & T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, and that we consider them the most valuable rake of which we have any knowledge; they work well on all kinds of meadow and stubble, whether rough or smooth and do the work in the most perfect manner; and we think that an average of from one to two bushels wheat per acre is gleaned from wheat stubble by the use of these rakes.

H. S. SMITH.

CALVIN KNAP, JR.,

JOHN SKRIBING,

ROBERT HERARD,

EDMUND RANDOLPH,

JOHN F. BUCKLEY,

RICHARD MERSE, of Walworth,

ANANIAS SECOR, of Perinton.

February, 1848.

I have one of Dewey's Patent Spring Tooth Rakes and believe it to be the best rake ever invented for Hay or Stubble. I gleaned 29 acres stubble and got 53 bushels wheat, and raked this season more than 100 acres with it.

Marion, May, 1847.

WM. J. SMITH.

I gleaned with Dewey's Rake the past season, 53 acres stubble, and got 55 bushels wheat.

Macodon, May, 1847.

ISAAC DUFFEE.

We have used Dewey's Spring Tooth Rake, and fully concur in the opinions of Messrs. Smith & Durfee.

ISAAC SPRINGER,  
ELIAS DUFFEE, Marion.  
ELIAS KNAP, Walworth.  
A. W. TURNER,  
C. G. LAMPHIER, Ontario.

I certify that I have one of Dewey's Patent Spring Tooth Rakes, made by E. & T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth. I raked last season about 30 acres as heavy hay as I have seen; it does the work so well that I prefer it every where to my revolving wood rake, (and I have a good one); I gleaned about 35 acres of stubble, and got 50 bushels wheat. I consider them decidedly the best kind of rake I ever saw, and would recommend them as an article of great utility to every farmer.

Walworth, Feb, 1848.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

I fully concur in the above recommendation of Mr. Lawrence, Simmons and others concerning Dewey's Rake.

E. B. ANDREWS.

I also have a good Revolving Rake, and fully concur in the above recommendations of the Spring Tooth Rake.

GEO. W. BOLSTER.

My wheat stubble yielded the past season two bushels wheat per acre with Dewey's Rake.

C. KNAP, Jr.,

I gleaned 20 acres stubble with Dewey's Rake, and got over 40 bushels wheat.

ROBERT HERARD.

I certify that I gleaned from 40 acres stubble about 65 bushels wheat with Dewey's Spring Tooth Rake, and from two stubbles I purchased for \$18, I gleaned and sold wheat to the amount of \$121, the past season; and said rake does not gather stones in raking as other rakes do.

Walworth, Feb, 1848.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

I gleaned from about 16 acres where I did not think more than 6 or 8 bushels remained on the stubble, and got 27 bushels wheat with Dewey's Patent Spring Tooth Rake, while the whole crop harvested was only about 125 bushels. I consider such a rake worth to a farmer who has a hundred acres of land, more than its cost every year.

Walworth, Feb, 1848.

H. SIMMONS.

We certify that we are engaged in mercantile business at Walworth, and know very well that the Spring Tooth Horse Rakes made by E. & T. G. Yeomans are spoken of in the highest terms by the farmers generally in this vicinity.

B. BILLINGS.

N. J. LUSK,

S. S. COGSWELL.

Walworth, Feb, 1848.

### Caution.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing any wire tooth rake in any of our territories aforesaid, or in the counties of Ontario, Niagara, Livingston, Genesee, and Orleans, except they are made by us, or by those holding patent under us, and under Dewey's Patent, as no wire tooth rake of any kind can be used without infringing on Dewey's right, and any person who shall thus trespass will be legally dealt with.

(4-1f)

E. & T. G. YEOMANS.

### Genesee Seed Store,

AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 15 FRONT-STREET, ROCHESTER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform Farmers, Gardeners and others, that they have this season imported from one of the best seed establishments in England between the river and the sea those kinds of seeds which mature better in that country than this, such as Ruta Baga, Turnep, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower, Peas, &c., &c., &c., and that they have taken the greatest care in growing and obtaining the best American Seeds. They have a large assortment of Flower Seeds, many of them imported, and the remainder grown by Ellwanger & Barry, and Wm. King. Those wanting seeds cannot obtain better. As the failure of the potato crop made it quite certain that other root crops would be substituted to some extent, they have provided with the greatest care, a large stock of those kinds of seed that will be used, such as Ruta Baga, Turnep, Beet, Carrot, &c. Their large stock of Seeds of all kinds, will enable them to wholesale as well as retail.

They have also on hand, as heretofore, almost all kinds of FARMING AND GARDENING TOOLS, AND MACHINES, which they would like to have those examine who wish to purchase.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them, they will endeavor to deal in such a way with those who trade with them, that they will come again if any thing in their line is wanted.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

### Clover and Timothy Seed.

150 BUSHELS Large, and 100 bushels Medium Clover Seed, just received from Seneca county, and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, by

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

100 BUSHELS of first rate Timothy Seed for sale by RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Gen. Seed Store and Ag. Warehouse, No. 18 Front-st.

**ROCHESTER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND HARD-WARE STORE.**

**NOTT, ELLIOTT & FITCH,**

No. 23 BUFFALO-STREET, ROCHESTER, N. YORK,

Dealers in

**ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN & AMERICAN HARD-WARE & CUTLERY,**  
Wrought and Cut Nails, Wrought and Cut Spike, Bar and Pig Tin, Bar and Pig Lead, Carpenter's & Joiner's Tools, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Cro Bars, Guns and Gun Trimmings, Mill, Gross Cut and Circular Saws, Door Locks and Trimmings of every variety. Also, the only place in Rochester where can be found that celebrated

DR. CHAUNCEY'S COOKING STOVE,

which is now admitted by all to be the best stove in use for Baking and Cooking and Saving of Wood. Weight as follows:—Stove No. 7, weighing 240 pounds—No. 8 weighing 315 lbs—and No. 9 weighing 425 lbs. Also Parlor, Plate and Box Stoves. Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stove Pipe, &c., &c. Agents for

**MOTT'S AGRICULTURIST'S FURNACE,**

And manufacturers of the celebrated EAGLE C Plow, to which was awarded the first premium at the Monroe County Agricultural Society's Fair, held in this city in 1847. It is the peculiar form of this Plow to perform the work in the best and easiest possible manner. The varied adaptation to different soil and tillage, throughout the whole country, has given it an enviable and widely extended celebrity that no other has ever acquired. A very strong testimony of the great superiority, and the high estimation in which this Plow is held by Farmers is, that other plow makers in this vicinity and elsewhere have attempted to imitate them, and thus endeavor to palm off other Plows on the public as being equal to the Eagle C. We have various other kinds made by different manufacturers.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c.**

Our assortment of Implements and Machines is the most extensive ever brought to this market, and our facilities for buying the best and latest improvements is not exceeded by any house west of Boston. We will sell at such prices that those who are in want of Implements &c., will not hesitate as to expense of laying by old tools, and purchasing the latest improvements, among which may be found the different kinds of Plows manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Worcester, Mass., Cultivators, Harrows, Churns, Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers, Corn Planters, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Grass Shears, Border Shears, Horse Rakes, Hand do., Sickles, Scythes, Snathes, Scythes, Rifles, Anti-friction Rollers, Grind Stones, Cranks, Wheelbarrows, Root-Cutters, Washing Machines, &c.

Large and Medium CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, and SHAKER GARDEN SEED.

**NOTT, ELLIOTT & FITCH,**

No. 23 Buffalo-street, opposite Reynold's Arcade.

April 1, 1848,

**THE GENUINE MORGAN HORSE,  
GENERAL GIFFORD.**



WILL stand the ensuing season, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at the stable of GEO. A. MASON, two miles north east of Jordan, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at the Stable of D. A. MONROE, in Gamillus.

Terms.—Ten dollars the season. Insurance to be agreed upon, at reasonable price; escapes and accidents at the risk of the owners.

General Gifford was sired by Gifford Morgan, his dam a pure Morgan. Breeders of good horses are invited to call and see him. April 1, 1848. [4-3m] MONROE & MASON.



**Peters' Buffalo Wool Depot.—Second Year.**

I HAVE established a Wool Depot upon the following plan: 1st.—The Wool is thrown into 10 sorts; Merino Wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common Wool being No. 5. Saxony Wool is thrown into Extra, and Prime 1 and Prime 2. Combing and De Laines make 2 sorts more.

2nd.—I charge for Receiving, Sorting, Storing and Selling. Our CENT PER CENT. This includes all charges at the Depot, except Insurance.

3d. Sales are made for cash except when directed by owner. (4-3) All Wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name.

Warehouse, Corner Washington and Exchange-streets.

T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, Jan'y 2, 1848

**BURRALL'S SHELL WHEEL PLOW.**

THESE Plows are 20 per cent lighter than the common Plow and work well on all soils—in all conditions.

An impression has gone abroad that they answer only on smooth lands where there are no stones or other obstructions. Such is not the fact; they make good work on all lands rough and smooth, and are more fully appreciated among roots and stumps, and on stiff clay, and hard, dry gravelly soils.

Two thousand of them have been in use during the last three years among our best Farmers, and give entire satisfaction.

For Sale, wholesale and retail (warranted), an assortment of the above (from No. 3 to 12) capable of turning a furrow (from 10 inches to 20 wide, and from 6 to 14 inches deep. A liberal discount to dealers. E. J. BURRALL.

Genoa, N. Y., April, 1848.

[4-4m]

**Eagle C Plow.—Caution.**

WE CAUTION the farming community against purchasing the MASS EAGLE C Plow of any other manufacturers in this City, as they are made from the PLOW instead of the PATTERNS, which will make a different and inferior plow from the genuine Eagle C Plow. The genuine is not made by any one in this section of the State, except the subscribers.

We take this method of cautioning the public for the following reasons: The point, land-side and mould-board will not fit the genuine Eagle C Plow. The Eagle No 2, and Eagle No 25, are made in the same way—from the Plow, not the patterns.

A full assortment of the GENUINE EAGLE C PLOWS always on hand. NOTT, ELLIOTT & FITCH.

April 1, 1848. No 23 Buffalo St. Rochester.

**Canada Pens.**

200 Buehls Canada field, and Golden Vine Pens clear from bugs, just rec'd, and for sale at the Geneva Seed Store, and Agricultural warehouse by RAPALJE & BRIGGS

## Works on Agriculture, the Horse, &c.

PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO.,  
300 Broadway, New York.

### THE FARMER'S HAND-BOOK:

Being a full and complete Guide for the Farmer and Emigrant. Comprising—The Clearing of Forest and Prairie Lands; Gardening; Farming generally; Farriery; The Management and Treatment of Cattle; Cookery; The Construction of Dwellings; Prevention and Cure of Diseases; with copious Tables, Recipes, Hints, &c., &c. By JONATHAN T. MARSHALL. One volume, 12 mo., illustrated with numerous wood engravings. Neatly bound. Price \$1; paper cover, 62½ cents.

"One of the most useful books we ever saw."—*Boston Post.*

### RURAL ECONOMY,

In its relations with Chemistry, Physics, and Meteorology; or Chemistry applied to Agriculture. By J. B. BOUSMANT. Translated, with Notes, &c., by George Law, Agriculturist. 12 mo., over 550 pages. \$1 50.

"The work is the fruit of a long life of study and experiment, and its perusal will aid the farmer greatly in obtaining a practical and scientific knowledge of his profession."—*Am. Agriculturist.*

### THE FARMER'S MANUAL:

A practical Treatise on the Nature and Value of Manures, founded on Experiments on various Crops, with a brief account of the most Recent Discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry. By F. FAULNER and the Author of "British Husbandry." 12 mo., cloth, 60 cents.

### THE FARMER'S TREASURE:

Containing "Faulkner's Farmer's Manual," and Smith's productive Farming," bound together. 12 mo., 75 cents.

### STABLE ECONOMY:

A Treatise on the Management of Horses, in relation to Stabling, Grooming, Feeding, Watering and Working. By JOHN STEWART, Veterinary Surgeon. With Notes and Additions, adapting it to American Food and Climate, by A. B. ALLEN. 12 mo., illustrated with 23 Engravings. \$1.

"No one should build a stable or own a horse without consulting the excellent directions for stabling and using the horse. In this book of Stewart's it is an invaluable vade mecum for all who have the luxury of a stable."—*Ecc. Mirror.*

### THE HORSE'S FOOT—AND HOW TO KEEP IT SOUND:

With Illustrations by WILLIAM MILES, Esq., from the Third London Edition, with 23 plates. Price 25 cents.

This work has received the unqualified recommendation of The Quarterly, The Edinburgh, and the Reviewers generally of England. The price of the English copy is 5s.

"It should be in the hands of every owner or friend of the horse."

### THE BOOK OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:

A Cyclopaedia of Six Thousand Practical Receipts, and Collateral Information in the Arts, Manufactures and Trades; including Medicine, Pharmacy, and Domestic Economy, designed as a compendious Book of Reference for the Manufacturer, Tradesman, Amateur, and Heads of Families. By ARNOLD JAMES COCKLEY, Practical Chemist. Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings. Forming one handsome volume, 8vo., of 450 pages. Price \$2 25, bound.

"It is adapted to every class of business, being a dispensatory for the chemist, a directory for the artisan, a guide for the merchant, and a rule for the household in most of the affairs of domestic economy."—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

(G.) The above books may be obtained at the office of the Genee Farmer. Also, most of the works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. published in this country, sold at the publisher's prices—as cheap as they can be purchased in New York or Boston. All orders from a distance will receive attention, and the Books be promptly forwarded by mail, or otherwise if desired. See list of books and prices on another page.

### Fine Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.



THE subscriber is selling all descriptions of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at retail, at much less than the usual prices. Fine Gold Lever, Anchor, Escapement, Duplex and Lepine Watches, fine Silver Lever, Lepine and verge watches.

Gold Guard Chains, Fob and Vest Chains.

Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.

Gold Fenchels, Silver Fenchels, Gold Pens.

Ladies Bracelets, Gold and Lockets, Gold Thumb-rings.

do. and Gentlemen's Breast Pins.

Diamond Rings and Pins, Stone Rings, Chased and Plain Rings.

Sterling Silver Spoons, Forks, Cnps, &c.

Gold Watches as low as \$20 to 25 each.

Watches and jewelry exchanged.

All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted at much less than the usual prices.

C. G. ALLEN, Importer of Watches & Jewelry,  
Wholesale & retail, corner William-st., up stairs.

### White Beans.

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS PURE WHITE BEANS, the best in the city, just received at the Genee Seed Store, No. 12 Front-street.

[6]

RATALE & BRIGGS.

## Valuable Farms for Sale in Monroe Co., N. Y.



ONE of the handsomest and best Farms in the Town of Greece, within a mile and a half of Lake Ontario, and the Genesee River, and distant only seven miles from the City of Rochester and the Erie Canal. The Farm contains 192 acres, (of which about 20 acres are wood,) well watered by an excellent and never failing stream; five acres of grafted Fruit; a commodious stone house, with pump at the kitchen door, frame Barn, Sheds, &c., and might be divided into two Farms of 150 and 42 acres, each—equally well watered and supplied with Fruit. The land in Greece is not surpassed in fertility by any in the State, nor in convenience to Market.

I will also sell the Farm on which I live, contains 52 acres, with about five acres of choice grafted fruit of all kinds, good Well, and a small stream convenient to the Barn. The buildings are of wood, more extensive and commodious than usual, for I had fitted this for my permanent residence; but my boys have good West, and advanced age makes so large a business troublesome. The situation, naturally beautiful, is well surrounded by Fruit and shade Trees, and is within a short half mile of Lake Ontario and the Genesee. The vessels sailing on which are visible from every room in the house.

What renders the Farms particularly desirable is, that a Plank road is contemplated to Rochester, by which this will be made the stopping place for all vessels, and a market created for all the minor products of a farm. One third of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. A good breadth of wheat may be put in this year.

Apply personally, or by letter to JOHN MOXON,  
April, 1848. [4-15] Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.

## Short-Horn Durhams for Sale.

THESE Durhams has a few young THOROUGHBRED DURHAM on his farm, 2½ miles from Troy, which he offers for sale, viz: 1 yearling bull; 2 bulls about 8 months old; 6 yearling heifers; 2 two-year old do.; and a few bull and heifer calves of this spring. These young animals were all got by my imported bull, Duke of Wellington, and my premium bull Meteor. Meteor was got by Duke of Wellington, out of my imported Duchess heifer. The dams of some of these young animals were imported, but from other herds than that of Mr. Bates', and others are from Durham cows, bred in this country, and are good milkers. The sires being from the celebrated herd of Thomas Bates, Esq., England, renders them valuable for a cross on other Durham stock, as well as to farmers who wish to improve their breeds. The estimation put upon this strain of blood by those who know its value, may be seen by stating that the only bull calves which I have had to dispose of, from the Bates cows and bulls, (three in number,) have sold at \$300 each. The young animals above enumerated will be sold at prices varying from \$100 to \$150.

Troy, May 1, 1848.

[5-4m]

GEORGE VAIL.

## Fruit Trees, &c.

### ERIE COUNTY NURSERY, Buffalo, N. Y.



THE large number of trees, &c., propagated at their establishment during the last few years, enables the proprietors to offer on the most liberal terms, almost every desirable variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, VERONICAS, &c.

Our stock is large, and our trees are vigorous and thrifty, embracing the leading and best fruits of the country, propagated mostly from bearing trees, whose merits have been satisfactorily tested.

Situated as our nursery is, at one end of the great lake route, we are enabled to forward trees to any point westward at the earliest moment practicable. Trees, plants, &c. will be labelled and properly packed in bundles or boxes, and forwarded agreeable to order.

Orders accompanied by a remittance, or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention. Descriptive Catalogues furnished gratis on application.

Buffalo, N. Y., March, 1848.

A. BRYANT & SONS.  
[3-3m.]

## Monroe Nursery,

RIDGE ROAD, NEAR ROCHESTER.



THE subscriber having owned the above property for the last four years, has been to great expense and pains, (with the assistance of N. Goodsell,) in refitting and restocking the grounds with the choicest varieties of fruit. He now offers to his friends and the public, a complete assortment of Fruit Trees, of fine thrifty growth, of selected varieties, at the usual nursery prices. All trees warranted correct as labelled.

In connection with the above, he has an extensive Green-house, containing some of the choicest Roses and Geraniums that are cultivated; and a quantity of orange trees setting with fruit.

A few hundred of the famous Northern Spy, and Red Canada Apple for sale this spring.

All orders and communications, (post paid,) directed to the subscriber, Greece, Monroe Co., will be punctually attended to.  
CHARLES POWIS,  
Greece, N. Y., March 1, 1848. [3-m] Sole Proprietor.

# GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — MAY, 1848.

No. 5.

## THE GENESEE FARMER:

*Issued on the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by*

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, Editors.

P. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

## FIFTY CENTS A YEAR:

Five copies for \$2. and any larger number at the same rate if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3. if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. *For* Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

## The Balance of Organic Nature.

In our last paper, we endeavored to make the unlearned reader understand the important fact that, no animal can subsist on decomposed animal and vegetable substances; and that plants alone are endowed with power to re-organize the constituents of the bodies of all living beings, after they have been fully disorganized by any means whatever. It is our present purpose to offer a few remarks illustrative of the beautiful and exact balance of organic nature, whether the matter exists in the form of minerals, vegetables, or animals. Laboring farmers are just beginning to discover the almost unlimited power which their Maker has given them over three kingdoms of nature, viz: the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal kingdoms. The mineral kingdom includes all rocks, metals, loose earth, water, air, and all other matter which is neither a vegetable nor animal substance. The things which belong to the mineral kingdom were created before vitality, either vegetable or animal, had an existence on the planet. When life ceases, there are chemical laws which operate with greater or less force, to disorganize and mineralize the bodies of all plants and animals. Now, it is impossible to understand the best process for re-organizing the mineral constituents of human food and clothing, as they exist in the soil, in air and water, without studying closely the decay and perfect dissolution of all the products of animal and vegetable life. Every farmer should seek to acquire a knowledge of the balance, or the even and reciprocal dependance of all animate and inanimate things, on the surface of the earth. If plants alone organize all living compounds, not merely wood, starch, oil, sugar, gum, and gluten; but fat, butter, cheese, flesh, wool, brain, and the like, how do these substances get back again into their original state of simple minerals? Let us see. If we weigh the food of an adult, non-growing man, horse, cow, or other domestic animal, for twenty days, and all the excretions from

the bowels and kidneys for the same time, estimating all the matter consumed and voided at its dry weight, the matter that escapes through the passages named, will weigh not far from forty per cent. of that taken into the stomach. The loss is sixty per cent. or thereabout. If we examine the air taken into the lungs at each inspiration and compare it with that expired every time these organs are compressed in breathing, the expelled air is found to contain one hundred times more carbon, and far more moisture, (oxygen and hydrogen combined,) than it did when it entered the lungs. The critical analysis of all organized matter used as food for man and his domestic animals, discloses the interesting fact that, carbon and the elements of water (the vapor thrown out of the lungs) constitute from eighty to ninety-nine parts in every hundred of such food. The ceaseless operation of breathing serves to burn up and *mineralize* a vast and indefinite quantity of organized carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; and we will add nitrogen. This latter element escapes with moisture in insensible, or sensible perspiration; still more largely in urine; and to a considerable extent in the fecal dejections from the bowels.

All the matter voided by animals which is not fully mineralized, as well as the bodies of all living things after their death, decompose by fermenting, rotting, or otherwise passing back into air, water, and earth. Take a rich vegetable mold, till it, and allow no crop nor plant to grow therein, and you will soon consume it all—converting its organized carbon into carbonic acid; its oxygen and hydrogen into water; and its nitrogen into volatile ammonia.

Mineral coal dug from the earth is organized carbon buried in ancient reeds and forests by the sinking down of the crust of the planet at particular points, and the washing in of earthly sediment above the submerged forest, to be consolidated into stratified or sedimentary rocks. The prodigious force of volcanic power, acting from below, upheaves all these strata; their cracks and wide fissures are washed into valleys by the ceaseless action of rain, frost, electricity, light, heat, and other meteoric influences; and thus they wear down solid rocks to coal beds, and often far below them.

Carbon is the *coal* which may be obtained alike from wood, straw, grain, flesh, and almost, if not quite every truly organized product of life. There is carbon enough in the carbonic acid which is chemically combined with lime in limestone rock, to cover the whole globe with a pure

diamond 500 feet in thickness.\*—While an immense quantity of carbonic acid is discharged into the atmosphere from volcanoes and internal heat, acting like fire on limestone in a burning kiln, by which 100 lbs. of rock lose about 44 lbs. of gas; yet old ocean keeps up nature's great balance, by absorbing an equal quantity of carbonic acid gas to combine with earthy minerals below. On the circumscribed islands and continents of our little world, vitality can operate only to a very limited extent. Nevertheless, there is room to feed and clothe such a mass of moral, rational, human beings as we love to contemplate. All can be virtuous, wise, and happy. Tillage and science (that of the bible being chief among the latter) will one day have worked out a harmony in the social, political, and religious world, as perfect as that taught us in astronomy, geology, chemistry, and physiology. As the two hundred and fifty millions of souls now in Europe acquire intellectual and moral light, under the glorious banner of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," human butchery, kingcraft, and all other craft which robs the many to enrich the few, will cease to vex mankind. Universal education and universal peace will lead to scientific agriculture, universal plenty and happiness.

We have wandered from our text. Let us return then, and witness at the death of all plants and animals, the speedy decomposition of their bodies, and the matter diffused through the atmosphere very much as is a cord of wood burnt in a stove. Not only do carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen, when disorganized, rise into air, but *sulphur* and *phosphorus*, as in the gases from a bad egg, rise likewise. Water has a strong affinity for all the gases which fly off into the air from manure heaps and all decaying vegetable and animal substances. Hence, by a wise provision in nature, rains, dews and snows bring back to the earth the constituents of plants, and the water that enters their roots, ascends to their leaves and is evaporated, supplies these living beings with their appropriate aliment. Carbonic acid and other gases enter the pores of leaves directly; and as the atmosphere is ever in motion it constantly brings fresh food to these organs. It is important to understand the fact that, although the light and heat of the sun and other forces will decompose water, carbonic acid and ammonia, ready to combine their elements, viz: carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, into woody fibre, starch, oil, sugar, gum, and all nitrogenous compounds, yet no such combination can take place unless the soil yields all the lime and other minerals which form the ash of the plant. Although the starch in wheat, beans, corn, and potatoes, is nothing but simple carbon and the elements of water, yet without potash or other alkali, not a particle of starch can be organized.

The formation of vegetable tissues and their

seeds and fruit we will study at another time.—Although the amount of incombustible earthy substances consumed by plants is small, still this part of the mineral kingdom is the true basis of the vegetable kingdom, as the latter is of that of animals.

"All are parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body nature is, and God the soul."

Augusta, Ga., April, 1848.

### Hints for May.

THE great battle for life is now fairly begun. See the armed legions of strong men take the field, with the determined visage of victory, armed with the shining implements of warfare.—The light troops have scoured the plain—the proud war-horse in full harness, and the ponderous ox are at their posts—the glorious sun has scaled the walls of old Winter and thrown wide the portals of lovely, blooming May—the grass, the flower, and the leaf, spring up like our own bounding hopes—the merry bird, the joyous child and the whooping boy, are in the fields—the busy insect and the creeping worm, are engaged in the same conflict—doing battle for life. Man! do thy share in the coming onset; for the sake of thy loved hearth of little ones—for thy garners and thy stores—for the aged, the unfortunate and the needy.—The word is, Onward! do, or die!

One half of the farmer's success in this battle for life and subsistence, consists in *system*—always to know over night what the work is for the morrow, and to have every preparation ready and at hand, and to always do that first that most requires doing. A man's head that does this part of the battle, is like a great General—his head is worth more than his hands. Always note down in your mind all the little jobs that want doing, when convenient; there are broken days and odd hours, always enough to perform them.

Remember that all animal and vegetable matter makes manure—nothing that will rot and decompose, but what produces the food of plants; therefore save everything for that purpose that can not be eaten. We do not act with that true philosophy in saving every thing that plants can eat, as we do in relation to our animals. Why? Because we do not understand, or properly appreciate the physiology of the vegetable economy; and yet it is the first step—the incipient stage of the final result. None of us do it—no, nor half do it—nor ever will, till our population equals China, where four rods of ground support a human being.

It is a great mistake to draw out barn-yard manure too early—before it is half converted. Leave the yard litter under the cattle till they go to pasture, or at least till the very moment you intend plowing it in. When the litter is well

\* Diamond is pure crystallized carbon.

rotted, if not ready for its use, pile it in heaps in the yard; it is better than to distribute it in the field, to leach, dry, and bleach.

Planting corn in drills  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 18 inches, two plants in a place, and manuring in the hill, makes the great premium crops. It is a little more labor to hoe it, as you can not plow both ways; but nevertheless it pays for the extra work. Soaking in *salt petre*, (nitrate of potass,) or *glauber salts*, (sulphate of soda,) is a good process, as it gives the young plant a vigorous and healthy start, although it retards its coming up 3 or 4 days. To hinder birds pulling it, pour on to a bushel of corn a pailful of scalding water, and add one half pint of tar; stir while hot till thoroughly mixed and glazed with the tar; let it stand over night, and dry with plaster. Too much tar destroys the power of vegetation.

Any time this month fruit trees may be pruned. Do not *trim them up*, but thin out cross and crowded branches; properly balance the limbs on each side, till they look uniform and well shaped. Cut out the center stem of those which have a disposition to spindle and grow too high. Cut close to the stems left, and cover the large wounds with paint or wax. In grafting old trees, set the scions as low as possible; for it is a great mistake to commence a new top on limbs 12 or 15 feet from the ground, which must require 10 feet more height to give a sufficiency of bearing wood. They are difficult to hand-pick and the wind-falls are spoiled.

Fruit trees that stand in grass plots, where it is inconvenient to destroy the sward, may be greatly benefited by covering a space 4 or 6 feet around the base of the tree with straw, or the bottom of hay stacks, to a depth that will smother the grass. Remove before winter to avoid mice. The earth is left light and rich and the grass effectually destroyed.

Look out for the caterpillars on apple trees before they become large. With a rod as large as a riding whip, with a jagged end, of a cool morning while in their webs, you may twist them out in one minute. All the oils, soap suds, turpentine, and tobacco-water are fatal to them.

In the kitchen garden it is lost labor to plant the tender vegetables, as beans, cucumbers, squashes, peppers, &c., till the warm weather has set in and cold nights passed, as they produce sickly dwarfish plants, that never recover. In the climate of this State the 15th to 20th is soon enough.

Any dry time this month sow plaster or ashes on clover and meadow land. One bushel to the acre of plaster and three of ashes is a full dose. If leached ashes, any quantity almost may be used.

If you manure in the hill, never let the article touch the seed. If corn, put it *under* with earth over before dropping. If potatoes, put it *over*.

In dry seasons and in dry light earth, it is better thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

If you try any experiment with crops, never include the whole field, but leave a part for comparison.

Plant potatoes early and dig early, and use, if possible, early varieties; it is the only security while the disease prevails, which has already inflicted a greater penalty on mankind than the Asiatic cholera.

It is important in every respect to increase our crops, as the present prospect is, that American produce of all kinds will command a fair price in European markets; for there is a great nation doing battle, not for subsistence alone, but for existence and liberty; and it is not improbable that the struggle in France is the entering wedge of a commotion greater than the world ever saw—that the whole Royal Bloods of Europe may be obliged to borrow *pea jackets* and leave for Yankee Land. God grant it, say we. We can take care of such cattle, and set them "digging corn and hoeing taters."

[ Editorial Correspondence of the Genesee Farmer. ]

### Hints on Various Subjects.

Among other things of interest to the farmer, which we have noticed in our southern travels, is the practice of covering seed corn with a kind of shovel plow. As the hills are made five feet apart, a smart girl will drop as fast as two plows can cover, so that two mules and three hands can plant from twelve to twenty acres in a day. A field of 150 acres planted in this manner has attracted our particular attention. The corn has come up well, stands even, and is now (15th April) well plowed out and some of it half knee high. We assisted in putting up a corn-sheller on the same plantation, with which two mules got out not far from 100 bushels of grain per hour. One planter five miles below Augusta cultivates nearly 1000 acres in corn this season. It is no uncommon thing to see thirty plows running in one immense field. Women are quite as expert at the plow-tail as men. They are cheerful, chatty, and apparently contented and happy.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, the poet, says, that America is the only nation in the world where the whole population have at all times enough to eat. This is a remarkable fact, and during the present disturbances in Europe will serve to draw immense numbers of all classes, from ex-kings to half-starved peasants, to this vast and glorious country. Our agriculture will improve rapidly, not less by the increase of numbers to consume its varied products, than by the general diffusion of knowledge among the tillers of the earth.

The Orange Groves of Florida are suffering very severely from the ravages of a minute insect belonging either to the *coccus* or *aphis* fam-



ily. Among all the remedies which have been tried, in addition to washes of soap suds, lye, &c., the fumes of burning sulphur, and other pungent gases, as ammonia, burnt leather and the like, have proved most useful. These all operate in the same way as stale urine and decaying manure under plum trees, (as mentioned by Mr. BARRY in the last Farmer), to keep off euculios. In this warm climate, insects are more abundant and troublesome than at the north. Every intelligent man should study their habits, and aim to add a little to the common stock of the public information in regard to protecting the community from this great evil.

The best hedge that we have seen in the United States extends about a mile along the highway on a plantation of 3000 acres, near this city. It is the Cherokee Rose, which is now in full bloom, presenting a magnificent floral spectacle, and filling the atmosphere with delicious perfume. No animal without wings can get over, or through it. Having stood forty or fifty years, it still promises a good fence for a century to come.

The owner and occupant of this splendid estate, Mr. DeLAIGLE, was a St. Domingo planter at the time of the insurrection and dreadful massacre by the blacks, and was so fortunate as to escape to the United States.

Cotton plants look beautifully, and the weather is auspicious; but this crop has to encounter many hazards before it will come to maturity and be gathered. To keep it clear of grass and weeds, both negroes and mules have to start early in the morning, and move lively much of the season.

Peaches, figs, and grapes are thought to be beyond the reach of late frosts, which sometimes destroy them in the Southern States. The culture of these valuable fruits will one day be of immense account in this mild climate. Enterprising gardeners are now sending by railway and steamers, green peas to northern cities. Our peaches will be in New York, Albany, and Boston, at least three weeks before those from New Jersey. The same steamboats which bring Massachusetts ice to this city, take back southern luxuries in payment. This coasting trade is yet in its feeble infancy.

There is a great lack of competition in steamships. It is but 700 miles from Charleston to New York—while the fare between the two cities is three times as high as it is between Buffalo and Chicago, a distance of 1050 miles by water. Continuous railroads from Savannah and Charleston to Nashville in Tennessee, and thence to Louisville, will soon alter the complexion of steam navigation on the Atlantic, between the northern and southern cities of the Union.—Cheap travelling and greater intercourse are necessary to remove sectional prejudices, and make us one in feeling and sentiment, as we are one in language, religion, government, and interest.

Augusta, Ga., April, 1848.

## The Potato Rot.

The Boston Courier contains a communication from Professor HORSFORD, of Cambridge, giving the views of Baron LIEBIG, the celebrated chemist, and Dr. KLOTSCH, an eminent vegetable physiologist, keeper of the Royal Herbarium, in Berlin, on this baffling disease.

The substance of Dr. Klotzsch's discovery is annexed:

In the 5th, 6th and 7th week after setting the tubers, and in the 4th and 5th week after planting out germs furnished with roots, or at a time when the plants reach the height of six to nine inches above the soil, we pinch off the extreme points of the branches or twigs to the extent of half an inch downwards, and repeat this on every branch and twig in the 10th and 11th week, no matter what time of day.

The consequence of this check to the development of the stem and branches, is a stimulus to the nutrient matters in the plants in the direction of the increase, both of roots and of the multiplication of the branches of the stem above ground, which not only favors the power of the root, but also strengthens the leaves and stalks to such a degree, that the matters prepared by the physiological action of these parts are increased and applied to the formation of tubers. The checking of the transformation in the leaf is equivalent to the interruption of the natural change of the leaves into calyxes, corolla, stamens and pistils, which is effected at the expense of the nutrient matter collected in the plant; and these, when this modification of the leaves is arrested, are turned to account in the formation of tubers.

Led by these views, I made, in 1846, experiments on single potato plants, carefully marked, by pinching off the ends of the branches. They were so readily distinguished in their subsequent growth, from the plants beside them, by more numerous branches, larger and darker foliage, that, in truth, no marking was necessary.

The produce from these plants of tubers was abundant, and the tubers were perfectly healthy—while the plants next them, which had not been so treated, gave uniformly a less produce, at the same time the tubers were rough on the surface, and in many instances attacked with the prevailing disease. This experiment was incomplete, and did not give a positive result, but it was not yet encouraging for me.

In the middle of April, 1847, an experiment was made on a low lying field with the round white potatoes, generally cultivated here—a variety which had not suffered much from the disease which first appeared in 1845. The potatoes were planted in the usual way by an experienced hand.

After weeding them in the end of May, I renewed my experiment by pinching off the points of the branches of every second row, and repeated this in the end of June.—The result surpassed all expectations. The stalks of the plants not treated on my plan were long, straggling, and sparingly furnished with leaves, the leaves themselves small and pale and green.

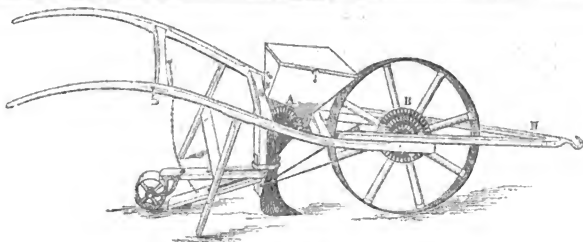
In the next field, potatoes of the same variety were planted on the same day, and left to nature. They appeared in the first six weeks healthy, even strong, but gradually acquired a poor aspect as the time of flowering and fruit approached, and finally exhibited precisely the same appearances as the rows not treated by pinching off the extremities, in the field in which my experiments were made.

The harvest began in the surrounding fields in the month of August, and was very middling. The tubers were throughout smaller than usual, very scabby, and within these fields, to a small extent attacked by the wet rot.

In the end of August, the difference between the rows treated by me and those not treated became so striking, that it astonished all the work people in the neighborhood, who were never tired of inquiring the cause. On the contrary, the rows treated as above were luxuriant and in full vigor, the plants bushy, the foliage thick, the leaves large and dark green, so that most people supposed they had been later planted.

But the difference in the tubers was also very decided. The tubers in the plants in the rows treated on my plan were not indeed larger, but vastly more numerous, and they were neither scabby or affected with any disease whatever.—A few had pushed, (which was ascribed to a late rain,) and were, apparently, incompletely developed, while scab and wet rot attacked more and more the tubers of other plants which also fell off on the slightest handling.





ALBANY SEED DRILL AND CORN PLANTER. (FIG. 27.)

A good and cheap drill, for planting corn, beans, and small seeds for root crops, has long been a desideratum among our farmers. The *Albany Seed Drill and Corn Planter*, represented in the above figure, we have carefully examined, and consider it a very perfect and apparently durable implement, and can confidently recommend it to our readers.

In noticing this drill, the editor of the *Albany Cultivator* says:—"This is, in its general features, similar to the well known English Drill or Brush Barrow. It is light, strong and durable; can be used by one man, as its whole weight will not exceed fifty pounds, or can be drawn by a horse when a large amount of work is to be done. It is also quite simple; the small seeds, as onions, carrots, parsneps, turneps, &c., are sown by a revolving brush inside the hopper, and which forces the seeds through a hole in a tin slide or plate, at the bottom of the hopper—the holes in the slides varying in size according to the size and quantity of seed to be sown. For corn, beans, peas, &c., the brush and tin slide, or plate, are removed, and a wood cylinder substituted, with eight cavities in the same, equal distances apart, and in each cavity is a screw with a large head, which can be turned out or in to receive the requisite number of grains of seed to be sown in each hill. One or all these cavities may be used at the same time, according to the distance between the hills. The brush and cylinder both receive their rotary motion from the large or forward wheel, B, by means of small gear wheels, one of which, at B, is moveable on the connecting rod from A to B, and can be confined so as to operate in any of the different rows or series of cogs in the face of the large wheel, and thereby receive a greater or less number of revolutions to the ground over which it moves, consequently varying the distance of the hills with the cylinder, from 3 to 6, 9, 12, 24, 35, 48, or 96 inches asunder. The plow can be placed up or down, to any required depth, to suit tall or short persons holding the same; the scraper and roller follow and cover

the seed, and compress the earth at one operation."

The drill is manufactured and sold by the inventor, H. L. EMERY, at the Albany Agricultural Warehouse, (as will be seen by reference to his advertisement in this number.) The price, complete and warranted, is, we believe, \$12.

### Product of Two Acres.—Inquiry.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you the following statement, showing the amount received from the sale of the products of two acres of land during the past season, which you are at liberty to publish.

From one-fourth of an acre of June Peas,.....	\$20.00
" three-fourths " Potatoes, (Mushrooms, sold early,.....	101.25
" three-sixteenths of an acre of Sweet Corn,....	20.00
" one-sixteenth " Tomatoes,.....	15.00
" one-fourth " Melons,.....	35.00
" one-half " Ruta Bagas, 400 bushels at 37½ cts.,.....	150.00
	<b>\$341.25</b>

The soil upon which the above crops were raised was dry and sandy, with some mixture of gravel. No extraordinary pains was taken in raising said crops.

The land was plowed but once, and none of it manured, except the half acre sown to ruta bagas, which was covered with coarse manure as thick as could well be plowed under; it had been planted the year previous with corn, and was in what might be considered tolerable good condition.

The ruta bagas were sown the eleventh of June, in drills two feet apart, and were hoed but twice during the season.

I should be glad to hear from some of your correspondents their views as to the best method of culture for turneps, especially the ruta baga—the best way of preparing the land—time and manner of sowing, and the best way of avoiding or remedying the effects of the black fly, which, in this section, is very destructive; and such other facts as may be of interest to those of your subscribers who raise turneps extensively.

Yours, &c.,

J. W. SPRAGUE.

East Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan., 1848.

## Gleanings from our Foreign Exchanges.

**LOOKING-GLASSES FOR BIRDS.**—"The following plan is perfectly efficacious for scaring birds from fruit and other produce," says a correspondent of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. "One of my servants having by chance broken a looking-glass, it occurred to me that the broken pieces suspended by a string, so as to turn freely in every direction, would give the appearance of something moving about, which would alarm the birds. I accordingly tried the plan, and find that no bird, not even the most fool-hardy of them, dares come near. They had attacked my peaches. On suspending a few bits of the looking-glass amongst them, the marauders left the place. The tomtits attacked my Seckel pears, to which they seem very partial. A bit of looking-glass suspended in front of the tree put a stop to the mischief. My grapes were then much damaged before they were ripe, by thrushes and starlings; a piece of looking-glass drove these away, and not a grape was touched afterwards. I have before tried many plans, but never found any so effectual as the above."

**Note.** If there is any virtue in this suggestion, it will be of great benefit to the growers of cherries, strawberries, &c. The cherry-bird is one of the boldest and most annoying nuisances that infest the fruit garden. It is worth trying.

**BUTTER.**—Dr. Ure remarks in one of his recent works, and which remark may very well be taken as an answer to your question, that "it is computed a cow which gives eighteen hundred quarts (old English) of milk per annum, eats in that time eight thousand pounds of hay, and produces one hundred and forty pounds of butter."

"Two pounds and a quarter of hay corresponds to one quart of good milk; and a cow which eats sixteen thousand five hundred pounds of hay, will produce three hundred pounds of butter per annum."

**POISONOUS PROPERTY OF BRINE.**—It is not to be wondered at that your pigs should be suffering, if, as you state, "a portion of brine got mixed with their wash," and they partook of the same. We have the authority of the late celebrated veterinarian, Mr. Youatt, for stating that "the brine in which pork or bacon has been pickled is poisonous to pigs;" and that "several cases are on record in which these animals have died in consequence of a small quantity of brine having been mingled with the wash, under the mistaken impression that it would answer the same purpose and be equally as beneficial as is the admixture of a small quantity of salt."

**A SINGULAR AGREEMENT.**—Twenty-nine years ago Betty Winal, then residing at Tarlton, bottled a quantity of white currants in their green state, being then in the 33d year of her age.—Having kept them some time in a state of pres-

ervation, William (her husband) and she agreed, that they should be kept while they both lived, and that they should be made into pies at the funeral of the one who should die first. The wife departed this life on the 2d of this month, and was interred at St. Peter's church, Preston, on the 5th, the family having removed to Dawson-street, Preston. Their mutual pledge was fulfilled, and the pies made of these currants were served out, after returning from church, every attendant taking a slice. Though the currants had been kept twenty-nine years, they were as fresh as if just taken from the trees.

**Note.** We have frequently preserved gooseberries and currants for 10 months, as fresh as when picked from the bushes. Plums may be preserved in the same way, if taken before quite ripe.

**WOOD ASHES.**—Fresh ashes contain caustic alkali, which, whatever be the form of the ammonia with which it may come in contact, will take from it, by virtue of its greater affinity, the acid which holds it fixed, and thus let it free; therefore fresh wood ashes are highly prejudicial for mixing with farm-yard manure, guano, or any other body containing free ammonia.

**Note.** The same reasoning applies to lime, and is undoubtedly correct. Gypsum, charcoal, and swamp muck, are safe and good absorbents, though not as great stimulants of decomposition as lime.

**URINE OF HORSES.**—The urine of horses consists, in every hundred parts, of 94 of water and 6 of urea, and the salts of soda, lime, and potash.

**COLOR OF SOILS.**—Atmospheric air is composed of nitrogen 79 parts and oxygen 21, with about one part in a thousand of carbonic acid gas. Water is composed of 88 parts of oxygen and 12 parts of hydrogen (by weight.) You will, therefore, perceive from the great abundance there is of oxygen in the atmosphere and in water, and from the great affinity there is for this gas by metals and earths with metallic bases, that soils exposed to the influence of air and water will vary in hue according to the quantities of oxygen which becomes fixed in the soil; a ferruginous earth may be red or yellow, or an intermediate shade, according as the iron is more or less oxidised.

**MARKING SHEEP.**—A Member of the Windsor Co. Agricultural Soc. states that the clip of wool sold by the late Dr. Jarvis, of Claremont, one year (known always to be of the first quality and in good condition otherwise,) shrunk  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. by clipping off the tar marks; and that the whole loss in consequence of the large amount of tar used, was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The writer recommends, as a substitute for tar, a paint that can be more easily removed as follows:

"The materials for marking should be lamp-black and linseed oil. If the latter cannot be procured, hog's lard will do. Mix a small portion of turpentine with the lamp-black before mixing with the oil. It should stand twenty-four hours before using. Those who will use tar at all events, for marking, should endeavor to make one small mark answer all purposes."

## Farming in Rhode Island.

### MANURING ROOT CROPS.

In a late number of the Providence, (R. I.) Journal, sent me by my early friend ADAM ANTHONY, I read with absorbing interest, a very well written detail of his farm management, or rather what a Seneca county farmer would call *his farm making*. When, eighteen months ago, I stepped from the surrounding desert, on to this Oasis of Adam Anthony's, I said to myself, by what magic has this arid sandy waste been clothed with such redundant vegetation? Such a thick set lawn, such clover, such a growth of corn in drills for fodder, such Indian corn, I had rarely ever seen on the alluvial plains of the all-fertile west. Here, said I, is a *tableaux vivant* in the vegetable kingdom, which if it does not exhibit the physical contour and perfection of the animal man, it does more, for it shows him in the combined strength of all his moral and physical perfections; it shows what he has done for the benefit of his race, by causing tons of grass to grow, where heretofore hardly one blade could be found to mark the domain of sterility.

I soon learned from the intelligent, enterprising proprietor himself, that the *modus operandi* by which he had produced this great living picture, partook neither of charm or mighty magic. Science and practical experience had revealed to him, that on a soil where the inorganic, not less than the organic matter, the phosphates of lime, soda, potash, &c., had been in the beginning washed into the adjoining ocean, the basis for a perfect vegetation, could only be attained by bringing to this hungry surface those lost inorganic treasures, in the condensed form of the ashes of plants. To this end, he commenced with the application of two hundred bushels of leached ashes to the acre—an expensive mode of renovating land, if we did not consider its very favorable location as to market, the absence of all direct competition, and above all, the lasting ability or nucleus these ashes give to the soil itself to perpetuate its fertility, through the medium of its own productions.

This farm is a hungry, sandy loam, with a subsoil of gravelly detritus. The ashes at first enabled it to produce grass; now the dung of forty stabled cows, composted with swamp muck and peat, gives an increasing grain bearing fertility to the whole tilled surface. In the recital of his farm management Adam says:—"Although deep and mellow tillage for carrots is uniformly recommended, a different practice in several instances has been attended with the best results. On a very hard and slaty soil a larger crop was produced than on the deep tillage, and also on a light sandy loam, where the manure was only hoed in without plowing." May it not be inferred that the cause of this result, was owing to the unfermented condition of the manure, that

on the shallow tillage, being more directly exposed to the atmosphere, fermented in season to feed the present crop, while that in the deep tillage fermented too slowly to be immediately available? Had the manure been free stable dung, without peat and muck, a very different result might have been produced; the deep tillage would then have taken the lead, at least at the end of the race. Experiment has always proved that stable manure is the most reliable food for the present crop. Nature makes this compost—man makes the other, and nature must have time to rectify his errors.

I have often been disappointed in the action of compost manure the same season it was applied to a garden crop, but the effect of stable dung is immediate. If no manure is applied to the soil the next season, that part which had received the compost will give the best yield.

I have been led to the above remarks, only because a great master in rural economy, very modestly expresses his doubts as to the causes which produced the effect in his own experiments.

Waterloo, N. Y., 1848.

S. W.

### A Seneca County Farm.

A FARMER who disports himself on a 200 acre farm in the flat alluvial plateau of Romulus, came here to-day to buy butter and cheese for his own family use. This same man told me that the only plump wheat he grew on one field, was on the soil thrown out of a deep ditch cut to relieve the field of surplus water. As far as the soil from this ditch was spread the wheat was plump, long eared and abundant; on the remainder of the field it was thin and shrunken. Methinks I hear the hackneyed, hereditary farmer say—"This is a grass farm; it should be plowed less—keep more cows; the man should make his own butter and cheese, and have much more to sell." 'Tis true that this farm will yield good hay, and an abundance of early pasture; but after the middle of July, if not before, heat and drouth are certain; springs there are none—water is scarce—pasture dries up—the calcareous soil cracks open—the cows, few as they are, feed at the straw stacks in August. They now look wistful, dried up, thirsty, and the milk-pail, now useless, is put down cellar to keep it from falling to pieces.

If this farmer does buy a little butter and cheese, he also sells more wheat, clover seed, corn, oats and pork, than some whole towns in a cold, springy, grazing country. He has taken the GENESEE FARMER more than eight years; and what is better, he *cuts all the leaves*, and reads it understandingly. He knows that his subsoil to the depth of fifty feet, more or less, affords the very best *pabulum* for grain crops; and grain he intends to grow. He is now ditching, and is desirous of knowing where he can procure the best subsoil plows.

S. W.

### "Hedges" and "Special Manures."

A [A HORTICULTURAL friend in Cleveland, O. sends us the following "crude and hasty" suggestions, to use his own terms; and we publish them, not because they present any new or useful fact or discovery, but that they may in some degree aid in drawing the attention of cultivators to the important subjects treated upon.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It affords me pleasure to see the great improvement that has been made in the late numbers of your paper, and also to discover the evident and rapid changes our agricultural journals are effecting with the farming interest, at least in the State of Ohio. The two most interesting topics that are engaging my attention, in my enfeebled condition, is "Hedging for fences and protection against dogs and loafers," and "Special manuring of fruit trees."

I have become convinced that on the warm gravelly ridges, running parallel to the south shore of Lake Erie, the *Maclura* (Osage orange,) will prove to be the very article needed. It is here perfectly hardy—is not depredated on by insects—is of rapid growth, and will form a hedge in five years that will save our fields from the intrusion of cattle, our sheep from destruction by dogs, and our fruits from pillaging loafers—all very serious desiderata. On the colder clay soils in Trumbull county this shrub is liable to be killed to the ground every winter; and hence, in such locations, will not answer the purpose.

As the phosphate of lime acts so important a part in the nutrition and growth of a pear tree, we should tax our inventions to obtain a supply from every possible source, at least such of us as are attempting to cultivate this tree on soils that do not abound in it. That bones and animal secretions and excretions contain a large percentage of it, is known to every chemist; and every horticulturist should know enough of the science of his calling to enable him to employ to the best advantage these various articles. It also abounds in vegetables—some containing a greater quantity than others. A French chemist informs the public that, by a certain process, it may be made to coat the surface of the leaves of the *Pokeberry* (*Phytolacca*) with minute crystals. If this statement be true, this troublesome weed must become an important addition to the compost heap. Other plants and trees contain perhaps as great an amount of this salt. But there is still wanting among practical men a knowledge of the best means of securing and applying the articles in which it is contained. A hint is thrown out, I think by LIEBIG, that common salt acts by rendering phosphate of lime soluble.

Chloride of soda is certainly not of itself nutritious to vegetation; but every observing person must have noticed, that in *due quantities* it occasions a rapid, strong, and healthy growth of certain kinds of vegetation. Its favorable effects

are very evident on the pear, plum, thorn, and quince tree; also, on the strawberry vine.—Does it not, in such instances, act in the manner suggested by LIEBIG, and bring the phosphate of lime into a soluble state, fitted for the immediate wants of the growing tree, shrub, or plant?

If we are correct in our views, lime excites a similar effect on the silicate of potash, in our soils, and converts it from an insoluble to a soluble article. In the latter condition it is taken up by the roots of grain and grasses, and forms a large part of their stalks and leaves. We look with deep interest to some of your agricultural chemists for a set of rules to guide us in cultivating and enriching our soils for growing different species of fruit trees.

ANONYMOUS.

### Application of Manure.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been a subscriber to the *Genesee Farmer* for several years, and taken much pleasure in reading your practical articles. You have said considerable relative to the manner of preparing manure with lime, &c. My way is to get along with as little expense, and as large a profit, as possible. I never want to heap up coarse manure, but get it out as early in the spring as my corn ground is ready to plow—before it loses half its strength—and if it can be plowed in before it gets dry, so much the better. The plow should follow the man that spreads the manure; and if coarse, do not be in a hurry, plow deep, stop often, and unclog your plow, and the crop will well pay for the trouble.

By applying it in this manner, I am confident I obtain double the profit from manure, that I could from any other mode I ever practiced. It also fits the ground for a wheat crop, either fall or spring, when well plowed and harrowed—and if wheat can be raised, it is in this way. And if you plant the eight rowed yellow corn, it will grow so large that travelers will think it is the large Ohio corn. WM. ALLEN, JR.

Cazenovia, Dec. 1847.

ECONOMY IN CANDLES.—If you are without a rush-light, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution, it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two, sometimes to the endangering of the house:—"This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burned candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding sufficient light for a bedchamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt and consumed in the wick."

GRAIN IN FRANCE.—France produces annually 231,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 369,600,000 bushels of inferior grains.

## Farmers and Millers.

**MESSEES. EDITORS:**—It is with much hesitancy that I offer a communication to your popular and widely circulated journal, with its intelligent and well informed readers; and were it not for the hope of benefiting others by my own experience, you certainly would not be presented with this communication. And, sirs, it is with this hope that a miller at this moment is writing.

As farmers cannot well do without millers, nor millers without farmers, it is important to study that policy which is the interest of both. And first, it is very essential that all grains should be sufficiently pulverized, that when taken into the stomach the digestive apparatus has only to separate and absorb the nutritious matter for the system, and remove that which is not; and as food is retained in the stomach a certain length of time, it being pulverized gives a gain of all that time which would be required for the stomach to perform that operation, the more completely to separate and absorb all nutritious matter therein contained. Well, then, as the farmer's first principle in economy should be to save what he has already acquired, and to convert it to the best possible use, (and especially uncooked grains fed to animals,) it becomes necessary for him to have his grains ground fine, and for the miller, to insure his custom, to be prepared to grind it fine. And as millers cannot do full justice in their business without the grain is in proper order, it becomes of the highest importance for farmers, in order to receive full justice at the hands of millers, that their grain be dry—not what some men call dry; but if necessary it should be dried by artificial heat. And second—their grain should be well cleaned.

One idea in regard to grinding corn and cobs. It is a notorious fact that there is nothing in cobs of the nature of grinding, and for this reason the corn that is with them must help grind them.—Now, I would suggest to your kind readers (to those who do not know it by experience,) to try a composition of grains for milling, especially corn in the ear. Put with it oats, barley, or rye; see if it does not grind finer, and if your horses, cattle and hogs do not like it better. The preparation may be one half oats, &c., or less according as you have them. The reason of its grinding finer is, there is more of grinding material, less of cobs, and that a mixture of grains help grind each other. Respectfully yours,

S. N. HOLMES.

Holmesville, N. Y., 1848.

## The "Farmer."—To Destroy Ground Moles, &amp;c.

**FRIEND MOORE:**—We have received the numbers of the Farmer ordered, and more are wanted. I have had no idea of being a competitor for a prize, for I view it some like a

school master who offers gifts to those who excel in their studies. In this case those whom nature has done the most for, are sure of the prizes; although the other classes may have exerted themselves to their utmost, yet they have the mortification and discouragement of seeing their superiors bear off the palm. I have thought that if the school master should tell his scholars that such of them as proved themselves the best scholars by their obedience and strict attention to their studies should be rewarded, he would do justice to his school. I find no fault with your prize plan, for it is evident that some of the scholars, at least, who were disappointed, were *benefitted* notwithstanding, because their best faculties had been exerted, and exertion in a good cause has its reward. We are all satisfied with your paper. A person observed to me yesterday that he would not be without it for double the cost; he is a merchant too, and has nothing to do with farming.

I recollect an inquiry in one of your papers for some method of destroying the ground mole in gardens, but I do not recollect of seeing any answer, and perhaps but few gardens are infested with them. I have been very much annoyed with them. Last spring they ate my peas and corn that I planted first and pretty early; they followed the rows through and left but now and then a seed. I planted the same rows the second time, but tried an experiment to which I attribute my success. I took a little tar, and put warm water to it sufficient to cover my seed; after stirring the tar and water together until it was well mixed, I then put in my seed and stirred it again, and found that the tar adhered to every seed. I then turned the water off and stirred in dry ashes until I could handle the seed without their sticking to my hands. Perhaps lime would be better than ashes. The moles followed the rows through again before the seed came up, but they did not seem to relish the "gravy" that I had served the seeds up in. I have full faith in my experiment, for I treated my cucumber and melon seeds the same way. The hills were examined by the little rascals, but the seeds were not destroyed. JAS. ALDRICH.

Niles, Mich., 1848.

**SALT NOT GOOD FOR BARN-DOOR FOWLS.**—Gallinaceous birds, reared by the sea side, or on the banks of a salt-water river, avoid the saline stream, and search for food and drink as far inland as they can range. I know not how common salt could be administered to them. It is more than doubtful whether the hens would pick it from the ground in its crystalline form, and it would be difficult to distribute it in equal doses by means of bread, &c., soaked in salt water. The chances are, that some of the hens would be poisoned.

Pigeons, I think, are the only domesticated birds to whose health salt is beneficial, and they prefer it in combination with animalized matter: the more offensive it is to our senses, the more agreeable it appears to be to theirs. Hens, too, are great pickers of bones. I have seen one devouring the flesh, and cleaning the skeleton of her dead husband, doubtless on the native Australian principle of respect and affection for the deceased. Salt, in a liquid state, acts as an emetic with fowls, as with dogs.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

### Corn and Cob Meal.

THERE are few in this section of country, who endorse the sweeping proscription of corn and cob meal which lately appeared in your paper.\* We have heard the subject somewhat extensively discussed, since the appearance of that article, but we have yet to meet with the first individual whose experience coincides with the writer's views. "They say," said one man, in my hearing, "corn and cob meal is poison to a horse; but, in my view, those horses are the worst off that can't get enough of it to eat!"

I would sooner trust the instinct of the animals themselves, than the hasty theories, or carelessly conducted experiments of any amateur farmer. Why do they eat them? Perhaps it will be said, as a man is reported to have drunk a pail of water for the sake of the gill of rum which it contained, so they eat the cobs to obtain the corn meal. But, then, the cases are not parallel.—The appetite of the man had become depraved, vitiated, and unnatural—reason itself was toppled from its seat. His case was an exception, and so would be the instance of an animal (an instance yet to be reported,) which should be found to hesitate over a meal tub, because of the presence of ground cobs. Have not our hogs and cattle been observed to eat them in the rough? I have witnessed mine do so, before the cobs had become hardened by age, with evident gusto.—May not the fact, that the practice is not more habitual, be referable as fairly to the circumstance that other food is generally at hand more easily masticated, as to the supposition of indigestibility?

What is the testimony establishing its hurtful nature? Assertions are, doubtless, evidence; but not conclusive proof. The courts generally require, not the inference or conclusions of a witness, but the particular facts within his knowledge, minutely described. We have a right to suppose that, eating so large a proportion of perfectly indigestible stuff, costiveness would be one of the necessary results. Who has observed it? On the contrary, do not the bowels appear more loose and natural than when supplied with corn meal alone? Now, if corn meal tends to constipation, and an admixture of cob meal restores a healthy state, should not the "pounded glass," recommended by our impulsive friend, be substituted, not for the cob, but for the corn itself?

But, while there is a total absence, heretofore, of all experience of the hurtful qualities of cob meal, the testimony in its favor is various and positive:—

"Grinding the cob with the corn is said to add one-third to its value for feeding."—*Ellsworth's Report.*

"Experiment has satisfied us, that a given quantity of corn, ground in the cob, will accomplish as much as twice

\* The article referred to by our correspondent was published in the November number of the Farmer for 1847—page 267. It was written by one of our correspondents in answer to the inquiry of another. The inquiry, and our remarks thereupon are published on page 229 of the same volume.—Eo.

the quantity fed in the ear, in fattening hogs: provided, the meal is fermented by a mixture, for a few days, with water. We would recommend that it be thoroughly ground into meal: as we have found, from our own experience, a very decided advantage from this mode of feeding, and are fully satisfied that it is not overrated."—*M. B. Bateham.*

"Previous to the purchase of the crusher we averaged 214 ears of corn. Our stock averaged seven head. One hundred and sixty ears [for the last two years] are now run through the crusher. The different appearance of the horses, and their better ability to work, prove, beyond a doubt, that the crusher affords a more nutritious and healthy food. It will also be seen that it places to our daily credit fifty-four ears of corn."—*Dr. A. H. Tyson, in Am. Farmer.*

"We take the present opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the great value of meal, prepared by grinding corn and cob, for stock; and from the many evidences of practical farmers, as well as from experiments of our own, we can not but press it upon the attention of the prudent farmer. That there is a nutritious substance in the cob, no one, we think, who has paid any attention to the subject, will pretend to deny. In throwing away the cobs of our corn, we have been wasting very good feed. But, besides the actual economy, there is another advantage in this way of feeding corn, which ought to engage the attention of every farmer. It is notoriously true, that the unground grain of corn is heating to the stomach of all animals, and of difficult digestion, producing colic and other inflammatory disorders, particularly in horses. They are deprived of the benefits derived from the stimulus of distension, (so proper to the health of all animals,) by being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce it, before they become gorged."

"It is believed by many, that there is but very little nutriment in corn cobs; but as one proof to the contrary we will adduce the following. A farmer in Virginia, a few years since, afraid his corn crop would not be sufficient to last through the winter, determined to try, and did winter his horses on corn cobs alone, pounded in a common hominy mortar with his own hands. They received no other substance except long forage, as hay and fodder. Upon this they did their work and were in good condition."—*C. N. Bement.*

"Among the evidences of the nutriment contained in the corn cob, the experiment, by distillation, of Mr. MINOR of Virginia, showed that five bushels of cobs contained four gallons of spirit. He also found other nutritive matter than the saccharine, as mucilage and oils."—*American Farmer, Vol. 1, p. 321.*

These testimonials might be extended. It will be perceived they speak from experiment and personal experience, and are from sources entitled to consideration. That one of these, at least, C. N. BEMENT, possess the requisite qualities for a successful experimenter, we have the testimony of HENRY COLMAN: "Agriculture has not in this country a more ardent friend to its improvement. His zeal is associated with great exactness of observation."

I am, myself, making use of cob meal alone, by way of experiment; and, although not prepared to speak of its nutrition, I can certify to the avidity with which it is eaten by poultry and cattle.

LIVINGSTON.

North Bloomfield, N. Y. 1848.

**BENEFIT OF SALT IN THE FOOD OF SHEEP.**—From some experiments made at the Agricultural Institute, at St. Germain, in France, it appears that the sheep which gained in weight 34 lbs. a month, increased double that amount in the same length of time, when about one-tenth of an ounce of salt was added to the food of each per day.

**WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD FARMING.**—About 2,000 years ago, when the old Roman, Columella, was asked what constituted good farming, he answered, "first, good plowing." On again being asked what came next, he replied, "good plowing;" thus strongly impressing the occasion for good tillage over every other consideration.

### Profits of Poultry.

Messrs. Editors:—I have looked in vain in all the numbers of the present volume of the Farmer for something on the subject of Poultry; as some of the subscribers I obtained for the Farmer are to some extent engaged in that business, I promised them that their interests should be regarded. Compared with some of the large oxen raised in Western New York a hen is a very small thing; but when we consider how much she contributes towards the luxuries of life, I think she should not be entirely overlooked.\*

I will give you some statistics of my little flock—hoping that it may induce others to come out who have had far better success than I have. My flock averaged from January, 1847, to January, 1848, 27—12 of which were full blood Polands, and the remainder half bloods. They yielded me, within the year,

285 dozen Eggs (average price, 10c.)	28.50
60 Chickens, (full bloods, worth 1s. 6d. each.)	11.25
	\$39.75
Keeping the 27 Hens, and raising Chickens, \$19.86	
7 dozen eggs used for setting, at 10c.	70
	20.56
	\$19.19

I keep my hens in a close yard and keep grain before them at all times, changing from corn to buckwheat, barley, broom-corn, &c. The true way to make hens profitable is to anticipate all their little wants, and supply them. I keep none now but the pure Poland, of which I have 65, and so far as my experience goes, there is no better kind of fowls—constant layers, and seldom wanting to set.

J. H. STANLEY.

Le Roy, N. Y., April, 1848.

\* "Our sentiments" likewise. If we have neglected the subject it was unintentional. We thank Mr. S. for his favor, and will endeavor to bear his hint in mind. We shall be happy to hear in like manner from others who have been successful in the raising and management of Poultry.—Ed.

### Salt for Swine.

Messrs. Editors:—I have recently read an article in the "Watchman of the Valley," published at Cincinnati, O., recommending the liberal use of "charcoal, sulphur, and salt," for swine. In regard to charcoal and sulphur I know nothing, except that I have before seen them recommended, especially the former. Of salt, I know a little from experience, and that little is not in favor of its use. I recollect that when a lad, my grandfather stated, that when giving salt to his cows his hogs followed him, and he gave them a little, which they ate readily, and he then gave them a little more. Very soon afterward they all began to vomit. An uncle, a neighbor, and myself, all tried the experiment

about the same time, and with the same result. The quantity given was small, perhaps not much exceeding a common teaspoonful.

A few years ago, one of my neighbors had fattened several hogs for market; (it was during the latter part of summer.) Three of them sickened, two of which died in a very short time, the other recovered. The owner could assign no reason for the occurrence, but their having eaten salted food; and this was generally believed, although it was not certain, that this was the cause. For these reasons I have always regarded salt as injurious, if not fatal, to swine.—I would be glad to learn more on the subject.

Fairport, N. Y., 1848.

H.

### Sugar Maples.—Suggestion to Farmers.

Few observers have failed to notice that holes bored in the maple never heal over. The wood and bark both perish for several inches above and below the hole, and often two inches each side of it; the tree is in consequence essentially injured, and after a series of years ruined. The reason why it does not heal, is probably because of the unfavorable shape of the wound—the new wood not having room to form.

The maple is a beautiful and valuable tree, and sorry I am that so few farmers care enough for the future, or those who shall come after them, as to lead them to take pains to save and perpetuate this pride of the forest, this bountiful free-giver of an unequalled and delicious sweet. My suggestion is this:—let the manager of the sugar orchard, when on his round to gather his buckets, at the close of the season, take with him a gouge chisel and mallet, and a basket of well made wooden plugs, or else corks—(the gouge should be some half-inch wider than the hole in the tree:) let him cut out a chip slanting inward above and below the hole meeting at the centre of it; then drive in the plug or cork so as to make a smooth and water-proof fit, and the work is done. A healthy lip will soon form and grow over the orifice, and the tree will thus be preserved from decay, an ornament to the grounds where it grows, and a benefit of no little importance, reaching to several generations.

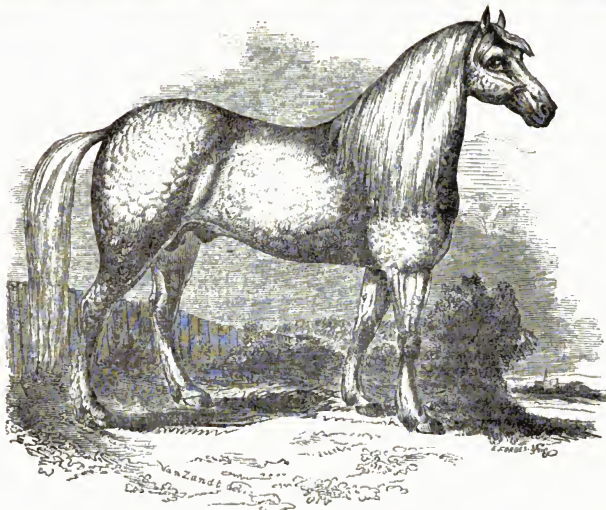
Rome, N. Y., 1848.

H.

THOUGH not "in season," the suggestions contained in the above article may hereafter prove valuable to those who preserve the Farmer. The matter is worthy of a second thought, and some attention.

EVERY man certainly has a right to live, and the duty of every just man is to let him live. Blessed be the day, if come it ever should, when man will learn that his own true prosperity is essentially involved in the prosperity of his neighbor.





THE NORMAN HORSE "LOUIS PHILIPPE."

THE above portrait is a good representation of the Norman Horse "Louis Philippe," recently purchased by Mr. R. B. HOWLAND, of Union Springs, Cayuga county, N. Y. His color is dapple gray; he is four years old past, and about fifteen hands high.

In a letter recently written us, Mr. HOWLAND says:—"Having purchased the full-blood Norman Diligence Stallion "Louis Philippe," I send you a notice of his whereabouts, that you may spread the information if you think proper. I was led to the purchase of this horse from the knowledge acquired of them during a tour of several months on the continent of Europe.—From their unsurpassed activity, strength and hardihood, I was convinced they would be a great improvement on our native mongrel stock, which are generally very poorly adapted to draught, and inferior to the Norman when put on the road. The Diligence horse is also remarkably easy to break, and kind and courageous under all circumstances. This horse ("Louis Philippe,") was foaled on the 15th of July, 1843, from full-blooded sire and dam. The parents were imported in 1839, by EDWARD HARRIS, of Moorestown, N. J., a gentleman justly celebrated for his enlightened and disinterested efforts, and very liberal expenditures in the cause of agriculture and

science. The stock seems improved by the transfer across the Atlantic."

This is the first Norman horse owned in this State, we believe—and we congratulate the farmers of Cayuga, and vicinity, on so valuable an acquisition.

Perhaps we cannot better close this brief and necessarily incomplete notice, than by giving the subjoined extract from the Report of the Committee on Foreign Stock, at the State Fair held at Albany, in 1842. The Committee, (Messrs. Henry S. Randall, Francis Rotch, and Geo. J. Pumpelly,) alluding to the sire of "Louis Philippe," remark:—

"They have had the pleasure of examining a grey four year old Norman stallion, presented by Mr. Edward Harris of Moorestown, New Jersey, and imported by that gentleman from France. This horse belongs to the breed used for the diligence or stage coach in France, and although not decidedly fleet, they are remarkable for their bottom and endurance. It may, indeed, be well doubted whether any other variety of horses would drag those cumbrous vehicles so great distances in a given time. Like their descendants, the Canadian horses, they are easily kept, will feed on the coarsest materials, and are remarkable for their freedom from disease, and their iron



hardihood and endurance under all circumstances.

"Your committee consider Mr. Harris' horse one of unusual substance and symmetry, for the breed. The shoulder lies well back, the back is short, the whole conformation betraying immense strength. He has a great length and substance of fore-arm, and the limb below the knee is clean and short, for the character of the breed. He also displayed free and spirited action. Your committee cannot but believe that in its pure state, this variety of horses would prove one of the most valuable for heavy draft; and there is little doubt that crossed with the light mares of our country, would produce a peculiarly hardy and active race of horses, fit for the road or the plow."

### Pennock's Wheat Drill.

MESSE. EDITORS:—As the above machine is comparatively but little known in this wheat growing region, and having used one the past season and thereby pretty thoroughly tested its valuable properties, we have thought it not amiss to commend it more particularly to the farmers generally. The past winter has been unusually severe upon wheat in this section, rendering the appearance of the forthcoming crop anything but promising—while, in many cases, whole pieces have become entirely worthless. The attention of wheat growers is called to the subject with a view, if possible, to devise some remedy for the evil.

The use of the roller has been recommended by some; but when the roots of the wheat plant have been once drawn out by the action of frost, there is but little hope of replacing them so as to produce a healthy, vigorous growth. "Pennock's drill," in our humble estimation, affords the best, if not an entire preventive of the evil complained of—depositing the wheat in small trenches and leaving a ridge of some three inches in height between the drills, the action of frost instead of laying the roots bare is gradually leveling these ridges and covering the roots deeper.

In drilling in my wheat last fall in a field of some eight acres, we sowed one acre broad-cast, as an experiment. We find this spring the one acre completely ruined, while the remainder of the field is apparently but little affected by frost—the roots of the plant being generally well retained in the soil; and now present a lively, vigorous growth. In another field the same experiment was tried with nearly the same result.—Upon the one acre we have drilled in a bushel of the 'black sea' spring wheat, and await the result.

The drill is equally adapted to sowing other kinds of grain. We tested its qualities a few days since as a corn-planter, with the most gratifying result. Having placed the machine in a proper position, with horses attached, and throwing the drills "out of gear," except the first, fifth, and ninth, we took the reins and giving "old Rock" the word *go*, off we started at a quick step

—depositing three rows at a "through" with all the precision and regularity of clock-work—not in drills, but in hills—thus rendering the task of planting a ten acre lot but a play spell. But the best part of the operation is still in prospect. We propose, as soon as the crop is fairly out of the ground, to reverse the order by throwing "out of gear" the above mentioned three drills, and throwing the other six "into gear," and thus, passing over the ground in the same order as before, shall be enabled to cultivate the whole surface nicely—repeating the operation every few days, or as often and as long as may be necessary. Such is my plan for raising corn with the drill—rich enough in theory and sufficiently promising in prospect. The operation I find gives infinite delight to the boys, who have thrown their hoes to the 'tomb of the Capulets.'

Respectfully yours, CALVIN SPERRY.  
Gates, Monroe Co., N. Y., 1848.

### The Locust.

(*Cicada Septendecim*.—LIN.)

THIS mysterious insect will again make its appearance in this city and a large surrounding tract of country about the first of June next, after a submergence in the earth for a period of seventeen years. It would be a valuable and curious inquiry to learn the district of country to which they are restricted, and whether the whole terrene surface of the United States is inhabited by them; and whether they overlap and infringe each other's territories, whereby they apparently appear at shorter intervals than the fixed and unchangeable term of seventeen years, which, as far as our knowledge extends, never varies. If that period is constant, there must have been more than one creation, as the difference in the temperature in different seasons, since the historical period, is not sufficient to advance or retard their progress, from the egg to the *imago*, or perfect insect, for a number of years. Their appearance in the region of Saratoga Springs and the Hudson River was in 1843, and in a large district in Ohio in 1846, and we have no doubt that their emergence to light is annual in the different parts of this continent, and perhaps in more than one place in the same year.

Will some of our subscribers living east, west and south of this city, in the neighborhood, but beyond the region of their actual appearance, advise us of this fact, that we may learn the extent of the district they inhabit, and that future observers may note whether they increase or diminish in the extent of their territory. Our own opinion is, that the clearing and cultivation of the land will eventually be fatal to them. This is a legitimate subject of inquiry, and we shall be obliged to some of our readers if they will charge their minds with this subject, and communicate the facts we want.

## New York State Agricultural Society.

## Premiums for Winter Meeting.

## MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

1st prem., silver cup, value \$50 | 2d do do, 30; 3d do do

## CHEESE DAIRIES.

1st prem., silver cup, value \$50 | 2d do do, 30; 3d do do

The persons making applications for premiums, must submit written answers to the following questions:—

1. What is the locality of your farm, its elevation, and latitude?  
2. How much land under cultivation? How much in pasture and in meadow?

3. What is the nature of your soil and subsoil?  
4. What plants or grasses do you use for pastures? What for hay, and how are your meadow lands treated, and how much hay do they yield per acre?

5. How many pounds of milk from each cow? How many from the whole herd?

6. How many pounds of cheese to 100 pounds of milk? The quantity of milk and cheese during the season? The quantity of milk and cheese to each cow?

7. At what time do you commence and close making cheese?

8. Do you rear the calves? Do you keep swine?

9. Is any food used besides grass and hay?

10. A particular account of the method of making cheese? The quantity of the cheese, its price in market, and place where sold?

11. The number of cows milked? the breed of the cows and their age? and the time of calving?

12. What difference is there in the quantity of cheese yielded by the same quantity of milk given by different cows?

13. Has any particular kind of herbage been noticed to have an influence in increasing the proportions of cheese matter in a given quantity of milk? And what kind of herbage produces the most and best milk?

14. If any butter made during the season, state how much.

15. What are the principal causes which produce bad cheese?

16. State such other particulars as from experience and observation are deemed important, so that correct results may be obtained as to the best manner of managing a Dairy.

17. Do you keep cows in the same pasture or do you change pastures?—and which is preferable?

18. What kind of salt is used? Have you used solar evaporated salt or steam refined salt, from Onondaga Salt Works, and what has been the result?

19. Has any of your cheese or butter been sent to foreign market? How has it kept in warm climates?

20. What quantity of land is required to keep a cow in good condition through the year?

21. What is the difference, if any, between the morning's and evening's milk in the quantity of cheese, from an equal quantity of milk?

It is expected that the questions will be answered with precision, and that all the operations of the dairy will be carefully noted during the season. The object of the Society is, to ascertain as far as practicable, all that relates to the manufacture of cheese, the quantity of milk and cheese per cow, and the quantity of cheese from each 100 pounds of milk, and the kinds of plants and grasses best adapted to producing milk for cheese; the best breed of cows, and the location of farms best adapted to the manufacture of cheese.

The statements presented must be verified by the affidavits of the competitors, and also by one or more persons who assisted in the dairy and is acquainted with the operations, and sent to B. P. Johnson, Secretary, by 1st January, 1849.

## BUTTER DAIRIES.

1st prem., silver cup, value \$50 | 2d do do, 30; 3d do do

The regulations for Cheese Dairies must be complied with by applicants, adapting answers to Butter instead of Cheese.

## BUTTER.

For best 8 tubs or firkins of Butter exhibited at winter meeting, cup, value

2d do do

## CHEESE.

Best 5 Cheese, cup, value 15 | 2d do do

To be accompanied with a particular statement of the manufacture and preservation of the Butter or Cheese.

## DRAINING.

Best experiment in draining, 2d do do

cup, value 30 | 3d do do

To be accompanied with—1st. Statement of the situation of the land previous to the commencement of the process—the kind and condition of soil. 2d. The method pursued, with a particular account of the expense. 3d. The result and increased value of the land, if any.

## FIELD CROPS.

Best crop of Wheat, not less than 2 acres, 20

2d do, 15; 3d do 5

Best crop of Spring Wheat, not less than 2 acres, 15

2d do, 10; 3d do 5

Best crop of Barley, not less than 2 acres, 15

2d do, 10; 3d do 5

Best crop of Rye, not less than 2 acres, 15

2d do, 10; 3d do 5

Best crop of Oats, not less than 2 acres, 15

2d do, 10; 3d do 5

Best crop of Buckwheat, not less than 1 acre, 10

2d do, 8; 3d do 5

Best crop of Peas, not less than 1 acre, 10

2d do, 8; 3d do 5

Best crop of Beans, not less than 1 acre, 10

2d do, 8; 3d do 5

Best crop of Potatoes, not less than 1 acre, as to quantity 15

2d do, 10; 3d do 5

Best crop of Potatoes, of good table quality, not less than 1 acre, 15

2d do, 10; 3d do 5

Best crop of Ruta Bagas, not less than 1 acre, 15

2d do, 10; 3d do 5

less than 1 acre, 50 pounds estimated a bushel 10

2d do, 8; 3d do 5

Best crop of Sugar Beets, not less than ¼ acre, 50 lbs. to the bushel 8

2d do, 6; 3d do 4

Best crop of Carrots, not less than ¼ acre, 50 lbs. to the bushel 8

2d do, 6; 3d do 4

Best crop of Mangle Wurtzel, not less than ¼ acre, 50 lbs. to the bushel 8

2d do, 6; 3d do 4

Best acre of Corn Fodder, with account of cultivation and preservation 10

Best ¼ acre of Hops, with full account as last 6

Best ¼ acre Flax, same ac. 6

Best ¼ acre Tobacco, do 6

Best acre of Broom Corn 6

Best acre of Clover Seed 5

Best acre of Timothy Seed 5

Statements to be furnished by applicants for Premiums on Farm Crops, except Indian Corn.

1. Statement of the previous crop, if any, and how manured.

2. The kind & condition of the soil, and the location of the farm.

3. The quantity of manure on the crop, the manner of its application, the quantity and kind of seed used.

4. The time and manner of sowing, harvesting and cleaning the crop; and the actual yield by weight or measure, the statute bushel in grain crops to be used; the market value of the crop, and the place where marketed.

5. A detailed account of the expense of cultivation.

6. A sample of the grain must be presented at the annual meeting.

The land must be measured with chain and compass, and the Surveyor make affidavit to his survey.

7. The applicant, and one other person who assisted in harvesting and measuring the crop, must make affidavit of the quantity of grain raised. The entire crop upon the place entered for premium to be harvested and measured.

Form of affidavit for surveyor and applicant are annexed.

The premiums on field crops are intended only for crops raised upon the farm in its usual cultivation. The Society do not intend to offer or award premiums for crops raised by unusual manuring and cultivation.

Competitors must become members of the Society, and forward their statements and proofs to B. P. Johnson, Secretary, Agricultural Rooms, Albany, previous to the 1st of December, 1848.

Premium will be awarded at the annual meeting on the third Wednesday of January, when the competitors are expected to be present, or some person in their behalf.

## Statements for Indian Corn.

No premium will be awarded on Corn crops unless accompanied with a statement of the following particulars:

1. The condition of the soil at the commencement of the culture, and the crops raised, if any, the two previous years, and the quantity and kind of manure used, as near as the same can be given from recollection.

2. The manner of plowing, dragging, and furrowing or marking the land for planting; the distance the hills or drills are designed to be left apart; the time of planting and about the time the corn appeared above ground; and the number of kernels dropped in hills or drills as near as can be ascertained; and the number of stalks designed to be left in each hill or drill.

3. The variety of corn planted, and the quantity of seed per acre; the quantity and quality of manure put upon the crop, and the manner of its application; and the number of times the corn was hoed, or other method of cultivation.

4. The time of cutting the stalks, or of cutting up the corn; the number of loads of stalks, and its estimated value for fodder.

5. The corn to be shelled, cleaned, and measured in a sealed half bushel, from the two acres, between the 20th December and 5th of January, and the number of bushels to be stated.

6. The ground to be measured by a surveyor, with chain and compass, who must make affidavit of the correctness of the survey; and one or more persons, in addition to the owner, to make affidavit as to the gathering, cleaning, and measuring the corn.

7. A full and particular statement of the expenses, including the number of days' work of team and hands, and the value of the same; the value of the manure; the market value of the corn at the place where marketed.

All of the above facts to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant.

Form of affidavits for surveyor, applicant, and assistant, are annexed.

The application, with the proofs, must be forwarded to the Secretary, at the Agricultural Rooms, Albany, by the Jan. 10, 1848.

Forms of Affidavits for Surveyor, Applicant, and Assistant.

County, ss.—A B being duly sworn, says he is a surveyor;

that he surveyed, with chain and compass, the land upon which

C D raised a crop of — the past season, and the quantity of

land is — acres, and no more.

Sworn to before me, this

— day of —, 184 .

A B, Surveyor

Justice.

County, ss.—C D being duly sworn, says that he raised a crop of — the past season, upon the land surveyed by A B, and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was — bushels, measured in a sealed half bushel; and that he was assisted in harvesting and measuring said crop by E F; and that the statement annexed, subscribed by this deponent, as to the manner of cultivation, expenses, &c., is in all respects true, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the sample of grain exhibited is a fair average sample of the whole crop.

Sworn to before me, this

— day of —, 184 —.

Justice.

C D.

County, ss.—E F being duly sworn, says that he assisted C D in harvesting, getting out, and measuring his crop of —, referred to in the above affidavits, and that the quantity of grain was — bushels, as stated in the affidavit of C D.

Sworn to before me, this

— day of —, 184 —.

Justice.

E F.

### FRUIT.

For the best new seedling variety of winter apples, of decidedly superior quality and valuable for exportation; one dozen specimens to be exhibited; together with a history of its origin; a description of the growth, character, and habits of the tree, and the growing of the fruit—such fruit to be adjudged by the committee as of the first character for orchard purposes.—dip. & \$10  
For the 2d best do., . . . . . \$5

The above new seedling variety to be sent to B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, Agricultural Rooms, Albany, before the 15th of January, 1849, for examination.

### WOOL.

Best statement in regard to fine woolled sheep, their management, preparation of the wool, packing for market, and the advantages of wool depots, . . . . . \$50

Answers to the following questions must accompany applications:—

1. What is the expense of keeping a given number of sheep best adapted to the production of fine wool? What is the difference in the expense of sheep yielding a small quantity of wool and those yielding a large quantity? And what the difference, if any, between Saxons and Merinos?
2. What system of breeding will most rapidly increase the flock? and what difference, if any, in the increase of fine and coarse woolled sheep?
3. What is the best method of summer feeding? and of wintering fine woolled sheep? and of preparing the fleece for market?
4. What is the value of the carcass of fine wool sheep for mutton?
5. What effect has the keeping of sheep upon the fertility of the soil? and what number of sheep, if any, can be kept upon 100 acres of cultivated land without diminishing the grain crops?
6. What kind of sheep will produce the most valuable fleeces?
7. What method of breeding will produce this kind of sheep?
8. Can any general system of sales of wool be adopted in this country, by which the value of the article can be graduated, according to quality, with as much certainty as other farm products?

### Long and Middle Wool.

Best statement of long and middle woolled Sheep, their management, preparation of wool, its uses, value of the mutton, and the best method of rearing and feeding, . . . . . \$50

1. What constitutes the difference in value of this fleece of the various breeds of long or middle wool sheep for manufacturing purposes?
2. What breed of sheep is best adapted for mutton? and what the best and most economical method of fattening for market?
3. What system of breeding will most rapidly increase the flock? and what is the difference, if any, in the increase of long or middle wool sheep?
4. Is there any other use to which coarse woolled sheep can be put, more profitable, than fattening for mutton?
5. What is the best method of summer feeding? and of wintering long and middle wool sheep? and of preparing their fleeces for market?
6. What effect has the keeping of sheep on the fertility of the soil? and what number of sheep, if any, can be kept per 100 acres of cultivated land without diminishing the crop?
7. Which is the most profitable breed for the farmer to raise?

### ESSAYS AND REPORTS.

The Society desirous of encouraging inquiries and investigations connected with the science of Agriculture, and being aware how little is known with regard to some of the fundamental principles of Agriculture, solicit essays and articles on the following subjects.

The subjects will be continued for more than one year, unless in 1849 papers are received which may be considered satisfactory.

### Influence of Soil on Vegetation.

1. For an essay or memoir describing and proving, on scientific principles, what is the best admixture of the ordinary elements of soil, for promoting the germination and growth of particular kinds of vegetables, . . . . . Silver cup, value \$25.
2. For an essay or memoir describing, on scientific principles, the mode in which Gypsum operates in rendering the soil better

adapted for the germination and growth of particular vegetables, as well as the soils to which it is best adapted.,—Silver cup, val. \$25

### Atmospheric Influence on Soils.

3. For an essay or memoir, showing the nature of the Atmospheric influences on soil in promoting its fertility, including the modification of these influences, arising from heat and cold, dryness and moisture, . . . . . Silver cup, value \$25.

### Analysis of Indian Corn.

4. A full and complete Analysis of Indian Corn, including the different varieties usually cultivated in this country, from the earliest stalk to the maturity of the ear, (including also the cob) in 1850, . . . . . \$300

### EXPERIMENTS.

For the best experiment to be continued through three crops, to ascertain in bushels of grain and weight of stalks or straw, the actual value of manure to a farmer. The experiments to be conducted as follows, viz:—

1. Three contiguous acres of ground shall be selected.
  2. One acre of which shall be manured with not more than ten cords of common barn-yard manure the first year, and plowed under. The second acre to be manured with fermented and composted manure, to be applied in any manner the experimenter chooses—but a full account of the mode of making and materials of the compost and the manner of its application, accompanied with a statement of the cost of making, and application, will be required.
  3. The three acres are to be planted with corn the first year; the second to be sowed with barley or oats; the third crop to be winter grain; an accurate account of the yield of each crop to be kept.
  4. A full account of the whole management and all the details respecting the culture and the circumstances affecting the crop.
  5. The several kinds of soil to be particularly described, and specimens transmitted to the State Society for analysis before commencing the experiment—and also at the conclusion of the experiment—discriminating carefully between each acre.
- For the best, . . . \$40 | 2d best, . . . \$30 | 3d best, . . . \$20
- N. B. The specimens of soil to be selected for analysis, must be taken from the surface in different parts of the acre. Where the acre is green sward, the sample must be taken just at the termination of the roots of the grass. Specimens should also be selected from the depth of seven or eight inches,—at all events immediately below the usual depth to which the plow runs. The specimens of soil must in no case be mixed; and should consist of about 1 pound sowed in a cotton bag.

### SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.

At the show of the Society last year, at Saratoga, the demand for purchase of improved animals having far exceeded the supply for sale, the Executive Committee, with a view of facilitating the sale of animals, will open a register for such animals as breeders and owners may desire to sell, and which they will offer for sale at the show in September next, at Buffalo.

Competitors for premiums on management of Farms, are referred to the transactions of 1845, page 163, where the queries to be answered will be found.

The location of the Fair at Buffalo, being so convenient to the Western States and Canada, the Executive Committee will be pleased to see a numerous attendance of gentlemen from those places, and extend a cordial invitation to them to be present, and bring their Stock and other articles for competition at the Fair.

For the convenience of exhibitors of Stock, forage, consisting of Hay, Green Oats, Corn Stalks and straw (for litter) with water, will be supplied upon the ground without charge, so that animals on their arrival at Buffalo, may be driven directly to the Show grounds, and need not be removed till the exhibition is closed. Grain will also be furnished for Stock, Swine, and Poultry. The Executive Committee trust that this arrangement will obviate the objection heretofore made by exhibitors,—who have often been subjected to more or less inconvenience in procuring feed for their stock, and at no inconsiderable expense.

Agricultural addresses from distinguished gentlemen connected with learned institutions, will be given every evening during the Fair.

It is intended to have during the week of the Fair, a meeting of *Pomologists* from different parts of the Union and Canada, of which due notice will be given in the agricultural Journals.

Any information desired by persons who intend to compete for premiums, and the queries for management of Farms, and in regard to Wool, will be furnished by the Secretary on application. And he solicits free and full inquiries from all who are desirous of competing at the Fair, or of presenting articles for exhibition. B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Agricultural Rooms, Feb., 1848.

## SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

**PLOWING GRASS LAND.**—In a late number of the *Mass. Ploughman* the editor remarks:—"We noticed that many farmers were turning up green swards last week for planting. Some of them have an idea that the sward will rot sooner when it is turned early, than when the work is done at planting time. This is a great mistake, as any farmer will see who examines and reasons upon it. There is nothing green early in the spring, and the old straw and stubble are a long while in rotting when there is nothing to aid them.

But wait till the tenth or fifteenth of May and you have a green crop to turn under; and this soon sets every thing in motion. The later you turn green sward for planting the better will you succeed in rotting the furrow. We are sometimes induced to turn earlier than we would choose lest the work should be too much crowded in planting time.

**GUANO TO CORN IN THE HILL.**—"How much *Guano* will it take to manure an acre of corn in the hill?"

We answer that 50 lbs. will be enough, and that it should be mixed with 3 loads of mould from the woods or the same quantity of rotten manure, and 1 bushel of plaster to each acre. These should be thoroughly mixed together—the quantity named will give a pint to each hill of corn, which we consider will be sufficient to start the corn plants at the onset, and ensure their rapid and luxuriant growth until the roots shall have got down to the manure which may have been plowed in. We would not apply *Guano alone* in the hill, as the ammonia already formed, is in too concentrated a state to be allowed to come into immediate contact with the seed while in a state of germination. By incorporating it with the mould and plaster, we render the *Guano* harmless, prevent the escape of its most active and valuable principle, convert what would otherwise be an evil, into a positive benefit, prolong the period of its action, and besides which, add two other ingredients to the soil, which, of themselves, are invaluable as food, and as the provider of food, to the corn plants. If the land may not have been manured broadcast, it will require double the quantity of mould, or rotten dung and guano, but the same quantity of plaster will answer, even in that event.

We would remark here, that we feel it due to the cause of good husbandry to state it to be our opinion, that nothing but *necessity* can justify any farmer in relying upon manuring in the hill for the improvement of his land, as nothing short of broadcast manuring can effect that object—and we will further state that no system of improvement can be considered good, which does not embrace rotation of crops, liming, clover and plaster. Manuring in the hill may, and no doubt will ensure a single good crop, but it is too partial in the distribution of the fertilizer to effect general benefit. —*American Farmer*.

At the Farmer's Club of the American Institute in the city of New York, a paper was read from Mr. J. P. Downey, furnishing his views and experience on the disputed point of the ascension or descension of the gases of manures. His experiment appears simple in the process and successful in the issue: he plowed a small patch of ground from eight to nine inches deep, and spread his manure in the furrows as he plowed; he then took another piece of ground adjoining, plowed it and spread the manure on the top, harrowing it in thoroughly, the soil being of the same quality. He found the former to yield twenty per cent. over the other, although on the first start the corn on the first piece did not thrive so rapidly as the latter; yet, in two or three weeks after it came up, it began to gain, and so increased until the time of gathering, confirming his belief, that the gases of manure "will not (in his own language) descend, but ascend."

**NEXT EGGS.**—The eggs are made of clay, formed to the right shape, in the hands. After being dried they are whitewashed: when they are ready for use. The matter is so simple, that it only requires to be thought of, to be available. These eggs answer the purpose perfectly—the hens accepting them as fully as those of their own make.

**TO PRESERVE WATER IN SEA CASKS AND CISTERNS.**—It is said that water may be preserved quite pure, either on long voyages, or in cisterns, by the addition of 1 lb. of black oxide of powdered manganese to 1,000 gallons; stir it well together, and the water will lose any bad taste it may have acquired, and will keep for an indefinite length of time.

**MAINE AND VERMONT.**—Maine is a great potato State, and Vermont a great hay State. We suppose the circumstances of their location have produced this trait. Maine is so situated, with her extended sea-coast and navigable rivers running into the interior, that she can ship the crops of her potato fields to any port with comparative ease, while Vermont, not having such facilities for marketing that kind of produce, has not cultivated so extensively. On the other hand, her soil being good for grass and grazing, her farmers have found it profitable to grow hay, and to propagate cattle, horses, sheep, &c. Hence more attention has been paid, in Vermont, to the hay crop. We think our farmers should be looking about them, and enquire what is the most economical mode of increasing this valuable article among us. If our root crops fail in future, as they have for a few years past, more reliance must be put on grass, and of course, more grass must be cultivated. —*Maine Farmer*.

**BEEF LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—A friend of ours, who sometimes sends cattle to Brighton, made some inquiries of us, in regard to the rules of the butchers in that State, respecting the dressing and weighing of beef cattle. The following is an extract from a law in that State, in regard to it, which will answer his queries.

"All beef cattle, except bulls, sold in market by weight, shall, when slaughtered, be prepared for weighing in the following manner:—The legs shall be taken off at the knee and gambrel joint, the skin shall be taken from all other parts of the animal; the head shall be taken off at the second joint of the neck; the entrails taken out, and all the fat of the same be taken off and weighed as rough tallow, and every other part of the animal, excepting the hide and rough tallow, (the udder of cows excepted,) shall be weighed.

All beef shall be weighed upon the first week day succeeding that on which it may be slaughtered."—*Id.*

**PHILOSOPHY OF FARMING.**—Here is the secret of good farming. You cannot take from the land more than you restore to it, in some shape or other, without ruining it, and so destroying your capital. Different soils may require different modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil these are the golden rules to attend to: Drain until you find that the water that falls from heaven does not stagnate in the soil but runs through it and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose, powdery loam, that the sun and air readily pass through. Let no weed occupy the place where a useful plant could possibly grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course which experience has shown to lead to success in their growth, and to an improvement and not impoverishment of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil, and its leaves in the air. —*American Agriculturist*.

A friend of ours, who began life with less than one thousand dollars, and who has brought up reputably and well-educated, a large family, and has now become rich from the profits of farming alone, informed us that one season he expended \$900 for city manure, all of which he put on twenty acres of land, that he had not a doubt but this manure increased the hay product of that field at least one and a half tons per acre, but he would only calculate it at one ton. Hay was then worth for a series of six years the average price of \$15 per ton: he thus realized \$1,800 more within that six years than he otherwise would have done, had he not purchased the manure. He calculated that the grass this field produced, which he fed off after mowing, was an equivalent for the extra expense of cutting and marketing this extra ton per acre: and the land at the end of the six years was in much better condition than it was before he put on the \$900 worth of manure.—*Id.*

**WIRE FENCE.**—This mode of fence is becoming quite common, as we learn from various sources, in the northern part of Illinois. We hear of many pieces of it at various places near Rock River—one of them on the farm of John Shillaber, Esq., in Ogle county, being about two miles in length. The cost generally, as near as we can learn, is about 35 cts to the rod. It is said to answer a most admirable purpose against all stock but swine. Cattle and horses particularly, after having their noses well sawed once by it, can scarcely be got near it again. A portable fence might easily be made of this material. —*Prairie Farmer*.

**SALTING MEAT.**—Mixing salt with stable and other manures has a great tendency to prevent the development of grubs and vermin, which are frequently bred in dung when carried unsalted to the fields. —*Am. Agriculturist*.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications have been received, since our last, from T. D. BURNELL, Calvin Sperry, R. B. HOWLAND, Anonymous, A Milk Maid, Jas. H. WATTS, A. H. A Farmer, Inquirer, H. C. W., A Subscriber, A. Wilson, W. S., and A. N. N.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to Messrs. GREELY & McELRATH, publishers, New York, for parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Ewbank's Hydraulics.—To D. M. DEWEY, agent, Rochester, for the first four numbers of the present volume of the American Phrenological Journal, and a copy of the Edinburgh Journal, and Magazine of Moral and Intellectual Science.—To J. W. BAILEY, for proceedings of Clinton County Agricultural Society, for 1847.—To Hon. Messrs. E. B. HOLMES, J. A. DIX, and others, for various Public Documents.—To D. APPLETON & Co., publishers, New York, for copies of the "Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts," "The Horse's Foot, how to keep it sound," and other works.—To B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., Secretary of State Ag. Society, for Transactions of said Society for 1841 and 1842.—To C. M. SEXTON, publisher, New York, (by S. HAMILTON, Rochester,) for several numbers of the American Architect.

HINTS FROM A TENNESSEAN.—We take the liberty of publishing the subjoined extracts from the letter of a friend who orders about 40 copies of the Farmer to be sent to Wilson Co., Tenn. The notions of the writer's friends will be new to many of our readers—while his own ideas relative to giving full particulars in reports of large crops are to the point. We will bear the wants of our distant readers in mind, and meet their wishes so far as we can consistently. We shall feel obliged for the information desired relative to a clover seed machine, and hope some friend will furnish it for publication. But to the extracts. The writer says:—

"I must say that I was well pleased with the papers received, and have taken some pains to extend the circulation of the Farmer. The greatest difficulty in obtaining subscribers here, is, that people generally think that the process and modes of culture used in the north, will not answer here. Many say that if by reading the Farmer they could learn to raise 15 bbls. of corn, or 15 or 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, they would have it though it cost ever so much. And show them the amount of 65 bushels, and in England of 80 or 90 bushels per acre, and they are disgusted—seem to think that any person of half sense would know that such yields were impossible.

"In reports of large crops I would like to see the mode of culture, kind of soil, quantity of seed, and any thing else that had a tendency to increase the quantity, mentioned. I should be pleased also to see a cut representing a clover seed machine, with a description, showing the cost and execution of the same, the number of hands required to use it, and the quantity of seed obtained per acre. In short, give us cuts of all labor-saving machines—and let some of your subscribers here know how to raise 15 or 20 barrels (of ears) of corn to the acre; they don't seem to have the most distant idea of 30 or 40 bbls. per acre—"that's all a Yankee trick."

"I am not writing for the press, but thought best to let you know the notions of some of your subscribers here, that you might meet them."

A FRUITFUL TREE.—Mr. SAMUEL C. CORWIN, of Phelps, Ontario county, has an apple tree (Greening) which bore 70 bushels the past year. Of the 70 bushels 65 were good merchantable apples. This may be considered "rather steep" by some of our readers, but we are assured the statement is correct.

OHIO WHEAT CROP.—The Ohio Cultivator of April 15, says:—

"The wheat crop in the central portions of the State looks very promising, and is now past danger from the winter.

A friend from Huron County informs us that in Huron, Erie, and other northwestern counties, the appearance of the crop is not so promising—many fields being badly winter killed, especially where the land is too wet and imperfectly drained.

Letters from Columbiana county state the wheat crop looks well, except on wet lands—but the neglect of drainage is a great loss to the wheat farmers.

In Southern Ohio, on rich lands, the wheat crop is so forward, that pasturing it off with sheep, will be of advantage."

THE ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, as will be seen by reference to our advertising department, has passed into the hands of Mr. HORACE L. EMERY—Mr. TUCKER, of the Cultivator, retiring from the establishment. From his business habits and capacity, (having spent several years in the Ag. Warehouse of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Boston,) we think Mr. E. will conduct the establishment in a proper and creditable manner—alike beneficial to himself and the agricultural public. During a "call" at his Warehouse, a few days since, we noticed that his stock of well made Farm Implements, Tools, &c., was complete and "in order." We commend the establishment to our readers, and particularly to those in its vicinity and the surrounding country.

DESIRABLE FARMS.—We would refer those wishing to purchase a homestead in this vicinity to the advertisement of JOHN MOXON, Esq., in this number. The farms offered for sale by Mr. M. are very desirable for their location, buildings, and other conveniences. [The advertisement of these farms, inserted in our April number, contained an error. As now published we believe it is correct.]

DURHAM CATTLE.—Persons desirous of purchasing Durham stock are referred to the advertisement of GEO. VAIL, Esq., of Troy, in this number of the Farmer.

EVERY MAN A FARM.—On motion of Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, the following resolution was recently adopted by the U. S. House of Representatives: Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that any landless citizen of the United States, or any other adult landless person who will legally testify that he has taken the necessary steps to become a citizen, and intends to be so soon as possible, may possess, by actual residence and cultivation, so long as he shall continue landless and destitute of the means of purchasing land, a certain quantity of the public lands now remaining unsold and unclaimed under any of the pre-emption laws of the United States, and thus secure every person a farm who is willing to dwell upon and cultivate it.

STOCK OF FLOUR AT DETROIT.—The Detroit Advertiser of April 17, says the quantity of flour in store at Detroit will not exceed 75,000 or 80,000 bbls., and that the surplus of the old crop now among the farmers is much less than at the same period last year. A comparatively small amount of flour is in the interior on the line of railroads to come forward. Last year at this time there were over 225,000 bbls. of flour in store at Detroit.

The receipts by the Central road from Jan. 1 to April 1, in 1848, and for the same time in 1847, were as follows:—

	1848.	1847.
January.....	bbls. 5,492	20,829
February.....	" 11,630	27,120
March.....	" 16,638	36,619
Total.....	" 36,960	84,618

TREES.—Now is the time to set out trees—whether fruit, shade, or ornamental. It is the time to show our interest for posterity, by planting trees to shade the heads of our children, if not our own. Every man who owns a rod of land upon any street, should plant trees upon it. The cost is trifling, while the increased value it will give to it will pay a hundred per cent. interest.

PEAS AND BEANS.—Peas should be sowed tolerably early, even for main crops, or they will be liable to rust or mildew. They will endure cold without injury. We have seen them in flourishing condition when the ground was covered with snow.

BEANS are tender, and much injured by cool weather, even if there is no frost. We had beans as early from planting in May, after the weather became warm, as from those planted a month earlier, and the crop was far better. As the early planted partially failed to vegetate, and those that came up became chilled and stunted from the cold and the pelting of storms.—Boston Cultivator.

CRANBERRIES ON UPLAND.—Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, according to a statement in the Farmer's Cabinet, raised a full crop of cranberries last year on upland, while those on their native swamps were killed by frost.

MR. BURKE, the Commissioner of Patents, estimates the corn crop in the United States, for the last year, at 540,000,000 bushels—equal, at fifty cents per bushel, to 270,000,000 dollars—or about four times the value of the whole production of cotton.



## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

THE past month has been one of wonderful activity on the subject of tree planting, throughout the entire country. The number of trees sold and planted around this neighborhood from the 25th of March, when transplanting began, until the 25th of April, when it may be said to have closed, exceeds that of any previous year, and shows how rapidly and deeply a taste for fruit culture and gardening is seizing upon the public mind. We rejoice that such a spirit is abroad, and trust that it will suffer no abatement until every homestead in the land shall boast the possession of a good fruit garden, and a due proportion of trees and shrubs of ornament. A treeless house is like a homeless man, a melancholy subject to contemplate.

To those who have taken pains to procure trees and to plant them, it would seem needless to say, "take good care of them;" but there are many who think when a tree is placed with its roots in the ground that it can take care of itself. This is a mistake. Trees cannot take care of themselves; they require careful attention, and particularly during the whole of the first season after planting. The earth should be kept clean and mellow around the roots; half rotten manure thrown around the roots, two or three inches deep, prevents injury from drouth, and renders watering unnecessary. Trees that appear to suffer from being blown around should be neatly tied to a stake, and such as languish from defective roots should be cut back, to reduce the number of leaves. Young shoots that are starting in a direction to spoil the form of a tree should be rubbed off. There are many little matters that require attention, and on which the successful management of trees depend. Transplanted trees should be examined at least weekly, one by one, during the season. Many will do it oftener.

In the kitchen garden little has yet been done by those who have no hotbeds, owing to the prevailing coldness of the weather—unless it be with peas, lettuce, and such hardy things. Now, however, there is no time to be lost; procure

fresh genuine seed of all the sorts you want, and see that your ground is in perfect order before sowing. An abundance of peas, beans, cabbage, carrots, parsneps, beets, and radishes, should be raised by every farmer; not one in a hundred raises enough. Good early and winter vegetables are hardly to be seen. A neighbor sells his cabbages at 9 to 12 cents apiece. Onions were scarcely to be found in our market during the past winter, and at the present time celery is a luxury for the upper ten—only heard of by thousands who might as well as not have it on their tables every day. Not half a dozen persons in this country raise a good melon—such as our friend DONNELAN's splendid Minorcas.

Why is it? The poor farmer, struggling with little help, and small means, must forego such comforts, for melons, celery, and other things require time to cultivate them; but we know a vast number of families of young men who have abundance of leisure to raise all the choicest culinary articles; yet they don't know how.—Growing cabbages, cucumbers, melons, cauliflower, celery, &c., is out of their line, and they never give it a thought.

Now these are the very persons who ought to grow such things in the greatest abundance; and if they do not know how, let them go at once to the bookstore and buy such books as *Bridgeman's*, *Buist's*, or *McMahon's Kitchen Gardener*, and there learn the entire routine. The man whose home is in the country and whose pursuit is tilling the soil must, to live comfortable, be a gardener, to an extent, as well as a farmer.

A new variety of sweet corn (originated by Judge DARLING, of Conn.) is highly spoken of as being much earlier than any other kind known.

The *Early and Late Walcheren Cauliflower* are two new varieties of this excellent vegetable, said to be superior and better adapted to our climate than any other. We hope our gardeners will test these things at once.

The *Flower Garden* will now occupy attention. Hardy annuals may be sown, and *Monthly Roses*, *Verbenas*, *Pe'unias*, *Heliotropes*, *Scarlet Geraniums*, &c., turned out in masses in the border or in the lawn. Dahlias about the middle or last of the month.

We would repeat what we have often said in relation to the formation of flower gardens, viz: that it should not be cut and carved into a map of small raised beds, among narrow, deep walks, and edged with box plants set several inches apart. The walks in a flower garden should be few, and not over 2 or 3 inches deeper than the beds. Edging of box should not be used at all, unless planted properly, and not one person in five hundred knows how to do that, of those even who call themselves gardeners. To take Box plants and set the roots in the ground as a tree, leaving a stem to be seen, is mere folly, and the edging at best a mere burlesque. Box, when

planted right, will not show more than two or three inches of the top above ground; the branches all spread at equal distances, just touching, forming a close, connected even line.

Don't fail, among annuals, to get *Phlox Drummondii*—beautiful, and a long bloomer—and the *Portulacacae*, that are finest when the weather is scorching everything else. The *Sedum Sieboldi* is another beautiful succulent plant, perennial, that loves the hot sun. It is a most desirable, though rare, border plant.

### How to Raise Pear Seedlings.

NURSEYMEN and others who have attempted to raise pear seedlings, are well aware of the obstacles which present themselves. The first is, the difficulty of obtaining seeds, and the second and chief one, is a *leaf blight* that completely divests the plants of their foliage in summer, (about the month of August,) and stops their growth. The next is their liability to be drawn out in winter by severe frosts, from the lack of sufficient fibres to hold them firmly in the ground. The usual practice to avoid the drawing out by frost is to take up the plants, and either lay them in trenches in dry soil out of doors, or in a cellar.

Mr. NELSON, a very intelligent gardener of Newburyport, Mass., says, in the Horticulturist, he succeeds well by sowing the seed in the fall, and as soon in the spring as the plants have *four leaves* he takes them up, cuts off the tap roots, and transplants them into nursery rows in good soil, and thus they form sufficient fibres to hold them in the ground during winter without protection, and may be budded the next season.—We saw last August, in Bloomfield, a small bed of a few hundred that had been managed precisely in this way. They were then all budded and the buds had taken, and the plants were stout, short jointed, and finely clothed with healthy foliage. We therefore think well of this method. The labor can be no objection whatever. The transplanting should be done on a dark day, before rain.

We copy the following article from the *Mass. Ploughman*, which may furnish useful hints, giving, as it appears, the detail of a very successful practice—regardless of the *leaf-blight*:

MR. EDITOR:—Dear sir, I can not agree with your correspondents on the subject of raising seedling pear stocks. I have had some experience in the business for the last six years, and have planted from one to three hundred bushels of them, and have raised from fifteen to thirty thousand seedlings a year. I have tried them on different soils, and the very best I have ever raised were planted upon a hill of very hard strong land; the land was broken up and planted, some of it one year and some of it two with potatoes. The ground was plowed in November and furrowed out into rows of two and a half feet apart, so as to use the cultivator between the rows. Manure was put into the rows and the pomace sowed upon it and covered very lightly, taking care to keep them free from weeds, and they grew finely until the fire blight, so called, caused the leaves to drop and the growth to stop, but they had made a wood of about ten to fourteen inches and very stocky, and I do

not consider this much injury to them as the growth is stopped and the wood ripens hard, and they stand the winter much better, the roots branch out and they have very little top compared with those that are planted upon a very deep rich loam. Some of them will have a tap root of from ten to twelve inches long and be as bare of fibrous roots as a pipe stem. Upon such soils they generally make a second growth and the wood does not ripen and they are very green and tender and very likely to die in winter. The growth upon such a soil as one of your correspondents says from eighteen to twenty-four inches, would be very great, and taken from such a seed bed as that and set out into nursery rows, three-fourths of them would die the first year, as but a very few nurserymen can obtain such a soil, and if they were put into a poorer one they could not be expected to start and grow very readily. I think there is something more to be looked to than getting a large growth the first year. When I set them into nursery rows in spring I think the most important item is to see that they are well taken care of in the fall, by putting salt hay or coarse manure into the rows and have it well spread and trod down so as to keep the frost from heaving them out. If they are not well protected in the fall of the year in which they are set out it is sure death to three-fourths of them. When I want them to stand in the pomace where they are sowed until they are two or three years old, I plant them with apple pomace, about half of each, and they will stand the winter without being protected at all, as the apple roots are much stronger than the pear, and there is no danger of their being thrown out by the frost. I broke upon one acre of hard, strong land last spring, and planted it with potatoes. In November I plowed it again, furrowed it out into rows, and planted one-half of it with one hundred bushels of pears ground into pomace and the same quantity of apple pomace, mixed together. These are intended to stand upon the ground until they are two or three years old. I have now six quarts on hand which I have cut and taken from the pears with a knife. I selected such kinds of winter pears as would yield from eight to ten good plump seed and put them into my cellar in the fall, taking care to select such kinds as would keep well from rotting and cut them evenings and such leisure hours as I could get, and put the seed into a box, mixed a little earth with them, and set them out upon the ground and let them remain there until spring, as I can not get them up until they have had the action of the frost upon them, and as soon as the ground is in good order in the spring I plant them. Last year I planted them in the spring as above described, and they were much better than those that were planted in the fall, the ground being newly plowed and in better order in the spring. But I am obliged to plant all such kinds as the common spring pear, as they will not keep. The pears after the seed is cut from them are not lost; I have kept my store pigs upon them until now, by boiling them and mixing with shorts, and they have grown well upon them.

Yours,

W. G. LAKE.

Tuftsfield, Feb. 14, 1848.

A "MISCELLANEOUS" TREE—A gentleman of Golnitz, in Altenburgh, carried the art of engrafting various kinds of fruit into a native tree so far that it contained 300 samples. This we believe, has never been surpassed. It was a work of love with him. He appended a piece of board to each engraftment which gave the tree an appearance the most amusing. The Russians who once bivouacked in the vicinity, refrained from harming it, although they cut down all its companions for firewood.

FRUIT TREES in this vicinity, says the Ohio (Columbus) Cultivator, of April 15, are now in full bloom, and present a promising appearance, excepting peaches in exposed and wet situations. From nearly all parts of the State we observe favorable notices of the prospects for fruit; 'tho' in the southern counties many of the peach trees have lost their buds by the winter.



### The *Araucaria imbricata*, or Chili Pine.

This noble evergreen tree, was introduced into England in 1795, and according to Loudon, in his *Arboretum*, was kept in a green house till 1806 or 8, but is now found quite as hardy as the *Cedar of Lebanon*. In 1836 the largest specimen in England was that at Kew, 12 feet high, 40 years old, being raised from seed in 1795—and at that time plants in the London nurseries were sold at two to five guineas each, according to size. Within the past two years a large number have been imported to this country, and are rapidly taking their place beside the *Cedar of Lebanon*, *Deodar*, &c., among all collections of rare and beautiful trees.

We have no doubt but that it will be found hardy in all but the extreme northern parts of our country—being as hardy as the *Cedar of Lebanon*, many noble specimens of which are to be seen on Long Island and around N. York.

We copy the following sketch from the *London Horticultural Magazine*:—

*ARAUCARIA, Jussieu.* Derived from *Araucos*, a name applied to the natives in those districts of Chili where the tree is indigenous.—Noble evergreen trees.

*Araucaria imbricata*, Pavin (imbricate-leaved *Araucaria*, or Chili Pine).—Leaves generally eight together, ovate lance-shaped, thickened at the base, stiff, straight, with persistent mucros. Cones globular at the end of the branches, about the size of a man's head; scales beautifully imbricated.

A very remarkable evergreen tree, of magnificent dimensions, almost the only one to be met with in those districts where it is indigenous. It is a high tree, from 80 to 100 feet, with a trunk like a pillar. Standing closely together in the forest, the trees are generally devoid of branches to the height of fifty or sixty feet: the top is in the shape of a depressed cone, the side-branches proceeding from the trunk in a horizontal direction, and ascending slightly at the tips. Over those branches the leaves are thickly set like scales, which give an appearance of rich embossed work. From the thick coating of leaves which pervades the whole outline of the tree, an idea of extreme brittleness is conveyed to the mind. The wood, however, was successfully used in ship-building in 1780 by Don Francisco Dendariarena.

This plant is a native of the mountainous parts of Chili, in South America, particularly in that division occupied by the tribes of original inhabitants called *Araucos*, from whom the tree derives its name: and from the fact that the climate where it thrives has accommodated itself so wonderfully to European productions, a hope may be held out that the *Araucaria* may in this country prove a valuable acquisition to the arboriculturist. The largest forests of this tree are on the elevated parts of *Nagelbuta* and *Caramavida*, which Pavin describes as "offering to the view, in general, a rocky soil, though in parts it is wet and boggy, on account of the abundance of rain and snow which falls in these regions, similar to many provinces in Spain." Poppig, a traveler in the Peruvian Andes, states, that "the *Araucaria* forest of Antuco is the most northerly that is known in Chili: so that the northern boundary of this kind of all the extra-tropical American trees may be estimated at thirty-six degrees south latitude. The extreme southern limit is not so clearly ascertained; which is not surprising when we consider how little, comparatively, is known of Western Patagonia: it seems probable, however, that it does not stretch far beyond lat. forty-six degrees. Between Antuco and Valdivia this tree only grows among the Andes, and, as the Indians assert, solely on their western declivities, and nowhere lower than from 1,500 feet to 2,000 feet below the snow line, up to which they frequently reach. Farther to the south, the *Araucaria* appears at a lower elevation; and in the country of the *Cuncos*, and about Osorno, is said to occur on mountains of a very moderate altitude, near the sea.—The *Corcovado*, a mountain that rises opposite Chiloe, is said to be studded, from its foot to the snow line, with large groups of these beautiful trees."



*Araucaria imbricata.* (Fig. 29.)

The wood, as grown in the Andes, is of a yellowish white color, veiny, and of close texture: and is said to have been used in ship-building. The tree produces a whitish resin, used extensively by the natives in the cure of wounds and contusions. The fruit may be said to form the regular harvest of several of the original tribes, and it is eaten by them in a raw state, and after being boiled and roasted.

The tree is particularly ornamental, and no plant can be used with greater effect in distinguishing particular spots of country appropriated to art. It should be on every gentleman's lawn: it is both elegant and unique: and if sheltered during frosty weather, so as to keep off that rustiness of color which a free exposure to the seasons brings with it, it will well repay the trouble in spring time.

With regard to what is the best mode of propagating this tree there is but one opinion—raising from seeds. Bottom heat is invariably recommended: and the seeds should be inserted to the depth of about an inch and a quarter, in large boxes or pans filled with free loamy soil, which should on no account be allowed to get dry. When two years old they should be transplanted into nursery lines, in a warm sheltered situation in the open ground, carefully guarding them from excess of moisture, and, in frosty weather, from excess of cold. Those raised in hothouses, greenhouses, &c., certainly look better; but when planted in their final situation, in exposed places, the former soon took the lead. Planted by the seaside in Norfolk, they have made shoots about a foot in length in one season. Plants nine inches high are 2s. each; eighteen inches high 5s. each (1846.)

### Culture of the Dahlia.

In the March number we extracted from the *Horticultural Magazine* an article on the "Properties" and "Propagation" of the Dahlia, and now we continue from the same article on

#### PREPARING THE GROUND AND PLANTING.

The ground should be dug, and if it will bear it, trenched as low as the soil is good, turning the bottom to the top. Procure your principal stakes, which should be six feet long, and drive them into the ground at their proper places, which should be six feet apart in the rows, and the rows six feet from each other, the second row, being however driven half way between the opening of the first, so that



they do not look so formal as if they were exactly behind each other, and besides which it gives them more room

in the same space of ground: these stakes should be driven a foot and a half into the ground. If the ground has been well dressed, or is newly turned up—or has, in fact, good heart in it, plant without dung; if it has been impoverished, put a good spadeful of well-rotted dung to each stake, and fork it into the ground to mix it well, in about a foot circle in front of the stake, and leave a hole in the center, which must not be disturbed: place all the pots with their plants at their several stakes, then with a trowel plant the balls of earth six inches from the stake: sloping towards it, and the plant may be covered up to the depth of four inches, if necessary, without the least injury; and if the plants are lankey they are better for being covered up a little, and shortening the plant above ground. Water freely after planting, not merely at the plant, but a good way round it. Here a single loose tie to protect them from the wind, is necessary, and any bandage or stick on the plant at the time of planting must be removed, for these ties will, if not removed, cut completely through the plant.

#### TRAINING THE PLANTS.

With good growth the Dahlia requires three more stakes driven down in angular form, as soon as the side branches make much growth, but the main stem is to be fastened to the center stake. The branches ought not to be in each other's way, therefore, if this is likely to occur, remove the intruding shoot or branch: but never thin a plant for the mere sake of thinning. When the buds appear they may be and often are more numerous than ought to be permitted to bloom, but they should not be much thinned in their incipient state; as soon as they indicate whether there is a chance of their making a flower, the most promising may be kept for blooming, the least promising may be removed; any branch too beyond the flower should be taken away, and the end of a shoot on which there is a flower may be taken off: all small weakly branches may be cut out, so also may all branches that are in the way of more important ones.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The watering of Dahlias, like that of many other subjects, is of but little use unless the ground be well saturated for a good distance round it, or in fact, all over, for the supplying of water at the root only is of very temporary benefit, inasmuch as the parched earth all round absorbs the moisture so rapidly, that a very short time after it is applied it ceases to be beneficial. Many persons much round the stem with dung for some distance, but there are great objections to it; first, it is a universal harbor for ear-wigs and other annoying and destructive insects, and it is impossible to dislodge or get rid of them; next, it brings the fibres of the roots to the top of the soil, and when dry the plants suffer in a short time almost beyond recovery. It is far better to dung the ground well, plant rather deep, and water all the ground, in preference to wetting merely immediately close to the stem. Another bad practice is to water often and superficially, instead of seldom and downright well; when the ground has a good soaking and the water sinks deep, the roots will go after it, and do not suffer from every little change of weather.

Dahlias may be planted any time from the middle of May till the middle or last of June.—The following are a few fine free blooming varieties, within the reach of all:—Royal Standard, Standard of Perfection, Sir E. Antrobus, Sphere, Tournament, Matchless, Queen (Widnall's,) Topaz, Premier de Voisnu, Illuminator, Harlequin, Marchioness of Ormonde, Cleopatra, Indispensable white, La Tour d'Auvergne, Model, Marillo, Madam Wallner, Glory of Altenberg, Horace Binney, Henry Clay, &c., &c.

We have received from B. J. Goss, of East Bloomfield, a seedling apple called "Golden Goss." He says it "bears large crops annually, and will keep till middle of May."—A very handsome yellow apple, with a Sweet flavor. Too ripe to judge of it correctly.

### Hort. Society of the Valley of the Genesee.

In our March number we gave the premiums on Fruits and Vegetables offered by this Society the present year. Below we give the premiums on Flowers and Flowering Plants:

#### ON FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.

<i>Hyacinths</i> —Best 12 varieties,	\$1 00
Do. Best display,	5 00
<i>Tulips</i> —Best 12 varieties,	1 00
Do. Best display,	5 00
<i>Panicles</i> —Best display,	2 00
<i>Peronies</i> —Herbaceous, best 12 varieties,	1 00
Do. Best display,	5 00
<i>Phloxes</i> —Best 12 varieties, "The Horticulturist,"	3 00
<i>Roses</i> —Best 12 varieties, "The Rose," by Parsons,	2 00
Do. Best display,	5 00
Do. (Hybrid Perpetual, best 12 varieties,	3 00
Do. (Bengal) best 6 varieties,	1 00
Do. (Bourbon) do.	2 00
Do. (Tea) do.	2 00
Do. (Noisetti) do.	2 00
<i>Carnations and Picotees</i> —Best 12 varieties,	2 00
Do. do. Best display,	3 00
<i>Verbenas</i> —Best 12 varieties,	2 00
<i>Petunias</i> —Best 6 varieties, "Genesee Farmer,"	75
<i>Dahlias</i> —Best 12 varieties, "The Horticulturist."	3 00
Do. Best display,	5 00
Do. Best seedling, "Genesee Farmer,"	75
<i>Flowering Trees</i> —Best display,	2 00
Do. <i>Shrubs</i> —Best display,	10 00
<i>Herbaceous Perennial Plants</i> —Best display,	15 00

#### GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

<i>Roses</i> —Best 6 varieties,	1 00
<i>Fuchsias</i> —Best 6 varieties, "The Horticulturist."	3 00
<i>Geraniums</i> —Best 6 varieties,	1 00
Best eight House Plants,	2 00
Best single do. do., "Genesee Farmer,"	75

#### NATIVE FLOWERS.

Greatest number of species correctly named, "The American Flora,"	5 00
Second best, "The Horticulturist,"	3 00
Best floral ornament of Native Flowers,	5 00
Second best, Hovey's Magazine,	3 00

#### BOQUETS.

Best pair Table Bouquets,	3 00
Second best, "Genesee Farmer,"	75
Best pair Hand Bouquets, round,	3 00
Best pair do. do., flat,	2 00

#### DECORATIONS.

Best floral ornament, "Loudon's Suburban Gardener,"	5 00
Second best,	3 00
Third best,	1 00

#### ANNUALS.

Best display during the season,	4 00
Second best, do.,	3 00
Best 6 varieties of China Astor,	1 00
Best 6 varieties of Balsam,	1 00
Best 12 varieties of 10 week stock,	2 00

#### FLOWER GARDEN FOR 1848.

To further encourage a taste for the cultivation of Flowers, the Society will offer a premium of \$25 00 for the best arranged Flower Garden, containing the choicest and most extensive collection of flowering trees, shrubs, roses and herbaceous plants.

GEORGE ELLWANGER, }  
JOHN THOMPSON, Jr., } Com.  
WM. KING,

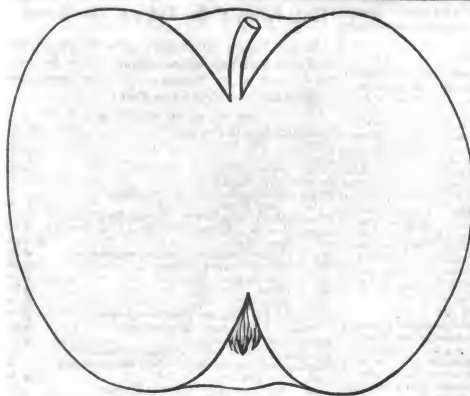
#### REGULATIONS.

No article shall be entered for competition except at general exhibition, unless the competitor shall have been a member of the Society for at least one month.

The Society reserves the right to withhold premiums on inferior specimens, even though they should be the best exhibited.

Members may enter articles for exhibition merely which are not of their own growth or production.

All articles entered for competition shall be labelled with their name and the name of the producer; and no specimen incorrectly named shall be considered as entitled to any premium.



The Hawley Apple.

*Dowse or Dows, (of some orchards.)*

It is a fact universally admitted, that the finest fruits now cultivated in the gardens and orchards of this country are of American origin—really “FRUITS OF AMERICA”; and it is not a little gratifying to the cultivators of New York, that their State has made a liberal and splendid contribution to the list, and that within a very few years. For instance, the *Swan's Orange* or *Onondaga*, the *Osband's Summer*, and *Oswego Beurre* pears—three fruits that we can say, without the least hesitation, stand unrivalled in their season; the *Northern Spy*, *Early Joe*, *Norton's Melon*, *Hawley*, and *Tompkins* apples, (the latter, Mr. DOWNING says, is superior in flavor to the celebrated *Porter*); the *Washington*, *Imperial Gage*, *Jefferson*, *Lawrence's Favorite*, *Columbia*, and many other plums—all of the very first class; the *Tillotson*, the finest of early peaches, besides several cherries, recently noticed, the character of which we do not yet consider fully established. And nearly all these, except the plums, which have mostly originated on the Hudson, have sprung up accidentally, without the least effort on the part of cultivators, throughout the orchards of the western part of the State.

Nothing could more conclusively show the extraordinary adaptation of our soil to fruit culture, than this single circumstance; and it becomes the duty as well as the interest of every man who is blessed with a homestead in so fruitful and favored a region, to use well this great source of wealth, comfort, and happiness, that has been placed in his possession.

The *Hawley* apple, which is the subject of this notice, is an autumn fruit of the first quality—large, handsome, and fine flavored; trees vigorous,

hardy, and productive; in every respect surpassing, in our opinion, the celebrated *Fall Pippin* that has, for perhaps a century, been as current among the fruit dealers of New York as gold and silver. The first full and correct notice of it appeared in the *Horticulturist* last July; since then it was noticed in *Hovey's Magazine* of December last. The first time we saw it, was at the State Fair at Auburn, in 1846, where it was exhibited by Mr. E. C. FAOST, of Chemung Co., as the *Dowse*. His specimens were monstrous, and we well remember the commotion it created among the pomologists present, to all of whom it seemed to be unknown.

—It was next exhibited at the Horticultural exhibitions in Rochester, by Moses B. SZWARD, Esq., who has two very fine bearing trees, grafted some eight or ten years ago by himself. He brought the scions from Columbia county, where he formerly lived. Here we lived for several years, almost next neighbor to this fine fruit, without any knowledge of its existence, until it was brought out by the exhibition. This is a fact highly illustrative of the benefits resulting from Horticultural Societies. There are at this day many native fruits of the highest value, unknown out of the orchard where they originated, waiting for time and circumstances to bring them to notice.

The *Hawley* originated in Canaan, Columbia county, in the orchard of MATTHEW HAWLEY, who removed from Old Milford, Conn., 100 years ago, and brought the seeds with him from which this tree sprung. The farm is now owned by Thos. Hawley, a grandson of Matthew, who says, in a letter in the “*Cultivator*” of June last, that the old tree has been dead 12 years, having outlived “all the old folks.” It is now scattered, though sparsely, thro’ several parts of the State.

*Description.*—Fruit large, roundish, somewhat irregular, in many cases ribbed. Skin smooth, a little oily to the touch, of a pale green, becoming pale yellow at maturity. Stalk slender for so large a fruit, about three-fourths of an inch long, planted deep. Calyx rather small, partially closed, set in a deep and furrowed basin.—Flesh yellowish white, fine grained and tender, pleasantly acid, and rich flavor. The tree grows vigorously. We had grafts in a tree about 3 inches in diameter that made shoots 5 feet long and stout, and young trees that grew equally well. The habit is good, spreading, but not too much; young wood a dark brown color, and quite woolly.

## Cherries.

THE culture of the cherry on the *Cerasus mahaleb* stock, is just beginning to attract the attention of cultivators in this country. We mentioned it in our leading article last month. So far it has succeeded admirably with us, and we shall be much disappointed if it be not found well adapted to the Western States, where standard trees on free stocks are short lived.

The *Belle of Orleans*, *Louis Phillipe*, *Reine Hortense*, and *Merveille de Septembre*, mentioned below, will bear with us this season. The following notes are from the catalogue of THOS. RIVERS, of Sawbridgeworth, England, who has done more than any other man to introduce to England the continental mode of growing fruit trees in gardens:

The culture of the cherry on the *Cerasus Mahaleb* has been so successful here the past season, that I am induced further to recommend it. With trees over my small bushes, I kept most of the finer varieties till August; the wasps then committed such ravages that I was obliged to gather nearly all; but, for the sake of experiment, I covered some trees of the Morello and Late Duke Cherries with cheap muslin. This preserved the fruit in perfection till the end of September. Cherries may now be made part of our desserts from May, commencing with the *Cerise Indulle*, till late in October. There are some new early cherries of great merit, particularly one called *Belle d'Orleans*, ripening early in June, large, sweet and excellent; of this I have not yet propagated any plants, as it bore fruit last summer for the first time. I may here mention that in rich soils Dwarf Cherries on the *Cerasus Mahaleb* grow with extreme vigor for three or four years; in such cases they should be annually root pruned, they will then soon become compact, fertile bushes. I will now notice a few sorts that fruited here the past summer, and of which I tasted and noted their qualities.

*Bigarreau de Hildersheim*. I ate the fruit of this variety, preserved under muslin, September 10; its flesh was firm, good and sweet, and would have (as I have written in my note book) "remained good till the end of the month."

*Cerise Indulle*, or *Early May*, is a small sub-acid cherry, agreeable and valuable for its extreme earliness, as it ripens in some seasons towards the end of May; it succeeds admirably on the *Mahaleb* stock, and is very valuable for forcing in pots, forming a small compact bush.

*Downer's Late Red*. This is an American variety, sweet and good, and ripens from eight to ten days after the *May Duke*.

*Louise Philippe*. A cherry much like the *Kentish*, but sweet and very refreshing. A great bearer, and forms a pretty fertile bush.

The *Madison Bigarreau* is an American variety; flesh soft, rich and juicy. It is an excellent bearer on the *Mahaleb*, and in season just before the *Bigarreau*.

*Reine Hortense*, *Monstrouse de Bavy*. *Belle de Bavy*, 16 a la Livre, *Belle de Petit Brie*—for, like most valuable varieties of fruits, it has numerous synonyms—is a first rate variety; very large, and apparently a hybrid between the *May Duke* and *Kentish*; flesh soft, very juicy, sweet and refreshing; ripening about a fortnight after the *May Duke*, and may be kept on the tree under a muslin cover till late in August.

*Tardive de Mons*, or *Merveille de Septembre*, is one of the latest cherries known; fruit rather small, flesh very firm, rather dry, and very sweet. I gathered the fruit from my specimen tree the 30th of this present month (October;) they were perfectly sound.

A GOOD IDEA.—Mr. Walter Goodale of South Orrington, in a communication published in the *Bangor Whig*, on the subject of raising fruit, says:—"I never knew a boy to steal fruit, whose father raised it himself, and I would say to all persons who own land and boys, if you wish to make them honest, set out trees, and let them see that it costs something to raise fruit."

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## Good Housewifery.

THE editor of the *Farmer's Library* and *Monthly Journal of Agriculture* frequently treats of matters coming within the Housewife's Department. Giving in the January number an account from personal observation of the management of a Northern farm, in all its details, he incidentally gives warning to the lady of the house that all men are not to be deceived by "outward appearances." He says:

Mr. HALL, laying aside his milk-pail, insisted that we should go into his house and take a seat, that being deemed *a sine qua non* toward getting acquainted, and discharging, on his own part, the duties of hospitality. In exterior his dwelling was as unpretending as dwelling could be—like Col. C.'s at Saratoga; but like his, too, inside all cleanliness and comfort. By the by, who can avoid—for the life of us we never could on entering a dwelling, the true province and dominion of the good housewife, from slowly casting around to see how things looked in her department—whether the windows are washed, paint scoured, hearth cleanly swept up, cupboard neatly arranged, mantle and chairs and chair-backs dusted, cobwebs not a speck to be seen—all, all "set in order," and neat and clean "as a band-box?" But, gentle ladies, even all that, let us warn you, does not satisfy the judgment of men who, while they may closely scrutinize your housewifery, entertain, as we profess to do, the highest possible respect for the important, the noble station which Providence has assigned you in the eyes of all men of sense, and which honor and duty alike enjoin upon you to fulfil with care and with pride, whatever, whether high or low, may be your rank or fortune; but, if possible, with more obligatory force and necessity in the country than elsewhere.

Too well are all men of observation aware, however, that all is not gold that glitters—the fairest looking apple is sometimes rotten at the core. The hall, the parlor, the show-rooms, and all apartments in common view, may indicate minute attention and good taste on the part of the mistress, whose eye is best of all brushes; and yet, as it sometimes happens, the chambers of such a house may be the receptacles of filth—the cellars the convenient repository of every offal—the kitchen the scene of waste, and lounge of every idle loafer about the place—the dairy be poisoned with the bad odors of superfluous moisture and half-scoured utensils. We have seen such establishments with disgust; but much more doth it rejoice us to say that we have known establishments where "the lady of the house," like the truly brave soldier who, when roused at midnight, springs at once to his arms, ready to do battle—so can such a woman, in proud defiance of the strictest scrutiny, take husband or stranger by the light of the lamp or the light of the sun, by day or by night, from the garret to the cellar—open every closet and every drawer—and demand, "Where do you find in my department, a pin or a feather out of place, a smudge of waste, or a garment without a button?" But, to achieve all this, she should have all needful help. Such only is the woman who deserves the name of a good housewife; but he who possesses her possesses a treasure of inestimable value, and had indeed must be his own management if, with her thrift and her example and encouragement, he fail to thrive. "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Ill housewifery moveth

With gossip to spend,

Good housewifery loveth

Her household to tend.

INDELIBLE INK.—This may be made much cheaper than purchased, as follows:—Two drachms of nitrate of silver, added to four drachms of a weak solution of tincture of galls. Another:—Nitrate of silver, one drachm, mixed with a solution of half an ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of pure rain water. Moisten the cloth previously with a strong solution of pearl, or salt of tartar, and iron it dry.

## To Competitors for our Premiums.

THE following list contains the names of all the regular competitors who have obtained 50 subscribers or over. The eighteen persons whose names are first given are entitled to the premiums offered. Each will understand from the position of his name the amount of his prize, by reference to the Premium List published on last page of the March number.

The Books are ready, and our friends will please select the works they desire, and inform us in what manner to forward them, &c.

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Erastus Hurd, .....	67
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B. Spaulding, (Vt.), .....	53
J. H. Gould, .....	53
E. W. Lawrence, (Mich), .....	50
L. D. Smith, (Mich.), .....	50

□ We give the counties in which the most successful competitors reside. Though they obtain the highest premiums, perhaps their efforts have not been more earnest than many of our friends in other localities less favorable for obtaining subscribers. Were we able to do so, it would afford us pleasure to give all the competitors (including those whose names were given last month,) premiums—though we are well aware that a great majority of them have labored to benefit their respective neighborhoods, rather than for any personal gain. They have our warmest thanks for their generous exertions in behalf of the Farmer—with the assurance that (though much less profitable than other kindred publications,) we shall endeavor to render it worthy their continued support.

**HENS.**—If you keep hens confined, do not neglect to provide them liberally with meat. In their summer rangings, bugs, worms, grass-hoppers and flies constitute the principal food, and when debarr'd from these, they require to be otherwise supplied. We have known hens, when suddenly taken from the fields, and incarcerated in their houses, stop laying, and pine away, until they were supplied. A very remarkable indication of the want of this species of food is to be seen in the avidity with which they devour fish, offal, and indeed any fleshy matter that is presented. When there is scarcity of meat, as is frequently the case at particular seasons of the year, we have recourse to the scaly treasures of our ponds and streams, and find them a most excellent substitute.

**SALT APPLIED TO ASPARAGUS.**—Salt should not be applied to asparagus at the time of making the beds: but when the plants are growing—frequently and in small doses. Water no saltier than that of the ocean is what is recommended.—*London Gazette.*

**KEEPING BEEF FRESH.**—In preserving beef, the ribs will keep longest, or five or six days in summer; the middle of the loin next; the rump next; the round next; and the shortest of all the brisket, which will not keep longer than three days in hot weather.—*Combe.*

A FRIEND writes us from Lenawee Co., Mich., dating April 8, as follows:—"The late rains have made a very great improvement in the appearance of our wheat crop. It is now looking very promising in this section of the country."

## Monroe Co. Agricultural Society.

A meeting of this Society, for the purpose of appointing Judges and making out a Premium List for the ensuing Fair, will be held at the Office of the *Genesee Farmer*, on SATURDAY, the 6th of May instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired.

JOSEPH ALLEY, Sec'y.

Rochester, May 1, 1848.

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

## Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat, .....	\$1 25	1 31	Pork, bbl. mess	10 50	11 50
Corn, .....	49	44	Pork, cwt., ..	4 50	5 00
Barley, .....	50	56	Beef, cwt., ..	4 50	5 00
Oats, .....	35	40	Lard, lb.,.....	6	7
Flour, .....	5 00	5 50	Butter, lb., ..	16	20
Beans, .....	88	1 25	Cheese, lb., ..	6	7
Apples, bush.	25	50	Eggs, doz., ..	8	9
Potatoes, .....	50	63	Poultry, .....	7	8
Clover Seed, ..	4 00	4 50	Tallow, .....	7	8
Timothy, .....	2 50	3 00	Maple Sugar, ..	7	8
Hay, ton, .....	7 00	11 00	Sheep Skins, ..	38	75
Wood, cord, ..	2 00	3 50	Green Hides, lb	4	4
Salt, bbl., .....	1 38	1 50	Dry " " " " "	7	8
Hams, lb., .....	6	7	Calf Skins, ..	9	9

Rochester, May 1, 1848.

## New York Market.

New-York, April 29—7 P. M.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—Flour without change. About 2000 bbls. changed hands at \$64.00 for common, 6 12½¢25 for good and pure Genesee, Michigan sold at 6 18½¢25, and occasionally pure Genesee brought 6 27½¢; good brands N. Orleans 6 25. The foreign news had no effect excepting to check business. Meal is steady at 2 37½¢ with sales 3 or 400 bbls. Jersey. Sales 200 bbls. Rye flour at 3 56½¢.

**GRAIN.**—For Wheat there was some inquiry, but holders and buyers did not meet in their views. Genesee is held at \$1.40—(Corn is steady and in moderate demand. The sales are about 10,000 bu. at 52¢ for white, and 52½¢53¢ for yellow. A sale of 2000 bu. N. Orleans was made at 50½¢. The supply was not large. There was some Corn offered for future delivery, but no sales were made. Rye is quiet; the quotation is 72½¢3c. Sales 8000 bu. Oats at 44½¢ for northern.

**PROVISIONS.**—In Flour there is much dullness, and the same remark applies to all articles of provisions to-day. Meal is 10½¢10¢; prime 8 31½¢ nominal, with sales 2 or 300 bbls. Beef is without sales of importance. Tierces are wanted. Lard is quite dull.—About 200 bbls. sold at 5½¢5½¢. In Butter and Cheese there is a moderate business without change in prices.

**ASINS** were steady to-day at \$6 for Pots, and \$7.75 for Pearls, with small sales.

**TALLOW.**—Sales 10,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½¢9c.

**BUFFALO.** April 29.—Flour is held at \$4.87½¢45, but not many buyers in market. Good Ohio Wheat, in store, could be had for \$1.11. Corn is without change at 35¢36c. Sales mess pork at \$8.50¢8 75 and prime at \$6. Small sales lard at 5½¢. Highwines at 18c—17 offered but holders refuse to sell under 18c.

**DETROIT.** April 27.—A good feeling in the Flour market, notwithstanding the decline in the English markets reported by the Acadia. For 500 bbls one brand an offer of \$4.60 was made. The holder refused to accept the offer. Sales one or two small parcels at \$4.55.

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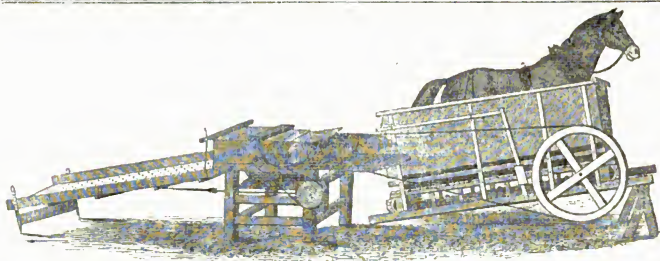
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WHEELER'S PATENT HORSE-POWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.

IN the April number of the Genesee Farmer will be found a brief advertisement of the above celebrated machines. The subscriber is desirous of calling the attention of Farmers to the same; also to the few following recommendations which are abstracts from communications received among a great many of similar character.

Extract of a letter from ELIJAH WILLARD, Jonesborough, Union County, Illinois:

"All the articles you sent me I am well pleased with. Grant's Fan Mill cleans well as I can desire. Steven's Hay Cutter performs admirably. Wheeler's Horse Power Threshing Machine and Separator will turn out from the sheaf with four hands. 150 bushels wheat per day, two horses or mules being quite sufficient for running it the whole day or week without a change."

Extract of a letter from J. G. STAEY, Geneva:

"As to the horse Power and Threshing Machine, my opinion remains unchanged. The principle of its construction I like. A short time since I had some laborers at work for me who on seeing my power remarked that they understood I had a baby thrashing machine, from which the horses could eat the straw as fast as it was thrashed. I told them they should judge for themselves, as I should use it the same day. In the afternoon I hitched up my pony horses, (fast walkers) and threshed 121 bushels of oats in the space of 104 minutes, which was the best refutation of the story they had heard that I could offer."

Extract of a letter from TIMOTHY D. WHITE, South Hero, Vt.:

"The Horse Power and Threshing Machine exceeds our expectations. With an elevation of only 16 inches I placed on it my horses, weighing together 18 or 19 hundred pounds which gave me sufficient speed to thrash, and as it became a little worn and smooth and well oiled, the speed increased to such a rate that I was obliged to feed it with all possible haste to keep its speed down. I have tested its power and efficacy, and find it to be equal, if not superior, to any I have seen, both as to quantity and quality of work, and easy work for horses."

Extract of a Letter from JOHN N. ROTHES, Lafargeville, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Wheeler's Threshing Machinery, &c., which I purchased of you has proved so satisfactory in every respect that the Farmers around, and all those who have seen it in operation, pronounce it in all its parts, decidedly the most durable, easy, economical and efficient contrivance ever invented. I have threshed 2000 bushels of grain, of all kinds with it, and it is fully up to all it is recommended to do. Many farmers say they would have no other machines for threshing, and I think you will have many orders for them from my neighborhood, as there is nothing manufactured like it in this country."

From Wm. SOMERVILLE, Ellicottville, N. Y.:

"I should mention that Wheeler's one-horse-power Thresher and Separator which I purchased of you, are the best machines for the purposes intended ever introduced into this part of the State."

Extract from a Letter of H. H. W. SPOONER, Grafton, Mass.:

Dear Sir—I have made thorough trial of Wheeler's Horse Power Threshing Machine and Separator, and do most cordially acknowledge that it works admirably, and gives great satisfaction. I have allowed it to be tried by one of my townsmen, also, as a matter of experiment, and he was so well pleased with its operation that he has decided to purchase one the coming season; and I think my having had this here may prove to you the means of many sales."

Letter from ABRAHAM DIETUS, and MARTIN L. CHAFFER, Schoharie Court House, N. Y.:

"We each have had one of Wheeler's Patent Single Horse

Powers, Threshing Machines and Separators and Saw Mills in use, more than a year, and are gratified to say they have proved all they are recommended to be, and we believe them to be the best machines now in use for simplicity, durability, economy and efficiency. Having threshed all kinds of grain, and sawed a large quantity of wood for ourselves and others about the county, we do not hesitate to recommend them to those wishing to purchase."

—The above Machines are for sale at the Albany Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 10 & 12 Green-street. Descriptive Catalogues, with prices, &c., to be obtained gratis at the office, or sent by mail to all applicants.

HORACE L. EMERY.

Albany Agricultural Warehouse.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has disposed of his interest in this establishment to Mr. Horace L. Emery, who will hereafter continue the business in his own name, at the old stand Nos. 10 & 12 Green-street, Albany. All demands against the establishment will be paid by him; and all persons indebted to it are requested to settle their accounts with him without delay.

Mr. Emery has had the entire management of the business of the Albany Agricultural Warehouse since it has been in my hands, and from an acquaintance thus formed with him, and from his long experience in the business, having been engaged in it some ten years, five of which were spent in the establishment of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, at Boston and Worcester, Mass., (the largest in America) I feel an entire confidence in recommending him to the public, as one in whose integrity and judgment the patrons of the establishment may safely rely.

Albany, Feb. 1, 1848.

LUTHER TUCKER.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement and patronage shown towards the establishment since under his management, and helps with the increasing interest, manifested by the agricultural community for improvement and good tools, and constant and persevering attention on his part to the interests of the establishment and its patrons, to merit a continuance of the same. He intends at all times to keep the best of implements from the best manufacturers of this or other countries; also a full and complete assortment of Grain, Field, Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds; and all business will be transacted as heretofore, upon the One Price System.

For prices, description, &c., see Catalogue of Agricultural Warehouse, gratis, at Store, or by mail, to post-paid applicants.

HORACE L. EMERY.

Albany Agricultural Warehouse, N. No. 10 & 12 Green-st.

The Thorough-bred Horse, Perfection,



WILL stand for mares the ensuing season in the City of Rochester, at the Mansion House, State street, at the stable of FRANKLIN J. AYERS. THE SEASON to commence on the first day of May and end on the fifteenth day of July. TERMS—Ten dollars to insure with foal; persons parting with their mares before foaling time will be held responsible for the insurance money. All accidents at the risk of the owner.

PRIZES—sire imported horse Alfred; dam, mare Blossom, imported by Tison Warren. Perfection was awarded, at the late State Fair, a discretionary premium for the best 3 years old in the 1st class; also, the first premium in Ontario Co. Extract from the report of the Committee on Horses, Class 1st and 2d, at the Fair held at Auburn, of which the Hon. ADAM FUSCOSSON, of Woodville, C. W., was chairman:

"The committee having found some difficulty in bringing Colts in competition with Horses of mature age, respectfully recommend the following uncommonly fine animal to the Society for an extra premium:

"1st, Perfection, 3 years old. George Fordon, Geneva."

Rochester, May 1, 1848. [S-1C] GEORGE FORDON.

# EVERY FARMER'S BOOK!!

Five Thousand Copies sold in Four Months!!!

## ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS,

BEING A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE

Horse, Mule, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Farm Dogs;

With Directions for their Management, Breeding, Crossing, Rearing, Feeding, and preparation for a profitable market.

Also, their Diseases and Remedies;

Together with full Directions for the Management of the Dairy, and the Comparative Economy and advantages of working Animals, the Horse, Mule, Oxen, &c.

By R. L. ALLEN,

Author of "Compend of American Agriculture," &c.

The above work contains more than 40 Engravings and Portraits of Improved Animals, illustrative of the different breeds and various subjects treated in it.

The most minute as well as general principles for Breeding, Crossing, Rearing, Feeding, and Management of all Domestic Animals, are herein given, to produce the utmost marketable value for the food and attention bestowed on them; as well as to prevent disease, and save the immense losses which annually occur from this source.

It can be sent by Mail, in Cloth Binding, 75 Cents—Paper, 50 Cents.

Published by C. M. SXTON, 205 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by all Booksellers throughout the country. Agents wanted for every county in every State. Address, post paid, the Publisher.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The compactness yet completeness will make it a favorite with agriculturists.—*Chronicle, Philadelphia.*

We have examined the book and come to the conclusion that no farmer should be without it.—*Sat. Gleaser.*

Its greatest worth is, as a complete Farrier, showing the disease of animals, their treatment, and cure.—*Fer. & Mec.*

The portion which relates to the dairy alone, is worth the cost of the book.—*Worcester Transcript.*

One of the most useful books which has come to our notice.—*N. J. Journal.*

It is every way adapted to be serviceable in every household which has domestic animals.—*D. Ade. Newark.*

We believe it a complete guide for the farmer and dairyman in the purchase, care, and use of animals.—*Jeffersonian.*

Here is a work which should be in the hands of every farmer.—*Highland Courier.*

We can confidently recommend this work as a very descriptive one to those engaged in farming, raising stock or husbandry.—*Northampton Courier.*

The author is a practical farmer and stock breeder, and is able to vouch for the correctness of the remedies for diseases of Domestic Animals, as well as the best mode of managing them.—*Huron, O., Reflector.*

Here is a book for the MILLION, written by a gentleman of experience and science, in which the farmer will find information which will save him much anxiety, unproductive labor, and useless expense.—*Newburyport Watchman.*

It costs but seventy-five cents, and cannot fail to be worth ten times that amount to any farmer.—*Sussex, S. C., Beacon.*

It is the best of that character we have yet seen; no farmer should be without it.—*Democrat, Carlisle, Pa.*

This is just such a book as every owner of stock should be possessed of.—*Easton, Md., Star.*

Here is a book which all—those who follow the plow, and those who direct it—can read to profit. It is a library of knowledge, presenting the latest improvements and discoveries, on all the topics treated of; and illustrated by a great variety of cuts. The "R. Allen," one of whom is the author of the work before us, are quite famous in their especial role, so that what proceeds from them may be confidently credited to all events. The present book is a most interesting and instructive one and must meet with a great sale.—*Sciota Gazette.*

It will give impulse, encouragement, and success to every one fond of raising fine, healthful and profitable farm animals. Every such farmer may be sure of real pleasure and profit in studying the book. The young sons and daughters of farmers will find evenings well and pleasantly spent in gaining from it the information for which they will have practical use the rest of their lives.—*Old Colony Memorial.*

Most earnestly do we wish that every agriculturist, in our section, would possess himself of this really interesting book, and abide by its precepts. Sure, are we, that the result would soon be exhibited in an improvement of stock generally.—*Parkersburg, Va., Gazette.*

This work, to the farmer and stock raiser, will be useful, instructive, and profitable, enabling them to improve the breed of their stock, preserve them from sickness, and cure them when infected with disease.—*Herald, Morrisville, Pa.*

The time has gone by when farmers can expect to succeed without giving some attention to Book Farming, and we trust they begin to see it for themselves. We should like to know that this work was in the hands of every farmer in the county.—*Mercury, Pottdam, N. Y.*

The individual who is seeking general information, will peruse it with pleasure, while the farmer who desires to gain practical knowledge, will read it with interest. The farmer who would carry on operations successfully in his line, should not be without it.—*Signal, Belfast, Me.*

The title page of this work gives a good idea of its scope and intent. It is a comprehensive summary of farm operations, and will prove very acceptable to the great mass of our farming population. We are informed that 3,000 copies of the work have been sold since the first of January. It is well printed and profusely illustrated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is furnished with numerous illustrating cuts, and will form a complete "sade mecum" for the agriculturist, convenient for reference and to be relied on when consulted.—*Baltimore American.*

This is a practical book by a practical man and will serve extensive practical ends. It is a companion which every farmer will feel that he cannot well be without.—*N. Y. Observer.*

We cheerfully recommend this work to farmers.—*Signal, Juliet, Ill.*

We anticipate an extensive sale for this work.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

The work ought to be in the hands of every planter.—*N. O. Delta.*

The author is a gentleman of fine attainments, and who ranks as one of the most accomplished writers on agricultural subjects in the country.—*Sta. Planter.*

Many a valuable animal is lost, every year, for want of the knowledge here conveyed.—*Eagle, Brattleboro, Vt.*

The author (Mr. Allen), is a practical man, and everything from his pen, on subjects connected with agriculture and cattle breeding, is valuable to those who prefer matter of fact to mere theory.

The work comes at seventy-five cents. The information contained in it is worth three times that amount. His directions for the management of the dairy will be of great service to those not versed in that important art.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE above work just received, and now for sale (at the Publisher's prices,) at the Office of the Genesee Farmer. It can be sent by mail to any part of the country. Rochester, May 1, 1848.



### Steel Cultivator Teeth.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he still continues to manufacture ROGERS' PATENT STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale, or retail, these Teeth, of lengths varying from 10 to 16 inches, to suit the purchaser's requirements. For the reputation of the article reference is had to the following certificates, which is but a few of thousands that might be obtained.

DAVID B. ROGERS.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 1848.

We, the undersigned farmers of the Genesee Country, earnestly recommend to our brother farmers throughout the country the use of the cultivator, not only for corn raising, but also for other spring crops, and more especially for wheat raising. We are fully convinced that the cheapest and best for the land, and less liable to winter kill, is the once plowing deep and thorough, and then go immediately on with the cultivator for further preparing and seeding our fallows, having either tried it ourselves, or seen it tried side by side with the old way of plowing three times. And we further recommend the above steel teeth, having used them more than any other for the last two years, and do cheerfully say that they are the best kind now in use.

JOHN TWING,  
NATHAN CLARK,  
JACOB BUSHMAN,  
JOHN LATHROP,  
BENJAMIN CHESELEY,  
HARRY LATHROP.

I concur fully in the sentiments contained in the above certificate in relation to Rogers' Patent Steel Teeth Cultivator. I have used it extensively, and find it emphatically the best farming implement in use for the destruction of the Canada Thistle, and other weeds which too often spring up on our summer fallows, and while it is accomplishing this work in the destruction of weeds, it will at half of the labor of the harrow, give a finer tilt to the soil, and work the ground deeper and more usefully for the wheat crop.

I find it in many respects equally beneficial in preparing the ground for spring crops.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1848.

U. S. SACARY.  
[24f]

### Monroe County Mutual Insurance Co.

A FARMER'S COMPANY.

AT the annual meeting held on the 20th inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Wm. McKnight, Rochester,	L. Ward, Rochester,
N. P. Gould, Brighton,	William Biel, Gates,
M. Garrett, Gates,	J. B. Howe, Randolph,
L. B. Langworthy, Greece,	A. A. Hooker, Irondequoit,
Robt. Staples, Sweden,	William Shepard, Irondequoit,
Austin Spencer, Ogden,	E. Henry Barnard, Mendon,
	David McVean, Wheatland.

The following is the conclusion of the Report of the Directors:—  
"The Directors are happy in presenting their eleventh annual report to state—

"That there are no unsettled or disputed claims against the Company.

"That the Company owe no debts, except a small balance due the Treasurer, and a loss of \$400 not yet due—for both of which there is money in the hands of agents.

"That after paying these, the only claims upon the Company, there will be a small amount in the Treasury.

"Only one assessment has ever been made by the Company—and that was 2½ per cent. upon some, and 3 per cent upon others.

"The Company have not a single risk, except on dwelling houses and barns, and their contents.

"They insure very few village houses, and in such cases they exclude the risk from other buildings.

"They do not expose more than \$2000 to one fire."

A large proportion of the risks of the Company are in the country of Monroe. Their object is to do a safe and prudent business, rather than a large one. It is seldom necessary for a company to make assessments for the first few years, for the reason that as their business rapidly increases, the receipts of five per cent. are large in proportion to the outstanding risks—but very few companies have been in operation ten years without frequent assessments.

The Directors intend to pursue the same course as heretofore in the management of the Company—rigidly to exclude all hazardous property, and to exercise strict economy in conducting the business.

Office No. 36 State street, (up stairs.)

L. A. WARD, Secretary. Wm. McKnight, President.  
[12-4f]

### Carrot Seed.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS of White and Orange CARROT SEED, for sale at wholesale and retail at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front-street.  
April 1. [44f] J. F. FOGG.

### Marrowfat Peas.

100 Bushels Marrowfat Peas, clear from bugs, and of the first quality, just rec'd., and for sale by J. F. Fogg at the Genesee Seed Store and agricultural Warehouse, No. 18 Front St.

### STODDARD & FREEMAN,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

### GENESEE PAPER MILLS,

WARE-ROOMS AND OFFICE 74 STATE-ST.,

Rochester, New York.

S. B. STODDARD, CHAS. FREEMAN.

STODDARD & FREEMAN have, during the past season, in addition to their former extensive facilities for manufacturing, erected a LARGE MILL and procured an entire new set of Machinery, of the most modern style, embracing all the late improvements. They are now prepared to furnish any quantity of Printing, Foolscap, Letter, Fine Colored Medium, Tolocaco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope, Wrapping, and all other Papers, of the best quality, on the shortest notice, and the most favorable terms.

N. B. Rags wanted for cash or in exchange.

(37—The paper upon which the Genesee Farmer is printed was manufactured at the Genesee Mills by S. & F. [8-4f])

### New Paper Warehouse at Buffalo.

THE subscribers, (Proprietors of the well known GENESEE MILLS, of Rochester) are now opening an extensive Warehouse in Buffalo, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the various kinds of PAPER, such as Printing, in all its varieties, Foolscap, Letter, Folio Post, Flat Cap, Demy, Medium, Fine Colored Medium, Yellow and Blue Tinted, Post Office, Seed, Envelope and Wrapping Paper, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

Our facilities for manufacturing, and our connection with some of the largest Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to offer greater inducement to purchasers than have been heretofore known in this market. Printers desiring Paper of any special size or quality, can have it made to order, with nearly as great facility as though our Mills were situated in this city; for in these days we order by Lightning and answer by Steam. The patronage of the printers of the west is particularly solicited.

We shall also keep open a market for RAGS, and shall pay the highest market price in Cash at all times for this commodity. To those who wish to exchange Rags for Paper we can offer special inducements.

In short, we would say to all who have occasion to use Paper of any description, or who Rags to dispose of, please call at the Genesee Paper Warehouse, Merchants' Exchange, corner of Prime-st. and Prime Canal. STODDARD & FREEMAN.  
BUFFALO, July, 1847. [8-4f]



### Dutton's Music Rooms,

27 STATE-STREET, ROCHESTER, N. YORK.

CONTAIN every description of Music Goods. And what is equally concerns the buyer—whose custom the proprietor solicits—they are of prime quality, and for sale at fair prices.

What Dutton has to say further of his Music Rooms and their contents, are the following facts, ascertained and reliable. His stock of

PIANO-FORTES, made of selections from the Manufacturers of Chickering, Boston; Modart & Dunham, Bacon & Haven, and others. New York—makers of unrivalled celebrity and unquestioned excellence, he will sell as low as they can be bought by any one, (not a dealer,) of the manufacturers themselves.

Sheet Music—Instruction Books at Publishers' prices. Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolets, Fifes, etc., etc., on fair terms. A large and very fine assortment of Accordions at cost. He holds the Agencies for D. B. Bartlett and A. Prescott's Melodions, which he is selling at reduced prices. His stock of Band Instruments is full, and worth a call from all who wish to purchase well in this line.

His Strings, English, French and Italian, for various instruments, are of the latest importations and of the best quality; he has also sundry and diverse other matters, such as Violin and Bass Bows, Rosin, Reeds, Tuning Forks, etc., etc. and generally what may properly belong to a well furnished Music Store.

[3-9m] GEO. DUTTON, Jr.

### Erastus Darrow,

WHOLESALE and retail Bookseller and Stationer; dealer in Agricultural and Scientific Works, and Agent for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society—Corner of Main and St. Paul Streets, Rochester, N. Y.

(37—Printing and Binding done to order.

(37—Advertisement is to trade what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling, go a head power.

## TO POST-MASTERS, LOCAL AGENTS, &c.

**Splendid Premiums!**  
**WORTH CONTENDING FOR BY ALL!**

**OVER \$100**  
 In Agricultural Books, Implements, &c.

In order to extend the circulation and usefulness of the **GENESEE FARMER**, and reward its friends for their exertions in its behalf by distributing among them valuable Books, &c., the Publisher offers (in addition to the per centage allowed to agents and clubs,) the following very liberal

### Premiums for Subscribers to Vol. X, for 1849:

1st. To the person who shall send us the greatest number of subscribers to Volume X of the Farmer, previous to the 20th of April next, forwarding the pay, at the club price, (40 cents per copy, if the papers are directed to individual subscribers, and 37½ cents per copy if sent to one address,) free of expense to us—we will give a premium of **TWENTY DOLLARS** in Agricultural Books—to be selected by the person entitled, from our list of books on opposite column—or, if preferred to the above, a copy of *Harper's Illuminated Bible*, splendidly bound in morocco and gilt, the retail cash price of which is \$22. [If preferred we will give the person entitled to this premium any ag. implements which are for sale in Rochester, to the amount of \$20.]

2d. To the person obtaining the next (second) greatest number of subscribers, on conditions above specified, a premium of **FIFTEEN DOLLARS** in Agricultural Books—the selection to be made, by the person entitled; or, if preferred to the books, a **MASS. EAGLE 25 PLOW**, full rigged, with draft rod, &c., (for four horses,) the price of which is \$15—or other plows, &c., worth the same.

3d. To the person obtaining the next (third) greatest number, **TEN DOLLARS** in similar books, on like conditions as above specified, or a **MASS. EAGLE C PLOW**, full rigged, worth \$11.

4th. To the person obtaining the next (fourth) greatest number, **SIX DOLLARS**, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

5th. To the person obtaining the next (fifth) greatest number, **THREE DOLLARS**, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

6th. To each of the five persons sending the next [6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th] greatest number, we will give volumes 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Farmer, bound together in boards with leather backs, or separate in marble paper, as may be preferred, worth \$2.

7th. To each of the five persons sending the next [11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th] greatest number, volumes 7, 8 and 9 of the Farmer, bound together or separate as above mentioned, worth \$1.50.

8th. To each of the ten persons sending the next [16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th] greatest number, volumes 8 and 9 of the Farmer, bound together or separate, worth \$1.

In addition to the above we will give premiums of

### EIGHTEEN DOLLARS IN AG. BOOKS

for subscribers forwarded between this and the 1st day of January next—as follows:

1. **TEN DOLLARS** in Agl Books to the person sending the greatest number of subscribers, on like conditions as to terms, &c. as above specified.

2. **FIVE DOLLARS** in books to the person sending the next [second] greatest number, on like terms, &c.

3. **THREE DOLLARS** in books to the person sending the next [third] greatest number, on like terms, &c.

Competitors for the above three premiums must mail their remittances on or before the 31st of December. [These premiums are open to all competitors, so that one person may obtain two prizes—and if the two first, \$80!] ]

BACK VOLUMES of the Farmer will be furnished, if desired, and counted the same as new subscribers. Volumes 6, 7, 8 and 9 (bound separate in marble paper, or two volumes in one, in boards and leather backs,) will be supplied at 50 cents each. Either of the volumes will be sent, unbound, for 40 cents. The renewal of an old subscription will also be counted the same as new.

That all Post-Masters, Local Agents and Subscribers, wherever the Farmer circulates, may have a fair and equal chance to obtain the Premiums, *traveling agents, post-riders, residents of Rochester and all city book-sellers* are not included in our offer.

We shall keep a correct account of the subscribers sent by each person. In the February, March, April and May numbers of the Farmer we will publish a list giving the names of thirty or forty (and perhaps fifty) of the most successful competitors, so that each may know his prospect of success, and act accordingly.

All Competitors and Agents will oblige us by making as many remittances as convenient previous to the 1st of January, in order that we may be enabled to judge how large an edition will be necessary.

Specimen numbers, show bills, &c., sent to all post-paid applicants. All letters must be paid or free. Subscription money, if properly enclosed, may be mailed at the risk of the Publisher.

Address to **D. D. T. MOORE,**  
 Nov. 1, 1848. ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

### Books on Agriculture, &c., &c.

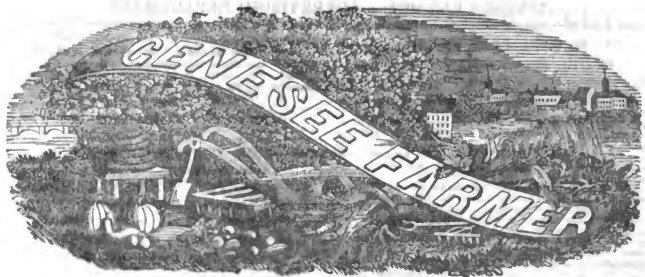
For Sale at the Office of the *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester,  
 AND OFFERED AS PREMIUMS.

The following works are sold, and given in payment of premiums, at the lowest retail cash prices, viz.

American Farmer's Encyclopedia. \$3 50 in leather,—cloth \$3  
 American Shepherd, by Merriell. \$1.  
 American Agriculture, by Allen. \$1.  
 American Poultryer's Companion, by Beament. \$1.  
 American Veterinarian, by Cole. 50 cents.  
 Buist's Kitchen Gardener. 75 cents.  
 Buist's Farmer's Companion. 75 cents.  
 Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry. 50 cents.  
 Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. \$1 50.  
 Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen. Cloth 75 cents—paper 50 cts.  
 Domestic Economy, by Miss Beecher. 75 cents.  
 Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand-Book. \$1.  
 Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas. 60 cents.  
 Gardener's Farmer's Dictionary. \$1 50—Leather. \$1 75.  
 Horse's Foot—and how to keep it sound. 25 cents.  
 Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. \$1 25.  
 London's Ladies' Flower Garden. \$1 25.  
 Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, (new edition.) \$1—paper 75 cts.  
 " Agricultural and Animal Chemistry (pamphlet editions.) 25 cents each.  
 Parson's on the Rose. \$1. Prince on the Rose. 75 cents.  
 Rural Economy, by Bonningault. \$1 50.  
 Stable Economy, by Stewart. \$1.  
 Scientific Agriculture, by Rodgers. 75 cents.  
 Smith's Productive Farming. 50 cents.  
 Treatise on Milch Cows. 38 cts. Treatise on Guano. 25 cts.  
 Yount on the Horse, (new edition.) \$1 75.  
 Yount on the Pig. 75 cents.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the books forwarded as desired. Address **D. D. T. MOORE,**  
 October, 1848. Rochester, N. Y.





Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—DECEMBER, 1848.

No. 12.

### THE GENESEE FARMER:

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., BY

**D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.**

#### Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

Five copies for \$2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3, if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. ☞ Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Talman Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS and all other friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvement are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER.

☞ The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only. ☞

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

#### Special Notice to Subscribers and Agents.

THE Publisher would remind the numerous patrons and friends of the Farmer that, in accordance with its terms, advance payment is required at the commencement of each volume. At its present low price the paper can only be sustained by rigidly adhering to the *Cash System*—and we therefore trust that none will be offended at the course which we are compelled to pursue.

We hope that all of our present patrons will renew their subscriptions, and get as many new subscribers as convenient. If each of our readers will take the matter in hand—and we earnestly invite all so disposed to obtain and forward subscriptions, whether their names are among our list of Agents or not—much may be accomplished in every section of the country. Friends, will you show the Farmer to your neighbors and acquaintances, and invite them to subscribe? By doing so, you will benefit them and aid us in advancing the car of improvement.

THE NINTH VOLUME OF THE FARMER, for 1848, just completed, and for sale bound or in numbers, as preferred. It contains a larger amount of matter pertaining to Agriculture and Horticulture than any similar work of the same price ever published—and is illustrated with over eighty engravings. Price, 62½ cents bound in boards and leather—or 50 cents in marble paper, with cloth backs. A very liberal discount to Agents, Booksellers, &c.

Also—complete sets of the Farmer from its commencement (except the 2d volume,) substantially bound, which we will sell at 50 cents per volume. These volumes are not suitable for sending by mail—but we have copies of vols. 6, 7, and 8, bound in paper covers, which may be mailed.

☞ A discount to agents, &c. All orders by mail will receive immediate attention—and the money may be sent at our risk, if enclosed in the presence of a Post-Master, and post paid.

☞ All letters containing remittances, or making inquiries, &c., for the benefit of the writer, must be post-paid or FREE to receive proper attention.

☞ Orders for change of address should be post paid, or free, and contain the name of the Post Office at which the papers are now mailed, in order to receive proper attention.

### THE GENESEE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS OF

Farm Buildings, Domestic Animals, Implements, Fruits, &c.

#### VOLUME 10—FOR 1849.

THE TENTH VOLUME of this Journal will commence on the 1st of January, 1849. In making this announcement to his AGENTS and the FARMERS and FRUIT CULTIVISTS of the country, and again asking their support in behalf of the work, the Publisher has the satisfaction of stating that the GENESEE FARMER now has a circulation EXCEEDING, BY SEVERAL THOUSAND, that of any similar periodical published in America. This fact, alone, furnishes abundant evidence of the *real value* and *superior merit* of the work—for no journal, however cheap, can become and continue so universally popular, unless actually worthy of the substantial support of an intelligent community.

THE HIGH REPUTATION which the Farmer has acquired throughout the United States will be maintained, and if possible augmented, during the ensuing year. To accomplish this object, no effort or expense will be spared by the Editors or the Publisher. Their aim is to furnish a *reliable* and *independent* journal—one which shall avoid and condemn *humbug* in whatever guise it may appear, and impart correct practical and scientific information on all subjects pertaining to Agriculture and Horticulture.

In order to render the Farmer unobjectionable in appearance the new volume will be materially improved in typography, illustrations, &c. It will be issued on NEW AND CLEAR TYPE, and SCRAPERS FARM, and printed in the best style of the ART—NEAT and COARSE. Its ILLUSTRATIONS—embracing portraits of distinguished friends of improvement (on steel and wood) and Engravings of Farm Buildings, improved implements, Domestic Animals, choice Fruits, Trees, Flowers, &c.—will be more numerous and expensive than those of any preceding volume. ☞ Each number will contain, at least,

#### Twenty-four Royal Octavo Pages!

making a large and handsome volume of several hundred pages at the close of the year. A Title Page, Index, &c., will be given—rendering the volume complete for the Library.

THE FARMER is universally pronounced by its Patrons and the Press, the *Cheapest* and by many the *Best*, Agricultural Journal in the Union. The correctness of this opinion will become evident on a comparison of its size, terms, &c. with those of other periodicals. Indeed, the GENESEE FARMER is, beyond dispute, the *cheapest*, *Agricultural* and *Horticultural* Paper in the World!—and as such we confidently ask for it that support which it merits from the Farmers, Gardeners and Fruit Cultivists of the U. States.

#### TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE—AS FOLLOWS:

Single Copy, 50 Cents. Five Copies for \$2 and any greater number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. If directed to one person, Eight Copies for Three Dollars, and any additional number at the same rate. The entire volume sent to all subscribers, and no subscriptions received for less than a year.

☞ POST-MASTERS, AGENTS, and all friends of improvement, are respectfully solicited to obtain and forward subscriptions. The Publisher is greatly indebted to the friends of the Farmer for their noble efforts in its behalf during the past year, and trusts they will again lend their influence to augment its circulation and usefulness among their neighbors and acquaintances. Subscription money, if properly enclosed, may be sent (post-paid or free,) at the risk of the Publisher. Address to

October 30, 1848.

D. D. T. MOORE,  
Rochester, New York.

☞ For Premium List see page 303 of this number.

## \$300 PREMIUM

### FOR THE BEST CUTTING MACHINE.

**T**HE subscriber believing he is now building the best, most simple, and cheapest cutting machine in the United States, offers to compete by trial for the above premium upon the following favorable conditions to competitors. If any there are:

The premium to be made up equally by myself and competitor: straw, hay and stalks to be cut. 1st. I will cut with my \$14 machine for \$300; next, with my \$13 machine for \$75, next, with my \$12 machine for \$25. The machine competing with mine shall cut the feed as short, and equally as well every other way, and in an equally short space of time; the machines to be turned by hand. Any machine may take the above that the cost of building is not over one fourth more than the cost of building mine. Judges to be agreed on, and trial to take place in the city of Rochester, in front of Barton & Belden's store, at any time any competitor shall set, by giving me and the public ten days notice through the papers. The result to be published in the Genesee Farmer, and other papers for the benefit of those that may hereafter wish to purchase Cutting Machines.

P. S. This machine has received the first premium, a silver medal at the State Fair, and at the Fair of the American Institute in the City of New York. It has also received first premiums at the County Fairs almost without number. It has now been fairly tested for three years, during which time I have made and sold over 2,600 of them from my shop in Penfield village, and the demand is constantly increasing, so much so that I have orders on hand waiting their turn, for over 100 machines. I am building at the rate of five a day.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have used the above machine for the last two years, and find them a most valuable machine worthy of the highest credit. They combine simplicity, ease in operating, with speed and perfection in cutting straw, hay and stalks of any desired length. We write in recommending them to the public.

J. T. Raymond, D. R. Barton, Oliver Culver,  
Andrew Luedin, Jonathan Wood, Ira Belden,  
Andrew Ross, Theodore Curtis, W. C. Sweet,  
Alexander Higbie, John Culver, James Hareld,  
Harry Fuller, Wm. Corning, Harrial Willard,  
Abijah Ross, Arl. Weaker, Burr Northrop,  
R. B. Wright.

The above Machines kept at wholesale and retail at my shop in Penfield Village, together with my Parlor Bee-Hive, Rotary Washing Machine, and new principle Gurn.

Penfield, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1848. JOSEPH C. RICH.

#### RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S

### Celebrated Hay, Straw and Corn-Stalk Cutter,

**T**his was awarded the First Premium at the New York State Agricultural Fair, at Buffalo, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September, 1848. It is now generally conceded that for cutting hay, straw and stalks those machines having knives set upon the circumference of a cylinder, and cutting against a roller of raw hide, are the best yet introduced; the work is easily and rapidly performed by simply turning a crank, and the machine is a perfect self feeder, without any extra and complicated fixture to perform that part of the work.

For this kind of cutters crooked or spiral knives have been mostly used, which could not without much difficulty be properly sharpened or replaced except by the maker, which subjected purchasers to much inconvenience and expense; and as the knives are confined to the cylinder by some makers, by means of flanges, slots and screws, the knives are weakened, the screws are liable to be lost or injured, and the flanges prevent the knives being placed upon the cylinder so near each other as to cut straw, &c., as short as is by many thought to be necessary.

We have recently made important improvements in the construction of this kind of machines, by using straight knives confined by a simple cap and placed in such a manner upon the cylinder that they perform the work in every respect as easily and expeditiously as the spiral knives, and improved our machines process several very important advantages.

1st. The knives being straight, are readily ground or sharpened by the purchaser or operator. 2d. They can be replaced by a common blacksmith when worn out or broken. 3d. The knives are made heavier and attached to the cylinder without slots or screws; confined at both ends and supported in the middle in a manner much stronger and less complicated, thus leaving the strength of the knives unimpaired and avoiding the great liability to twist, cripple, and break. 4th. The manner of attaching the knives to the cylinder admits of their being placed near each other, so as to cut as short as is desirable, and, 5th. The hide roller when used with straight knives properly set, will last much longer than when used with the spiral knife.

For a full supply of 14 different sizes, varying in price from \$10 to \$25, constantly on hand, at the "Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse," Irving Block, Buffalo-street, Rochester, by

RAFALE & BRIGGS.

December 1, 1848.

#### 200 Bushels Timothy Seed Wanted.

**C**ASH will be paid for 200 bushels Timothy Seed at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Irving Block, by December 1, 1848. RAFALE & BRIGGS.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WOOL-GROWERS.



**W**ILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 14th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one thousand very high bred Sheep belonging to the estate of the late Dr. LEONARD JARVIS, of Claremont, N. H. The sale will take place on the farm of his late residence. This flock originated from the Pauls, Negretti, Eszenral, Montarco and Aguires, purchased by Wm. Jarvis of the Junta in Spain in 1809 and 10, and exported to the United States during those years. For fineness and softness of wool this flock is not excelled by any flock in the United States, and equalled by but very few, and we recommend it to those wool growers who are desirous of improving the quality of their wool. It is particularly worthy the attention of wool growers in Western New York, and the North-western States, as it presents an opportunity to improve their wool, and to confer a lasting benefit on those sections of our country.

We entertain too high a respect for the judgment and skill of most of the wool growers in the United States, not to have spoken in such unqualified praise of these sheep, had we not been perfectly satisfied that upon inspection they would fully justify our recommendation; and those who wish to improve their flocks, as well as those who intend to commence the business will find it for their advantage to attend this sale.

WILLIAM JARVIS, } Executors.  
AMBEROSE CORBET,  
RUSSELL JARVIS, }

Claremont, N. H., Nov. 24, 1848.

[12-1\*]

### FARM FOR SALE.



#### A GREAT BARGAIN, IF ATTENDED TO IN TIME.

—For reasons well known to myself, I now offer my Farm for sale on the most reasonable terms—more so than any other that can be bought in this county, taking all into consideration—the location, quality of soil, so well adapted to wheat, corn and grass; timber, water convenient for cattle in each pasture and lot; also brought to my house and barn in pipes that never fail of yielding a great supply. In short, it has more conveniences in and about it than any other farm in the old county, that ranks first in the Empire State.

I will, at any time, take pleasure in convincing any gentleman that will favor me with a call, of the truth of my assertion. A full detail of particulars I will omit, as they would be lengthy, and may be seen in an article published in the Batavia Advocate and Times, last winter, written by the Old Settler of 1812, showing the production of my farm last year—which was inferior to that of this—yet amounted to \$3,700.

My farm is situated in Genesee County, 2½ miles west of the Village of Batavia, the Old Buffalo road passing through it, which is the great thoroughfare in West-ru New York. It contains 333 acres; 250 are under good improvement, 80 acres of wheat on the ground, which looks well, 80 acres seeded to clover for wheat another year. My wheat has never winter-killed, nor been injured by worms. There are 4 Dwelling-houses, 2 large Barns, Sheds and Out-houses; plenty of all kinds of fruit, a Garden that can not be beat, and a great variety of shrubbery, &c. In 1846 my Farm took the first premium in the county, and in 1847, the third premium in the State.

For farther particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises. JAMES PENDILL.  
Batavia, December 1, 1848. [12-1\*]

#### DENSMORE'S NEW

### PREMIUM STRAW CUTTER.

**T**his machine has now been in public use over one year. Several hundred of them were sold last fall and winter, and it is believed that no implement has ever given more complete satisfaction. It is simple, cheap and durable, not liable to get out of repair, and is easier kept in order, cuts faster and easier than any other machine in use. It cuts *HAY, STRAW and CORN STALKS*, with equal facility, and is conveniently adjusted to cut any length desired.

It was exhibited at the last Fall State Fair, and in five of the County Fairs, and drew the

#### First Premium in Every Case.

where it was entitled to compete for premiums, with one exception, where it drew the second. The subscriber has received many favorable testimonials from those who have fully tested its merits, a few of which is inserted from men known to be competent judges.

This machine has recently been much improved, and the Subscriber, the patentee, continues manufacturing them at Brockport, Monroe Co. N. Y. They are built of the best material and in the best manner, sold on the most reasonable terms, and warranted. Different sizes at prices from \$15 to \$18 50.

Those wishing to obtain these Machines this fall will do well to order them as early as may be. Last fall we failed to supply a large number of orders from a distance in consequence of their being received too late. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. A liberal discount made on wholesale.

For this machine was patented June 6th, 1848, by the Subscriber, and rights for Territory for sale on reasonable terms.

Brockport, Oct. 1, 1847.

BYRON DENSMORE.  
[10-1\*]

# GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — DECEMBER, 1848.

No. 12.

## THE GENESEE FARMER:

*Issued on the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by*  
D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, Editors.

P. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

## FIFTY CENTS A YEAR:

Five copies for \$2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for \$3, if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. *Q. Q.* Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

THE present number closes the Ninth Volume of the GENESEE FARMER. Annual custom, and a desire to express appropriate acknowledgments, alike constrain us to solicit the attention of our numerous patrons, while we briefly recapitulate the past and allude to the future. And if our remarks appear ungraceful, or even bear the semblance of egotism, we can only assure the reader that they are the emanation of sincere and grateful emotions. The occasion may also be cited as an apology for alluding to our business affairs.

The writer commenced the publication of the FARMER in January, 1846, with less than three thousand subscribers—and contrary to the advice of many personal friends, who considered the attempt to increase its circulation and business worse than doubtful. But we judged differently, after surveying the whole field thoroughly, and making a careful calculation as to the probabilities of success. We also had the satisfaction of knowing that, whatever might be the result, we were embarking in a good cause. Young and sanguine, and not blessed with a surplus of the current coin of the realm, we expended all we had to start the enterprise properly—confidently believing our efforts would not be in vain, but that the Agriculturists of the Country would second our humble, yet earnest and faithful, endeavors to promote their interests. We did not expect to realize any profit for a year or two—but were hopeful enough to “cast our bread upon the waters,” with a firm reliance upon the future for a proper return. A portion of that future has come, and thus far our anticipations are more than realized. The result proves that our confidence in the READING and THINKING farmers of the land was not misplaced. Instead of the meagre subscription with which we commenced, the FARMER now has a much greater circulation than any other Agricultural Journal published in the United States. But this result has not been accomplished by us, nor by our

associates. For the great success and popularity of the Farmer, we are indebted to numerous generous and influential persons residing in various sections of the Union. They have aided us in every suitable manner—in the capacity of Contributors, Agents, and Subscribers—and it is to them that the thanks of our readers, and our own acknowledgments, are due for whatever benefit has accrued to community through the pages of this publication. We trust that we duly appreciate the many favors bestowed upon the enterprise—and, whether extended to us individually, or, as is most probable, to advance the cause in which we are engaged, we tender grateful acknowledgments. But perhaps the best return we can make, is an assurance of renewed efforts in behalf of the great National Cause of Rural Improvement. This we cheerfully give, for our heart is in the work.

Our tenth volume will commence on the first of January next, and we shall endeavor to make it superior, in every respect, to any preceding one. The pledges made at the commencement of the present year have been, at least, redeemed—for we have given more reading matter, and a larger number of illustrations, than was promised. But we are determined to accomplish still more during the ensuing year. The typographical execution and appearance of the Farmer will be materially improved, while no effort will be spared to make its CONTENTS such as will SUSTAIN and AUGMENT the enviable reputation it has already acquired. We believe that, with a continuance of the kind offices of our friends in its behalf, we can make the Farmer at least equal to any of its cotemporary journals, although we furnish it at half the price of the self-styled leading periodicals devoted to the same subjects. If we can furnish for 50 cents, what many of our readers have been in the habit of paying one or two dollars for, the fact that the CHEAPEST agricultural literature is the MOST PROFITABLE will be fully substantiated.

But in order to attain this object, an extensive and reliable patronage is necessary. And why should not the GENESEE FARMER have a circulation of one hundred thousand, instead of twenty thousand, in a Nation of nearly twenty-three millions, a large majority of whom are cultivators of the soil, and would be benefited by its perusal? Thousands would readily subscribe for it, if invited to do so by a friend or neighbor—and we respectfully request each and all who can consistently, to lend their influence toward extending the circulation and augmenting the usefulness of the FARMER and similar Journals.

## Dairy Business, Stock Raising and Wool Growing in the Mountains.

THE Highlands of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, where indigenous and cultivated grasses flourish in great perfection, offer superior advantages for the extensive manufacture of butter and cheese, and the raising of neat cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep. These mountains and elevated plains are interspersed with beautiful valleys of surpassing fertility. The healthfulness of this whole region is proverbial, and nothing but the lack of good roads to the Atlantic cities, and the fact of the existence of slavery in those States, have prevented the settlement of the Alleghany Mountains from Virginia to the Mississippi. The want of roads is beginning to disappear. The shrill whistle of the locomotive has already frightened the wild beasts from their dens and haunts in not a few localities, to which they will never return. Seeing a drove of fine hogs in the streets of Augusta a few days since, we asked the drivers where they were raised? The answer was in Tennessee, and that they were brought by railroad from within 46 miles of that State, and of the great river that gives it its name, for about 65 cents a head. Drovers of fat cattle are brought down to tide water at Charleston and Savannah, by a similar conveyance. In Hamilton County, where these swine and cattle mostly start from, corn is now selling at ten cents a bushel, and wheat at fifty cents. These prices do not indicate poor land. Rail Roads will soon be extended from Cherookee in Georgia, to Nashville and Knoxville in Tennessee—the whole being, we believe, under contract. Two lines of steamers ply regularly between the cities of Savannah and Charleston and New York; and we get pine apples and other tropical fruits from Havana, in three days by steam. The cotton and sugar producing sections of the Southern States, and the adjacent West India Islands, furnish the best markets in the world for meat, good butter and cheese.

There are but two cheese dairies in all Georgia, and these belong to New England families. They are making money easier than the thousands that dig for gold and wash it from primitive sands; although the latter in the main is a profitable business. Their new cheese is sold at from 12 to 16 cents a pound. In the grazing districts of the up country, fair cows sell at from \$7 to \$10. Good butter brings at this time, in Augusta, 31 cents at retail.

Our attention has been of late much drawn to stock-growing and the dairy business in the Mountains, by the receipt of letters from gentlemen of wealth in Western Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, asking us to aid them in procuring from

the North, farmers that understand the care of Cheese Dairies, and the making of choice Butter. Such young men as are not well off where they are, and understand the business indicated, can obtain desirable situations, if honest and industrious. They will have to instruct common laborers of both sexes how to milk, and perform all the work in dairies of one or two hundred cows each. They could readily obtain a share in the profits of raising cattle, making pork, butter and cheese, if preferred.

Mr. WILLIAM SLOAN, of Tranquilla, Macon County, N. C., writes us that he is the owner of a fine valley, under the crest of the Blue Ridge, and makes mining for gold his principal business, which is profitable. But his capital invested in stock raising is not less productive than mining. He wants a competent man to take charge of an extensive dairy establishment which can be started on his land. His place is 46 miles north of the village of Pendleton, South Carolina. His "valley" is about 4000 feet above the level of the ocean. We could name other gentlemen very similarly situated. A man of moderate means can easily start the business on his own account, as both land and cows are cheap. A late emigrant from Holland, who has located in Hamilton county, Tenn., states, in an article published in the October number of the Albany Cultivator, that he bought his land at \$1.25 an acre, for dairy purposes. The writer of this has been offered 50,000 acres on the table lands of that State, since he has been South, at ten cents an acre. These are said to be covered with natural grass and herbage, which render them fine sheep walks. In northern Alabama and Georgia, sheep are kept the year round without feeding any thing beside what they gather for themselves. From Pennsylvania to the "father of waters," the Highlands, in which rise all the large streams that flow into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, are very sparsely settled, and present peculiar advantages for making beef, pork, butter, wool, &c., and getting them to market. A bag of cotton weighing over 400 lbs. is sent by steam boat from this to Savannah at 50 cents; and to Charleston by rail-way at \$1. The road from the Northwest brings down to this city about 1000 bales a day. A good deal of flour, wheat, corn and bacon is brought here from the Cherookee country. Two large flouring mills are going up in this city, to be driven by water power, which is equal to that at Lowell. There are some thirty-five cotton factories in the State, which are doing well.

Many will be interested to learn that the spirit of improvement is beginning to pervade all classes at the South. Its agricultural and manufacturing capabilities are about to be developed in steady, sober earnest. Industry, Capital and Intellect can work wonders anywhere.

In the excellent grazing zone pointed out by us, so abounding in pure air, pure water, and delicious fruits, and withal so accessible to the seaboard and the markets of the world, common intelligence and industry will be sure to prosper. The people are remarkable for their kindness, hospitality and attachment to reputable neighbors. There are very few slaves in the mountain portions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. White men labor in all these regions just as they do in New Hampshire and Vermont. White clover, timothy, red top, blue grass, wild pea vines and other herbage for cattle, sheep and horses, abound. The demand for mules in all the planting portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, to say nothing of Cuba and other islands, is enormous. Canada and Vermont horses sell at very high prices in this section. A bull raised in Westchester and just brought out, sold at \$500. First rate milkers sell at \$40 to \$100. The annual consumption of blankets and coarse cloth by some 3,000,000 negroes, is obviously very large. Wool for these blankets, and factories for making them, will soon abound in the valleys and on the hills of the great Alleghany range of mountains. Their invaluable minerals, from cheap iron and coal to costly gems and precious gold, are destined to employ millions of laborers, and thus create a home market for all that the farmer produces.

When will civilized man tire of constructing rail-roads, locomotives, cars and steamships? The Coal and Iron which so abound on the Atlantic slope of the Alleghanies, from Pennsylvania to Alabama, inclusive, are soon to be turned to a valuable account. To the agriculturist they are full of promise. Think of a mountain farmer whose corn is now worth only ten cents a bushel, having a good rail-road brought to his door, on which he can send 100 fat hogs to an Atlantic city for \$65! Such of my readers as have seen wheat sold, before the Erie Canal was made, in Western New York at 30 cents a bushel, as the writer has, will appreciate the value of an iron-way with cheap fuel, to drive 1000 tons at a load, over a slightly inclined plane down to Salt Water. No reader of the Genesee Farmer will despise the Iron Horse. He is the offspring of cultivated Reason—the diffuser of civilization—the enduring friend of truth, justice, comfort, science and religion. The Press and the Locomotive are elements of moral power, by which kings, emperors, lords, tyrants, ignorance, error and wrong in every form, will be tried as by fire. Had St. Paul seen a dozen power-presses at work, driven by a steam engine, and as many locomotives each hauling a train of cars a third of a mile in length, and with the speed of a race horse, he would have been assured that "all things" were to be "proved," that what is "good" may be "held fast to" by moral man.

### Draining Lands.

AFTER Prof. NORTON, of Yale College, had concluded his able and interesting lecture at the recent Fair in Buffalo, a short discussion was had on the subject of Draining. In the course of this, remarks were made by intelligent gentlemen which convinced us that this important matter is less understood, and less practiced than is desirable. The objects of draining are twofold; First, to get rid of any excess of water on the ground as it falls on the surface of the earth; and secondly, to remove all excess in the subsoil. Surface draining and Subsoil draining are best effected by very unlike operations. Open ditches are the things for the economical removal of surface water; and covered drains for drying soils rendered too wet by springs, or water that rises from below the surface. At the South, open drains are exclusively used for both purposes, and greatly to the benefit of many fields.

Deep tillage doubles the capacity of the soil to hold the water that falls in showers without injury; and to that extent prevents its washing. This often removes the necessity for ditches of any kind to carry it off. It is characteristic of poor, thin hard soils that a large share of the water which falls upon them in the course of a year, runs off immediately. It is indicative of a good soil if it will imbibe and retain much water, diffused so deeply as not to have the surface nor subsoil too wet for cultivated plants. Whatever of the organic and inorganic elements of plants the earth contains in a soluble condition, this water will dissolve. So long as there is no lack of moisture in the ground, its evaporation from the many leaves of plants will be free and constant. The free ascent of water through the roots and stems of vegetables to their leaves, carrying with it much nutriment, (which does not escape with the water in vapor,) will cause these plants to grow rapidly. To supply a crop with all the water it needs in a dry season, the earth to a considerable depth must possess a peculiar mechanical texture, adapted to the holding of this liquid in a harmless diffusion. The aggregate supply must be larger than farmers who have never studied solar evaporation, are apt to believe. Our researches lead to the conviction, that, for the perfection of human culture, very little more water falls in the United States in spring and summer than should be retained where it falls on the bibulous earth, for the full growth and maturity of vegetation.

With deep till and suitable underdrains where the soil is compact, very little surface draining will ever be required. Many doubt the effects of drains three feet deep and covered, to carry off the excess of moisture in the subsoil to the distance of 20 or even 10 feet from the line of the drain. We have never seen or heard of

fair trials made in this country; but from the accounts published of draining compact clay soils in England, we see no reason to doubt their efficacy. Have any of our readers had experience in underdraining what would be regarded as impervious clay subsoils? Is it absolutely requisite that all such lands should be thrown up into undulating surfaces, for surface draining? We have long recommended this in our public lectures; but are not satisfied of its being strictly necessary where subsoil plowing and underdraining are practiced. If mellowing land four inches deep will enable it to absorb a third of all the water that falls in ordinary rain, should not its tillage twelve inches in depth, give it power to imbibe three times more, or the whole of the water?

There is a good deal of surface draining at the South. Some plantations on the Savannah bottoms have 20 miles of ditches on a single farm. These fill up rapidly by reason of the flowing of muddy water into them from plowed land. Few are aware of the annual expense of cleaning these open drains. If covered ones would answer as well to remove all excess of moisture in the soil, over which the plow could work, they would be much cheaper in the long run. The earth acting as a filterer, all water that passed into the drain three feet below the surface, would be as clear as that from the purest springs; and of course no sediment would be conveyed into the drains to choke it up. As logs and brush in mill-dams, where constantly wet and partially excluded from the air, last for ages, so brush and poles placed three feet under ground, with the atmosphere excluded in a good degree, and kept wet, will doubtless last a half century or more. We could quote instances in point, as found by experience in England and Scotland, did we regard the fact as a mooted question. Our impression is, that these under-drains will carry off so much water from the subsoil as to render surface draining generally unnecessary. How thick they should be, will depend much on the closeness of the subsoil. If this be not compact, 10 under-drains will be required; for the water will sink deep into the earth, as fast as is desirable on deeply plowed land. How far apart these covered water courses ought to be, is a matter to be judged of and decided in each case by the operation. Abundant experience in England has shown that drains three feet deep are decidedly better than those of a less depth. The economical construction of these will form the subject of another article.

**DRINK AND DISEASE.**—It is remarkable that all the diseases caused from drinking spirituous liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third generation, and gradually increase, if the curse be continued, till the family becomes extinct.—*Dr. Darwin.*

### Hessian Fly.

This destroying insect is becoming more and more plenty over the whole wheat district, subject to slight variations through the effect exercised over them by the severe and open winters and frosts. That they are extremely local, and when once colonized do not emigrate far, when they can find the proper pabulum for subsistence near home, we have been a long time satisfied. A respectable and extensive farmer in Pennsylvania, states that he has for ten years past, almost entirely prevented their depredations, by burning over the stubble directly after cutting his wheat, and before they had changed from the *larvæ* to the winged state; while fields in his immediate neighborhood were destroyed.

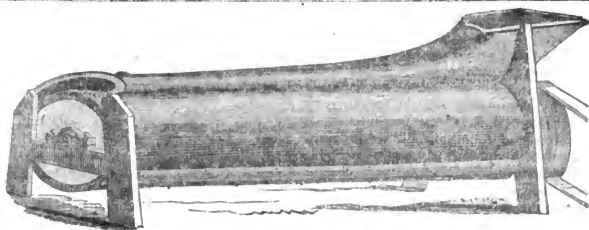
This view of the subject is remarkably confirmed, by a case related to us a few days since by one of our best wheat farmers in this section. His crop was so entirely destroyed that it did not pay for harvesting, and the land being in fine tilth, he resolved to follow it again with wheat, and consequently turned it over pretty soon after. About the first of September he commenced cross plowing, and when about half the field was finished, the other half looked in such good order that he omitted plowing it, and sowed his wheat. The next summer the grain was so destroyed on the part twice plowed that he did not harvest it, while the other was a full average crop.

The *rationale* is plain; the insect when in the worm state, was plowed under with the stubble, and on that part twice plowed was brought up again, hatched out, and attached their eggs to the young wheat—while in that part but once plowed they were buried beyond their power of getting to the surface, and were destroyed.

These facts are worth looking at, and support each other remarkably.

**LUCERNE.**—From what we have seen of this plant, often called "French Clover," we think its culture for soiling can be made profitable. Its seeds should be planted in drills by a machine. We have traced its roots 38 inches into the ground. In permeable soils of fair strength, it grows luxuriantly. Deep culture, gypsum, lime and leached ashes, well mixed and drilled in with the seed, are recommended by us. If the soil is thin or poor, stable manure should not be omitted. Seed should be sown or planted early in the Spring. Having deep roots, Lucerne stands dry weather better than almost any other plant.

**VENTILATION.**—In airing a room, both the upper and the lower parts of the window should be opened, as the bad and heated air, from its lightness, will pass out at the top, and the fresh, cool air come in at the bottom.



SMITH'S CORN-SHELLER AND SEPARATOR.

### Corn Shellers.

Among the many machines for shelling and separating corn, the one figured above is highly recommended. In a recent conversation with an intelligent agriculturist who has spent several years in one of the principal corn growing sections of the South, he informed us that he had known two of Smith's Shellers (driven by steam power) to shell 3,000 bushels of ears per day, and perform the work well. The machine is thus described in the catalogue of Messrs. RUGGLES, NOURSE, & MARON, of Boston, Mass.:—

"It consists of a horizontal toothed cylinder 6 feet long, and one foot two inches in diameter. The ears of corn in the operation, are confined to a part of the upper and rising side of this cylinder, by means of a cast iron concave extending the whole length of the machine, and being shovelled or let in the machine at one end, they are driven through, and the cobs discharged at the opposite end, while the grain falls below, being admitted on either side of the cylinder. The operation is governed by elevating or depressing the discharge end, which causes the machine to discharge the cobs fast or slow, and of course operates more or less upon them; thus securing to the operator the power of finishing his work.

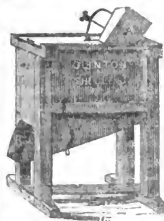
This machine is capable of shelling two hundred bushels of ears per hour. Upwards of one hundred of them have been already sold, and they may be seen at work in New York, New Orleans, and other Northern and Southern cities and towns, where they have given great satisfaction. They are very simple and strong in their construction. Price, \$50."

This machine may be obtained of the above named manufacturers; also of H. L. EMERY, Albany, N. Y., and A. B. ALLEN & Co., New York City.

**CLINTON CORN SHELLER.**—This is believed to be one of the most efficient and durable hand shellers now in use. The accompanying cut gives a good representation of the single hopper and single balance wheel machine. It is said that, with two men, two hundred bushels of ears are easily shelled per day—or, with two hoppers

and large balance wheels, double that amount of labor can be performed by three men. The manufacturer states that the machine is equally well adapted for the large ears at the south and west as for the small ones of the north. Some have a balance wheel on each side, which balances the machine better, and the wear of the

shafts is more equal and durable. It is about 14 by 24 feet on the floor, and 34 feet high; with the single hopper it weighs about 100 lbs., and with double hopper and balance wheel about 150 lbs. For sale (and warranted satisfactory) by H. L. EMERY, Albany, N. Y.; and we presume it can also be obtained at the other principal



Agricultural Warehouses throughout the country. Price, with single hopper, \$10—double hopper, \$13.

For figure and description of Burrall's Sheller and Separator, (manufactured by the inventor at Geneva, N. Y.,) see Vol. VII, page 115, of this journal; and for Taylor's Improved Sheller (manufactured in this city,) see same volume, page 255.

We may be permitted to remark in this connection, that we have no pecuniary interest in any Implement Store or Manufactory—and that our only aim, in noticing various implements and machines, is to furnish proper information to those of our readers who desire, or would be benefitted by the use of, such articles. We commend only such machines, &c., as we know or fully believe to be of intrinsic value—and neither "love nor money," to use a homely phrase, can induce us to recommend what we consider tinctured with humbug, or calculated to deceive or mislead the agricultural community. This is our platform; and, although too limited to benefit speculators, we think it broad enough to suit the views of the great mass of our readers—those who are entitled to correct and impartial testimony.



## Notes for the Month.

It is a conceded point in both Christian and Moral Philosophy, that man's mind is never stationary—it must either progress or retrograde in knowledge and intelligence. That our rural population are now in a state of intellectual progress, the signs of the times sufficiently manifest. 'Tis true there is no class so respectable as that of the farmer—no class that contains more individual specimens of wilful ignorance, unrelenting prejudice, and hearty combativeness to all that belongs to agriculture as an art dependent on chemical science, than may be found among farmers themselves. But if habitual prejudice and unbelief will not yield to well established theory, it cannot always resist the godly fruits of practical example. Geo. Fox said that "one true Quaker could shake the country for fifty miles around." So can one true farmer who has the root of the matter in him—who has the science to know, the ability to practice and give evidence of the truth he has, by a masterly, practical, improved system of manuring and tillage. As the plant growing in the soil has a chemical power of dissolving that inorganic matter, which resists the elements of fire and water,—so can a practical, well read, scientific farmer, by the force of his own practice and example, dissolve the most determined unbelief in his brother farmer.

It is to such men that modern agriculture is indebted for its advancement from an art to a science; and it is to books, and to the agricultural papers of the day, that such men are indebted for that theory which enables them to practice, and keep pace with the scientific improvements of the age, in relation to their great calling. Let no man then, who rejoices in the name of Farmer, omit to begin the year by subscribing for at least one agricultural paper. 'Tis true, and pity 'tis, it is true, that not one farmer in forty reads an agricultural journal; yet there is not one in forty who is not benefitted by the improved theory of farming, as set forth in all our agricultural papers. Like the infidel, who scoffs at Christianity, he is very willing to avail himself of all the benefits of the christian morality, and so are farmers of the benefits of science. It is however pleasant to see of late the number of farmer subscribers to those blanket sheet weeklies, which, to the news of the week, add the accidents by flood and field, filling up with a long story, which if it does hold up the "mirror to Nature," Nature is rarely made vain by looking into it. But far be it from me to condemn the cheap newspaper literature of the day, for it leads to reading, a requisite to be acquired, before practical or scientific truths can be relished, or even tolerated in print—on the principle that men "must be poets before they are philosophers."

Blessed is the end of our presidential election. Perhaps the greatest burlesque upon our democratic rule, is the farcical manner in which most of our newspaper literature, and the colloquial energies of the people, is employed in the presidential contest, one year in every four. Truly the war of political parties in these United States, is only the less notorious as it is less bloody than the wars of olden time, which were carried on by the people for the sole benefit of a family, or a man, a tulip, or a rose! But the contest over, our democratic circle will progress and extend as usual; a sovereign people will carry out their dignity, the wealthy by external show, the poor by aping that show to the best of their pecuniary credit and ability, as though show was all, and substance nothing! The result is certain—hard times, bankruptcy, ruin—then a reorganization of the wrecked materials; then the cry America is a great country—and she is great. S. W.

## Gleanings from our Foreign Exchanges.

**TWELVE-ROWED BLOOD RED WHEAT.**—A new variety of wheat with this appellation has lately been introduced in England. It produces a head 6 inches long and 1 inch broad, and has 12 rows of kernels. It is very productive, 10 quarters, (80 bushels) all but one peck, have been produced per acre. We shall probably be able to learn whether it will suit our climate, as 80 sacks have come to this country, or is on its way here.

**THE CHELTENHAM BLACK-SKINNED BARLEY.**—It is sown from October to February in England, stands the winter well, is very productive, and makes superior malt. It weighs 55 lbs. to the bushel. When mixed with wheat flour it makes a good and sweet bread. It sells in that country for \$5.25 per bushel for seed.

A friend, in this vicinity, has a small quantity sown, who in proper time will report progress.

An extensive farmer in England, from the wetness of his land in the spring, had fears that he should not be able to get his *Ruta Bagas* in early enough; he therefore sowed his seed in beds, and at a proper time transplanted them in drills in his fields. A little after midsummer they showed a disposition to go to seed, and three quarters of them threw up seed stems. He was advised to cut them off, which he did with a scythe, mowing the whole close to the turnep. In a short time they sent out new leaves around the old stem in great profusion, and the roots increased astonishingly. Indeed, so great was the increase in size, that the owner had fears that the extra bulk was water, and not nutritive matter, and he had an analysis made by one of the first chymists, which showed the merest trifle difference in their constituents.

This was a single trial and it was recommended to be repeated.

## Remarks on the Season,

EMBRACING METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE IN  
ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE fruits of the labor of the husbandman are immediately dependent on the favorableness of the season. With seasonable rains, and otherwise suitable temperatures of climate, the industrious and careful farmer is sure to reap a plentiful harvest. From the fact that climate exerts a greater influence upon plants than the mechanical labors of the cultivator, it becomes a subject of the deepest interest connected with agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The parts of this subject which particularly interest and concern the tillers of the earth are those relating to the quantity of rain, the number of days on which it falls, and the temperature of the atmosphere during the period of the growth and maturity of the plants. Mr. LAWES, an able contributor to the agricultural journals of England, gives the results of his observations on these points for three years. These are subjoined. The period embraced in the table begins with April and ends with October. He considers the climate so far as it affects the growth of grass in April and May; the wheat climate commences with May and ends with August; the turnep season to begin with June and end with October.

	1844	1845	1846
No. of days rain fell during April and May, (grass season.)	14	36	28
No. do. from May 1st to end of August, 17 weeks, (grass season.)	43	71	45
No. from June to end of October, 21 weeks, (turnep season.)	67	74	65
Inches of rain during April and May, (grass season.)	0.69	3.57	5.19
Do. from May 1st to the end of August, 17 weeks (grass season.)	5.17	9.34	8.41
Do. from June to the end of October, 21 weeks, (turnep season.)	10.37	9.62	13.95
Mean temperature during April and May, (grass season.)	52.6	48.9	50.5
Do. from May 1st to end of August, 17 weeks, (grass season.)	60.3	58.2	63.1
Do. from June to end of October, 21 weeks, (turnep season.)	59.4	57.8	62.2
Temperature: or, or below average from } Above. Below. Abv.			
May to end of August (grass season.)	0.9	2.1	3.2

He remarks, that the two spring months of 1844 were unusually dry; the quantity of rain and the number of days on which it fell being small. The summer was warm, and the quantity of rain moderate. The climate being unadapted to an increased accumulative and circulating condition of the plants, the favorable growth of the spring plants was prevented; but a warm dry summer favored the depositing and elaborative condition, and hence a good quality of grain.

In 1845, the great number of rainy days and the low temperature were highly favorable to the circulatory condition of the plants, and therefore green crops of all descriptions and straw were unusually abundant, and the grain of a bad quality.

In 1846 the spring favored the circulatory condition, and the crops of grass and clover were luxuriant. In the month of June, when the grain was forming the temperature was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  above the average, and there were only two days on which rain fell; the quality of grain produced was very fine.

On the contrary, the crops of turneps were inferior, owing to there being 31 successive days without rain, twice during the season. From May 21st to June 21st, no rain fell, and from August 22d to Sept. 21st rain fell on 3 days only—the quantity being less than one tenth of an inch.

In another table Mr. L. gives the effect of climate on the quantity and quality of produce of the unmanured plots of the experimental wheat field, carried through three years as

before: also the average results of variously manured plots.

	1844.	1845	1846.
Corn, (i. e. wheat) per acre in bushels,	16	23	17
Straw per acre, in lbs.,	1190	2712	1513
Weight of wheat per bushel in lbs.,	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Per centage of wheat to straw, (straw 1000.)	821	534	797

	MEAN OF ALL THE PLOTS.		
Weight of wheat per bushel in lbs.,	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
Per centage of wheat to straw, (straw 1000.)	868	499	765

In his remarks on this table he says, that, the effects of climate, as indicated by the other table is in accordance with the general character of the seasons. The lowest weight of the bushel and the greatest amount of straw were obtained in that season which had the greatest number of rainy days and the lowest temperature: the least amount of straw with the driest season, and the first quality of grain in the warmest summer.

Will not some of the farmers who read this paper try similar experiments, and publish the results in the *Genesee Farmer*? All the apparatus necessary to try the experiment is a thermometer, a rain gauge, and a machine for weighing.

I here add the results of my observations for the corresponding seasons given in Mr. LAWES' table:

	1844.	1845.	1846.
Number of days rain fell during April and May, (grass season.)	27	30	21
Do. from May 1st to end of August.	63	45	48
Do. from June 1st to end of October,	65	66	54
Inches of rain during April and May,	4.90	5.14	3.32
Do. from May 1st to end of August,	12.41	12.65	13.64
Do. from June 1st to end of October,	13.92	17.16	20.85
Mean temperature during April and May,	55.6	60.1	53.3
Do. from May 1st to end of August,	64.2	64.3	66.1
Do. from June 1st to end of October,	61.2	62.1	63.4

I have presented this table to show by direct comparison the difference in climate between this place and England.

Our grass season and the grass season in England very nearly correspond: not so, however, with the grain season. Wheat matures and is harvested from six weeks to two months earlier here than in our father-land.

The season, just closed, was unusually favorable for the interests of the farmer—not very rainy, and not very dry—not very cold and not very warm—but was furnished with just about that quantity of moisture and degree of temperature which best promote the growth and maturity of vegetation. Consequently the labors and cares of the husbandman were crowned with a bountiful harvest, both the earlier and later. September was cool and rainy, October was exceedingly fine—the pleasurable and beauty of the hues of the decaying leaves of the trees unsurpassed; and the month of November thus far has been exceedingly unpleasant—snow and rain, or rain or snow, almost every day.

Rochester, Nov. 18th, 1846. J. WETHERELL.

GOOD AND USEFUL BOOKS.—What a world of trash now-a-days issues from the press, in the shape of cheap publications, stitched in nice pink and blue covers! Have you read the last novels? No—and you never will, they fall so rapidly from the binder's hands. But you may have read much of the stuff with which our country is flooded. What benefit have you derived from these works? Are you wiser or better?

Our object at this time is, to recommend good and useful books. What is more valuable, that costs so little, than a library of good books?—Every young man, and old one too, should have a few select works, to which he could resort at his leisure moments, to improve his understanding and mend his heart. With a small library, no one can be at a loss how to spend his time. There are biographies and histories—works on mind and matter—which can be bought low, but which are exceedingly instructive and valuable. One page of a good book, well studied, would give you more information than fifty volumes of nonsensical trash.—*Portland Empire*.

## Geology.—The Glaciers of Switzerland.

[From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.]

ON Thursday evening, the 25th ult., the winter course of lectures at the Brooklyn Institute was opened by Professor AGASSIZ, whose talents and scientific acquirements have so justly conferred upon him a wide spread and enviable reputation. He commenced by briefly describing the geological formation of Long Island, its loose, irregular and unstratified sand beds, and particularly its numerous boulders, which are found in great abundance and variety all over the island and its surrounding shores.

He stated that they were of all sizes, and in geological formation entirely different from that of the general character of the natural deposits of this region, or that farther South, being composed of granite, gneiss, &c., &c., which exactly resemble the formations found in the northern part of this continent, from whence they were evidently at some very remote period introduced. This fact, he stated, had been admitted, but the question has been asked, By what means these immense masses of rock had been transported so great a distance, and what power was put in requisition to effect it?

This, he said, had been sometimes answered by supposing these vast bodies of rock to have been forced onward by the power of the current at a period when the great Northern Ocean swept over the whole continent, and with its mighty deluge produced this singular arrangement.—This the learned lecturer proved to be incorrect, from the fact that all these formations occur with great irregularity,—that they are unstratified, and marked in straight and nearly parallel lines and furrows, showing conclusively that they were never deposited by, or smoothed and rounded in a body of moving water and sand, as in that case the largest and more ponderous masses would be found at the North and the smaller at the South; and also that the heavier and less easily moved portions would find their place at the bottom and the smaller and lighter at the top, the contrary of which is, however, the case. Another theory that they were transported on icebergs across the Northern Seas be considered equally fallacious.

In order, however, to account for this singular phenomenon, the Professor introduced the subject of the glacial theory and endeavored to account for their presence here, by supposing that they had been brought hither at some remote period by glaciers which may have formed in the northern portion of this continent, where exist, as before mentioned, rocks precisely of similar formation to those which are here seen. In support of this theory he adduced the well known fact that stones of immense size are seen in the moraines (or accumulations of earth that line the edges of the glaciers of Switzerland,) of an entirely different formation from those of the valley, where these stupendous fields of ice exist—and which are conclusively proved to have been pushed along by the slow but steady propulsion of the glaciers.

The lecturer described in detail the topographical features of that country, the climate, the mode in which the glaciers are formed by the freezing of partially melted snow, the deep fissures or crevices, &c., which, as a ten year's resident and constant investigator of the glacial phenomena he was enabled to do with great accuracy and minuteness.

Professor A. here described the two principal mountain ranges of the country, the *Jura* and the *Alps*; the former elevated about 4,000 and the latter towering to the height of 11,000 to 13,000 feet above the waters of Lake Neuchâtel, leaving an intermediate valley of about 60 miles in extent, a section of which is given in the annexed diagram.



Jura 4,000 feet high. | Valley of Switzerland about 60 miles in extent. | Alps 13,000 feet high.

The Professor here desired to correct a very common error into which travellers were frequently betrayed, viz: that of confounding the *snow mountains* with the *glaciers*: the former being merely immense masses of loosely formed snow, while the latter, the glaciers proper, consisted of ice fields of immense size and depth formed in the valleys, sometimes to the thickness of 500 to 600 feet. The following diagram illustrates, sectionally, one of the glaciers between the lofty peaks of the Alpine range.



1,100 feet high. | Ice 500 feet thick | 1,500 feet high.

The glaciers as they are formed and forced onward down the mountain declivities and through the valleys, are covered with immense masses of boulders, some of which are of astonishing magnitude, and which have been detached and carried down the precipitous sides of the mountains with the snow as it melted, and which during the day time in the summer are constantly moving over the inclined surface of these glaciers, rendering it exceedingly dangerous to attempt their exploration, except early in the morning before they become loosened by the warmth of the sun.

These ice fields or glaciers generally terminate abruptly as in the following diagram, which represents a small portion of the glacier with its terminal slope, *a* representing the mountain declivity, *b* the glacier 600 feet in thickness



at the foot of the rocky declivity and 300 at *c* where it terminates. This was demonstrated by actual measurement and careful observation, and will give a general idea of the glacial formation existing in the valleys. The ice forming these glaciers has not the appearance of common ice,—is not stratified, but being the filtration of water through the snow masses of the mountains during the summer, intermingled with the snow itself, it forms a granulated mass of frozen water and snow, and by the continued repetition of this process the valleys are covered with a solid mass of ice, while the snow remains loose on the mountains. These immense bodies, or ice lakes, are forced forward by the accumulated force from the slope of the mountains over the face of the valley, until a slight descent occurs and then the inequality of surface from the more sudden depression causes fissures or crevices in the mass, as seen in the following sketch at *a*.



Surface of the Valley.

During the summer the action of the sun on the surface of these vast ice plains melts the parts most exposed to its rays, and forms rivulets of several hundred yards in extent, these rivulets on meeting one of these fissures, the water is precipitated over their crystal brink, forming the most beautiful cascades. Of these the Professor gave a glowing and animated description, in a style simple, impressive, and peculiarly happy.



In the above diagram *a* represents one of the above described rivulets as it passes over the surface of the glacier and falls into the fissure *b*, some 300 feet in depth.

The Professor here remarked that these fissures so frequent and beautiful in the summer, are exceedingly dangerous in the winter, being frequently covered by a few feet

thickness of loose snow, which completely hides them from observation, exposing the traveller to the risk of certain destruction should he inadvertently happen to cross their track. To this, however, the native guides have become accustomed, and their ready and practical eye detects at once a slight depression on the smooth and unbroken surface of the snow, as sketched below, a showing the depression of surface indicating the fissure beneath.



Over these extensive glaciers we discover some of the wildest and most fantastic natural formations imaginable.



Frequently we find an immense boulder resting on the top of a pillar of ice, and the beholder is astonished at the singular sight of an immense rock at a considerable elevation above the surface of the glacial formation supported by a single slender shaft of ice some ten or fifteen feet in height.

This is easily explained by simply observing that as the ice melts above or around one of these isolated boulders lying originally on or beneath the surface, the rock itself protects the ice underneath it from melting, until in a process of years the surrounding ice becomes gradually melted away, leaving the boulder in its former position until the gradually diminishing support fails, and it falls with a tremendous crash again to the surface.

Another feature of the glaciers is this, the rivulets before mentioned carry with them large masses of loam and sand, with which the snow and ice from the mountain sides frequently abounds, and by their constant accumulation and deposit in the fissures fill the opening with the earthy matter, after which, in the same manner as before described, the ice dissolves gradually around it and leaves it in the form as represented below, the dotted line representing the original surface of the ice, *a* the mass of accumulated sand



above the surface partly imbedded in the crevice of ice, and *b*, the ice that remains still undissolved, this, however, in the course of years also becomes melted and leaves the hillock or mound of sand thus, which is of a geological character entirely different from the soil of the valley where it is deposited.



It has, however, been proven that this vast plain of ice does not melt equally over the extent of its surface, but the sides being in contact with the rocks and cliffs of the mountains, the rocks being warmed during the day above the surrounding temperature and retaining their heat during the evening and a part of the night, will continue to dissolve the ice on the sides of the valley after it has ceased melting in the center, by which process it frequently assumes this form.



This, the Professor said, had been fully demonstrated where the sides of the valley were equally exposed to the rays of the sun, and in other cases where the valleys were so situated as to receive the sun on *one side only*, while the other was shadowed by mountains, he had always observed that the surface of the ice in the valley presented the following form: *a* representing the peak shadowing the valley, *b* the ice as the surface was acted upon by the sun's rays, and *c* the sunny side of the valley showing the glacier nearly dissolved on that side.

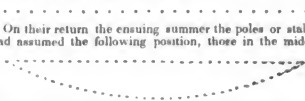


The waste of ice in the summer is very considerable, varying from 5 to 10 feet, according to the exposure of its surface to the sun's rays.

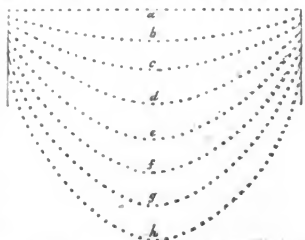
One of the striking and wonderful phenomena of the glaciers is their constantly progressive movement, which is annually from 180 to 250 feet.

Although it has been a well known fact that these immense beds of ice were not stationary, it had never been known at what rate this movement was going forward, until the lecturer, assisted by some of the best topographical engineers and most scientific men of Switzerland proved by their experiments and discoveries during ten years of careful investigation the facts as before related, viz. that the average progress is about 250 feet per annum in the middle of the valley, while at the sides the progress was comparatively slow.

Their method of ascertaining these facts was as follows, viz: they commenced their survey of one of the glaciers extending over a valley of about 5,000 feet in width. The first operation was to plant in the ice a straight line of poles directly across this ice covered valley thus:



having advanced 250 feet, while those on the borders had progressed on one side only seventeen feet and on the other twenty. On each successive year the measurement was accurately taken and the progress of the glaciers was as follows: the curved line marking the position of the sticks or poles originally placed in a direct line, as at *a*, and *b* the



position the second year, *c* the third, *d* the fourth year, and so on through eight or ten years' observation.

These glaciers are generally, as before stated, covered and intermingled with immense quantities of loose rocks and boulders, detached originally from the rocky cliffs and sides of the mountains, which are forced onward with these vast bodies of ice over the frequently irregular surface of the valleys containing more or less of similar rocks from the mountains, which may be illustrated by the following diagram of a section of one of these valleys with the glacial formation entirely covering its surface. This immense body



of frozen snow and ice, sometimes to the depth of a thousand feet, moves forward in the manner described, from 100

to 250 feet per annum, pushing down with them from the mountains immense masses of rock to the distance of many miles into the valley. Several ages are of course required to accomplish this transit, but these rocks on the passage have been triturated or polished to a comparative smoothness, presenting the phenomena of boulder stones, which are entirely different from the geological formations of the valleys where they have been found.

Professor A. stated that the whole valley of Switzerland from the Alps to the Jura and even the highest portions of the latter are covered with these immense boulders and rocks of all sizes, consisting of granite, gneiss, limestone, &c., whose geological character resembles precisely that of the rocky peaks of the Alps, and no where else to be found in that portion of the country. From this he inferred that at some remote period the glaciers covered this entire valley to the depth of 4,000 feet and all these boulders were by this means deposited by the process described. This may be illustrated by the following diagram, a representing the Alps from 11,000 to 13,000 feet in height, b the glacial formation, and c the Jura range about 4,000 feet high, to



which these boulders might easily have passed on the surface of this immense ice field and also be deposited by the melting of the ice over the entire surface of the now fertile valley of Switzerland.—That the same causes do not now exist he attributed to the fact that the climate has materially changed, and also that of the whole north of Europe. —that the change is still progressing, and the entire northern portion of the continents both of Europe and America are participating in it.

He concluded by saying that if time permitted he could amply demonstrate that an analogous process to the above had deposited masses of the rocky formation of the north in this region, and that the whole surface of the western continent presents the same arrangement of boulders, sand, &c., both in the nature and formation of the Alpine valleys, and must have been deposited during some remote period of past ages, in the same manner as those that cover the valleys of Switzerland.

**HORTICULTURE.**—Mr. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said, on a late occasion:

"Horticulture in its most comprehensive sense, is emphatically the fine art of common life. It is eminently a republican fine art. It distributes its productions with equal hand to the rich and poor. Its implements may be wielded by every arm, and its results appreciated by every eye. It decorates the dwelling of the humblest laborer with undoubted originals, by the oldest masters, and places within his daily view fruit pieces such as Van Husem never painted, and landscapes such as Poussin could only copy."

**FAULTS AND VIRTUES.**—The good man looks with forbearance, the bad man with severity, on the faults of others. The virtues of others always excite envy in the heart of the vicious man; and the respect which he sees paid to virtue, is a thorn which rankles in his breast.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge both from the beauty of the cover.

## Wire-Worms.

**MESSERS. EDITORS:**—Are you aware of any effectual means of getting rid of these destructive pests? The range of their operations year after year is considerably on the increase, as the dismal appearance of many of the wheat fields in this vicinity bears ample evidence. We find them in land which has been under the plow for three or four years consecutively—where the wheat will not be exceedingly injured it is true, but the fact demonstrates how very difficult these worms are to eradicate.

Some months since, one of your correspondents stated that two successive crops of buckwheat has generally proved an efficient means of destroying the wire-worm on lands previously overrun with them. As fall plowing would doubtless prove of great benefit in the premises, would not land thus plowed, sown with buckwheat the middle of May and plowed under when in full bloom, and again plowed before sowing, be quite as efficacious a method as the one first alluded to? The latter course, combining as it does the advantages of a thorough summer fallow with keeping the ground covered with a crop, growing so densely as to smother almost entirely all grass and weeds, would probably starve the worms out. Whether this process will really have the desired effect, is the object of the present inquiry. I would farther remark in this connection, that in a field treated on the buckwheat plan, but not plowed the fall previous, the wheat is injured to some extent, showing that the buckwheat, of itself, is no protection, or but a partial one.

A reply in the January number of your valuable paper, from yourselves or some of your readers who have had some experience in the plans mentioned, or some other more successful ones, for the extermination of one of the vilest pests which afflicts the farming community, will be of service in this vicinity, where the matter is but little understood.

Yours very respectfully,

November, 1848.

NIAGARA, JR.

WE have an article in preparation for our next number, on the above subject. Meantime we shall be happy to receive the results of experiments, &c., as the subject is becoming very important to wheat growers in various sections of the country.

**SHELTER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**—Warm sheds and stables are to a certain degree substitutes for food in maintaining animal heat. A man or beast out in the cold air all winter, will consume to make him comfortable more food than he will if in a well tempered atmosphere. Guard, then, against cold for the benefit of all that have warm blood. Of course you may run into the opposite extreme.



The Turkey.

This bird was unknown to the civilized world till the discovery of this Continent. It was found here both in its wild and domesticated state; and still occupies the whole range of the western hemisphere, though the wild turkey disappears as the country becomes settled. The wild is larger than the domesticated bird, sometimes weighing over 30 lbs. dressed. The color of the male is generally a greenish brown, approaching to black, and of a rich, changeable, metallic lustre. The hen is marked somewhat like the cock, but with duller hues. Domestication through successive generations dims the brilliancy of their plumage, and lessens their size and hardness. It also produces a variety of colors, though they are mostly of a black, buff, pure white, or speckled.

They give evidence of the comparative recency of their domestication, in the instinct which frequently impels the cock to brood and take care of the young. Nothing is more common than for the male bird to supply the place of the hen, when any accident befalls her, and to bring up a family of young chicks with an equally instinctive regard for their helplessness and safety.

The flesh of this bird, both wild and tame, is exceedingly delicate and palatable; and though not possessing the high game flavor of some of the smaller wild-fowl, and especially of the aquatic, as the canvass-back duck, &c., it exceeds them in its digestibility and healthfulness. The turkey is useful principally for its flesh, as it seldom lays over a nest-full of eggs in one season, when they brood on these and bring up their young. If full-fed, and their first eggs are withdrawn from them, they frequently lay a second time.—Allen's Domestic Animals.

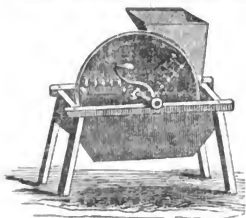
### The true Principles of Farming.

If persons engaged in this pursuit would only use that sense which God has provided them with, and which is generally styled *common*, the business would be divested of a great deal of its mystery. Some people will say that it is much easier to find out what is wrong than to say what is right; and this is true to a certain degree; but regarding the cultivation of the land, there are certain inviolable principles which should always be kept in view; and these I will endeavor to enumerate. The first that strikes me is the clearing of the ground; it is absurd to think of trying to grow grain under trees in a wood, nor is it sufficient to take away a part of them—I mean, of course, with the idea of perfection. For instance, suppose you have 50 trees on an acre; that is, about one to every three square rods; the soil capable of bearing 50 bushels of wheat, or 1 bushel to each tree; and suppose that you cut down 49 of them, you will only be able to grow 49 bushels, instead of 50—the annual waste or cost of that tree being the value of one bushel of wheat, or whatever crop might have been on the 3 rods of ground which that tree monopolized. Therefore, if it is necessary to clear the land before you can grow grain, it is reasonable and self-evident that it should be entirely cleared, every fractional part you leave doing injury in its degree.

The next point to notice is the dryness or wetness of the soil; see if the stagnant water is sufficiently near the surface to do injury to the crops, even by capillary attraction, which, science tells us, will raise water 4 feet—and practice has shown that it must not be nearer; therefore, if the stagnant water be nearer than 4 feet, drain it to that depth. It is absurd to attempt to cultivate land against so powerful an enemy as water. Thirdly, we consider “the pulverization of the soil.” Ought it to be pulverized at all? To this question I think our common sense will give an answer in the affirmative, so that the plant may more easily expand its roots to seek for nourishment in the soil, which soil and which pulverization should extend as far as the roots of the plant; but is it common sense to think that 5 or 6 inches only is the distance that the roots of plants extend. I will not take advantage of a few facts that have been noticed of the immense depths that roots descend, but merely appeal to common sense, and ask whether it is not reasonable to suppose that the roots beneath extend as far as the plants above the soil, and if so, ought not the soil to be pulverized to that extent, about 4 feet?

The first expense of this, I am aware, renders it almost impracticable; but this I cannot help. I cannot alter the true principles of nature. I must assert with common sense that the deeper you pulverize, the more you move in the right direction.—W. G. Grossmith, in *Gard. Chron.*





Vegetable Cutter.

THE above figure gives a front view of RUGLES, NOURSE, & MASON'S *Vegetable Cutter*. This is the best machine for the purpose manufactured in this country, and is sold at a less price than those of the same quality made in England. "The cutting wheel is made of cast iron, faced on one side, through which are inserted three knives like plane-irons. These cut the vegetables into thin slices with great rapidity, and then by cross-knives they are cut into slips of convenient form and size for cattle or sheep to eat, without danger of choking. The pieces after cutting lie loosely and anglingly together, and can easily be taken up by the animal. This machine will cut 60 bushels per hour." For sale by the manufacturers; also at the principal Implement Stores in New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

**SHEEP RACKS.**—Now is the season to repair old and make new racks, to hold forage for sheep and cattle. Every farmer knows how to construct these; but many neglect so to do till their stock has wasted a good deal of hay, straw, or corn fodder. Neglect this matter of economy no longer.

**CHEAP ROOT-CELLAR.**—Dig the cellar three feet deep, wall the sides, and cover with coarse timber and slabs, and then with earth, and a window at one end, a door at the other, will admit free ventilation except in freezing weather.

**DRAINING BY STEAM.**—The stone of the building for a new steam engine of 50 horse power for the draining of the fen lands of the Stow Bardolph, (England,) was lately laid, in the presence of several of the commissioners, which afforded a gratifying sign of improvement in the county.

A PIPE of cast iron 14 inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch thick, will sustain a head of water of 600 feet. One of oak, 2 inches thick and of the same diameter, will sustain a head of 180 feet.

## Politics and Party Feeling.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS:—Your remarks in the October number of the *Farmer*, relative to the impropriety of the Hon. J. C. SPENCER'S address at the State Fair, were perhaps correct, considering the present vindictive feelings of parties; but it is much to be regretted that a subject of such immense importance to the whole of community, and especially the cultivators of the soil, as the procuring of a market, cannot be freely investigated without arousing the vulgure of party. Any subject of importance which political humbuggers and party fugitives wish to keep in obscurity, they twist into the trammels of party, and the door is closed against investigation, candor, and truth.

Protective industry, internal improvement, and a national currency, should never be interfered with by party faction; and it is a disgrace on the intelligence and candor of community, that they are thus trammelled. Those subjects are complicated, and very materially affect all the business transactions of society, and many of the comforts of social life, and it is very essential that they should be clearly comprehended and correctly understood by all: but that never can be, if the door is closed against candid investigation and free discussion. And it is most sincerely to be hoped that the day will soon come, when all subjects of importance and general interest can be honestly and freely investigated without the interference of party feelings, sectarian discord, or sectional feuds.

WILLIAM GARRUTT.

Wheatland, N. Y., Nov., 1848.

## Agricultural Periodicals.

Is this age of progress no farmer can afford to do without an agricultural paper. It is too late to sneer at and dispute the benefit of books and periodicals devoted to Agriculture—and an intelligent man would about as soon deny the advantage of rail-roads, or the possibility of communicating information by Telegraph. Farmers were created to read and think, as well as Divines, Doctors, and Lawyers, and should thoroughly understand their profession. The ensuing year will be the last of the first half of the nineteenth century, and the Farmers of America should see to it that they advance in an equal ratio with men of other professions—and that the duties which they owe to themselves and their children are properly performed. And if, in doing this, any of them are disposed to make the year 1849 a semi-centennial jubilee to Agricultural Editors and Publishers, we presume there will be no objection, as all parties may thus be benefited. The Political Press has had a "good time" during the Presidential Campaign—and now that the smoke and excitement of the battle have evaporated, we respectfully present the Agricultural Press as a proper recipient of public (not official) patronage. It affords quite as valuable a return as the former, to say the least—treating upon matters as necessary to community, and perhaps not less important than Presidential making. Grain must be grown, houses built, and animals bred, whatever party is in power, or whoever is President.

While on this subject we will remark that, as all subscriptions to this journal expire with the present number, unless paid in advance for a longer period, we hope all of our present subscribers will renew their subscriptions, and obtain as many new ones as convenient. Whatever "noise and confusion" may prevail, we shall "never surrender" while our friends continue to extend "aid and comfort" in the shape of subscriptions and communications. The attention of our regular agents, and all others disposed to aid in extending the circulation of the *Farmer*—and we invite the co-operation of all—is directed to our Prospectus on first page, and Premium List on page 303 of this number.

THE failings of good men are commonly more published in the world than their good deeds; and one fault of a deserving man shall meet with more reproaches than all his virtues possess.

A GOOD conscience is to the soul what health is to the body. It preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, and more than counterbalances all the calamities and afflictions that can befall us.

CHEERFULNESS is as essential to the health of man, as light is to that of vegetables.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications have been received, during the past month, from H. P. Norton, S. W., L. Wetherell, "David Thomas, Niagara, jr., Wm. Garbutt, Judson, D. H. Manchester, G. C., S. A. Cudaback, S. Barrett, Cadmus, John Thompson, and A Reader.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER.—In connection with the Index, we publish a list of Agents in the present number.—We have room only for the names of those residing in sections where the Farmer has the largest circulation; but we solicit all the friends of the paper and the cause it advocates, to lend us their influence, whether their names are published in our list or otherwise.

We are happy to observe that some of our contemporaries have adopted our plan of giving premiums for subscribers, and we trust that they will receive proper benefit therefrom. It may be interesting to our readers to learn, also, that several of the leading agricultural journals have copied our arrangement of inserting a Horticultural Department. We merely mention this fact to show that, although ours is the cheapest journal of its class in the country, we are not behind the times, and hope to introduce other features, in our ensuing volume, equally worthy of imitation.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—The Publisher of the Farmer has a variety of standard works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., which he will supply to his distant patrons, by mail, at the regular New York cash prices. Money may be sent for books at his risk, if enclosed and mailed in the presence of the Post-master of the office from which it is sent. Those who cannot obtain such works at home, are requested to favor him with their orders, as it will make good, in part, the very small profit derived from the Farmer. It is also safest to transmit orders to a well known publisher, who will be prompt in his attention. Books can be forwarded with perfect safety to any section of the country. See advertisement, page 302.

REAPING MACHINES AT THE WEST.—We frequently hear favorable accounts of the benefit of reaping machines among the extensive grain growing farmers of the west. Mr. W. S. MURRAY, of Clinton, Rock county, Wis., gives us some very reliable testimony in favor of Mr. McCormick's Reaper. He purchased one of the Chicago manufacturer, but sold it to a neighbor, (who had a larger crop,) on condition that the latter cut for him 60 acres of wheat, for the bargain. His friend fulfilled the contract, and harvested, in all, about four hundred acres during the season; and made more than enough, the first year, to pay for the Reaper!

ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—We are pleased to learn that the proprietor of this establishment did not sustain a serious loss in the recent destruction of his store by fire. He is again located, and prepared to attend to the wants of the agricultural public, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement in this paper. We admire the enterprise and integrity of friend EMERY, and commend him *businessically* (that's a fresh word, reader,) to those who appreciate those virtues.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE continues its monthly visits to our table with unflinching regularity. The November number is an excellent one, and fully sustains the high reputation of the work. The first article, by the Editor, contains "Notes of a Visit to several Gardens and Nurseries in Western New York," commencing with those of Buffalo and Rochester. Edited by C. M. HOVEY. Published by HOVEY & Co., Boston, Mass., at \$3 per annum. D. M. DEWEY is the agent in this city.

THE HORTICULTURIST we do not receive in exchange, although we have published the Prospectus as requested. However, we can afford to purchase so good a work, and are not very particular about paying twice for "that same." Edited by A. J. DOWNING. D. M. DEWEY, agent.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, the oldest Agricultural journal in the United States, appears, like some other good things, to improve with age. It is ably conducted, and should continue to receive, as we believe it does, a liberal support from the farmers of Maryland, Virginia, and other States. As the pioneer journal of America, as well as for its intrinsic merit, it is deserving of high regard, and we trust it may long continue to spread the light of science throughout the land. Published monthly, 32 pages octavo, at \$1 per annum. Address SAMUEL SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, or the Elements of Chemistry. Geology, Botany, and Mineralogy, applied to Practical Agriculture. By M. M. RODGERS, M. D., author of "Agricultural Chemistry," &c. Illustrated by numerous Engravings, and a copious Glossary. Published by ELLIOTT DAWSON, Rochester, N. Y. 1848.

This is the title of a new work of 279 pages, a copy of which we have received from the author. We have been unable to give the volume a careful perusal, but from a cursory examination of its contents and arrangement, we are of opinion that it will prove a valuable accession to the agricultural literature of the country. The book is handsomely printed and bound; and its illustrations reflect credit upon our clever artist friend, Mr. J. MILLER of this city. It is the best executed Rochester book which we have seen; and the printers, Messrs. HESTON & FISHER, are entitled to the thanks of our citizens for their efforts toward demonstrating the feasibility of book-making in Rochester. We shall refer to the volume again, and perhaps give extracts from its pages. For sale by the Publisher and booksellers generally. Price, 75 cents.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR" &c.—The figures of the Lucky and Unlucky Farmer, copied into our October number, were from a Diploma, designed some four years ago for the N. Y. State Ag. Society, by J. J. THOMAS. We cheerfully and voluntarily make this statement, in justice to Mr. THOMAS, who has an excellent talent for designing, as well as an enviable reputation as an author.

Wonder if the Southern Planter has a patent right for copying from the northern agricultural papers without giving credit? From the numerous articles copied from the Genesee Farmer and other journals, and published in the Planter as original, we suspect the editor's pen is not only made of iron, but formed very like unto a pair of scissors!

CORRECTION.—In the last number of the Farmer, page 263, it is stated that "Recently heated charcoal will take up 90 times its weight of ammonia in the shape of gas." Instead of "weight," read bulk.

SCYTHES FOR THE MILLION.—A correspondent of the Eastern (Portland) Argus says the scythe manufacturing establishment of K. B. DEXEY, Esq., in North Wayne, Maine, is the largest of the kind in the world. One hundred men are employed in the works. Improvements are in progress by which it is expected that the proprietor will be enabled to manufacture annually 17,000 dozen scythes. The present number turned out annually is 12,000 dozen; to produce which are required 450,000 lbs. of iron, 75,000 lbs. of steel, 1200 tons of hard coal, 10,000 bushels of charcoal, 100 tons of grindstones, and half a ton of borax.

Mr. H. C. WHITE, of Mohawk, N. Y., is agent for the above establishment, and will attend to orders from any section of this or adjoining States.

CEMENT TO MEND EARTHEN AND GLASS.—The cement sold about the country, as a great secret, is nothing more than *Shellac* melted and drawn out into sticks. Heat the article a little above boiling water heat, and apply a thin coating on both surfaces of the broken vessel, and when cold it will be as strong as it was originally.

TO KILL RATS.—Heat Plaster of Paris in an iron vessel till it has done boiling and mix half and half with Indian meal. Rats eat it freely, and it sets in their stomachs and kills them, without the danger of giving them poison.

MAMMOTH POTATO.—We were shown yesterday, says the St. Louis Republican, a sweet potato, grown on the farm of B. A. ALDRIDGE, of St. Charles county, measuring four feet and four inches in length, and five inches in circumference. This may appear incredible, but we've got the papers for it.

PROFITS OF FARMING.—It is stated in the Germantown Telegraph, that a farmer of Montgomery county, Pa., having a farm of eighty acres, has laid by, according to his own statement, one thousand dollars a year for the last 30 years, after paying his family expenses. Industrious application to the duties of life, as a Christian and a citizen, is the distinguishing trait of his character.

Wool growers are referred to the advertisement offering for sale, at auction, the superior flock of sheep owned by the late Dr. L. JARVIS, of Claremont, N. H. So favorable an opportunity to obtain improved stock does not often occur.

SEE notice of farm for sale by J. PENDLE, of Batavia.



## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

WE WISH TO SAY A FEW WORDS concerning the duties of the standing Fruit Committee appointed at the recent Convention of Fruit Growers in New York. And in doing so, we do not wish to be understood as presuming to dictate to that intelligent body, with a distinguished pomologist at its head, for we are perfectly satisfied that every member of it understands his duty, and will perform it well. Our wish simply is, to direct public attention more fully and minutely to the duties of this committee, and what results may be expected from their labors.

The great objects to be attained, are—*First*, to detect synonyms, (the various erroneous names under which fruits are cultivated in different parts of the country,) by which purchasers are deceived and disappointed, getting the same variety under different names from different sources. *Second*, to ascertain by actual experience what are the best varieties for the various latitudes, soils, situations, and modes of culture. No considerable amount of reliable information, on this head, has yet been collected; hence every inexperienced planter is compelled to be an experimenter—for this, at least, is well ascertained, that varieties that flourish in some sections, and are there the *very best*, are in others inferior, if not worthless. This was felt in its full force by the committee who sat down to report to the New York Convention a list of fruits worthy of general cultivation. An unanimous vote could be scarcely obtained for even one variety of any of the fruits. Here, it must be obvious, is a vast amount of labor to be performed to obtain anything like profitable results. Every member of that committee who wishes to contribute his full quota to the report, must at once enter upon his investigations. There is not a moment to be lost. During the ensuing winter the fruits in season should be examined, and all the facts required concerning them carefully noted down.

The sphere of each member will not be confined to his own immediate neighborhood. It may, and in many cases must extend far beyond it; and hence he must open a correspondence with the best cultivators and the most skillful pomologists of the district or state to which he belongs. Specimens may be collected and compared—as well as all the facts regarding soil, manure, culture, the various kinds of stocks, pruning, planting, training, and in short, every thing that makes the sum total of cultivation. If this system of research is faithfully pursued by each member of the committee, (and we trust it will, although involving much labor and care,) from this time steadily until next October, there will be such a mass of facts and statistics collected

as will render practicable to a considerable extent, that which is now impossible, viz: the recommendation of a list of fruits adapted to the varied circumstances of the fruit growing regions of this extended country. The names of this committee have been published, and we would suggest to the friends of this great and much needed investigation to furnish, without solicitation, to any member, such facts as may be in their possession calculated to aid in accomplishing the ends in view.

## The Apple on Paradise Stocks.

A STANDARD apple tree requires at least 25 or 30 feet of ground. It is therefore obvious that in a small garden of say 100 feet square, or even in a garden of half an acre, such an object must be entirely inadmissible, either on the score of profit or beauty. Hence, if no other form were adopted for the apple than the standard, the thousands of proprietors of small gardens in the neighborhood of all our cities and villages, and throughout the entire country, would be compelled to exclude the apple from their list of garden fruits. This would be a great sacrifice, for although apples may be purchased in most parts of the country at low rates, yet there are choice kinds that cannot easily be obtained, and there are no fruits so precious as those of our own gardens, produced by the labor of our own hands.

The DWARF APPLE, produced by grafting or inoculating on the *Paradise stock*, is therefore a great desideratum for small gardens, and for all gardens. It requires not much more space than a currant or gooseberry bush. It bears early and abundantly, and the fruit is uniformly larger and finer than standard trees. The fruit is never blown off prematurely by high winds, and is easily gathered. The trees are within reach of the cultivator, without the use of ladders, easily pruned, manured and otherwise tended, and if necessary may at any time be removed from one place to another, at any age, without interrupting seriously their productiveness. Besides, these miniature apple trees are among the chief beauties of the fruit garden. They strike us at once as being adapted to the place, and in adaptation alone there is a great deal of beauty.

The cultivation of the apple in this form has, up to the present time, received little attention in this country. Indeed such a thing was entirely unknown until within a year or two, except to nurserymen and a few amateur cultivators around some of the older cities. Public attention seems now, however, to be turning to the subject, and we have no doubt but that, as fast as they can be propagated, every little garden in the country will be enriched with them. The Paradise stocks used in this country are usually imported from France, and consequently

dwarf trees are more costly than standards grown on free stocks, raised from seeds obtained at little or no cost, at the cider mills; but by and by our nurserymen will no doubt propagate their own stocks, and the trees will consequently become cheaper.



*Dwarf Apple Tree, on Paradise Stock.*

The Paradise is a species of apple that reproduces itself from seed, but is usually propagated for stocks by layers. Seedlings, however, are preferable as they have a tap root that holds them firmly in the soil, while those raised from layers have but fibrous roots that remain near the surface. There is another stock used for working on where trees are intended for pyramids; this is called by the French the *Doucin*, and is confounded by some authors with the Paradise.—Trees grown on this attain a considerable size, while those on the Paradise seldom reach over 4 feet in height. The culture is the same as on free stocks as regards budding.

When plants are removed from the nursery, one year's growth from the bud, they should be invariably cut back till within 3 or 4 buds of the stock; and they should never be planted so deep as to place the bud or graft in the ground, as in that case it will emit roots, and the effect of the Paradise stock will be lost. We have heard people complain of their dwarf apples not bearing, but growing up vigorously like those on free stocks, and this was the cause. The soil should possess considerable firmness for dwarf apples as the roots remain so near the surface. Annual pruning is necessary to give the trees a good shape as well as to keep up their vigor, and they should also receive an annual dressing with compost. With this attention every one may succeed in raising crops of large and beautiful apples on their dwarf trees. Indeed the same care that a good cultivator would give a gooseberry or currant bush will suffice for these little trees.

The above figure is the portrait of a tree in the garden of AARON ERICKSON, Esq., of this city, some 6 years old, and has borne large crops

of immense fruit, measuring 10 to 15 inches in circumference, for the last three years. The variety is the Alexander. Large apples, such as the Alexander, Twenty ounce, St. Lawrence, Gravenstein, Hawley, &c., will give the most effect on dwarf trees.

### The Stevens' Pear.

THIS PEAR was raised from the seed by FRANCIS STEVENS, Esq., of Charleston, now Lima, in the County of Livingston. The late Mr. GUERNSEY, of Pittsford, in this county, becoming acquainted with and admiring the fruit, procured scions and propagated it, bestowing upon it the name of "The Stevens' Pear," and through him it was first introduced to notice. This history of this excellent variety, which may be relied upon as correct, was received from GUSTAVUS CLARK, Esq., of Clarkson, who knew the original tree as long ago 1810, and who in 1815 transplanted trees obtained from Mr. Guernsey in his own garden, and has ever since cultivated the fruit. The account of this pear given by Mr. Downing, in his "Fruits and Fruit Trees," is incorrect. There is no propriety in appending "Genesee" to the name. The only objection to the variety is its liability to the *fire blight*, being more subject to that disease, Mr. Clark states, than any other within his knowledge. H. P. NORTON.

*Brockport, Nov. 3, 1848.*

REMARKS.—We are much obliged to our correspondent for the above facts. With regard to the liability of the trees of this variety to the "fire blight," we have to remark, that as far as we are able to judge from our own experience and observation, it is an erroneous conclusion. It may have happened with some, or with many, that this tree has suffered from this blight more than others. The same objection was raised to it at the Buffalo Pomological Convention, but after discussion was shown to be in general unfounded. In our own and neighbor's grounds we have not been able to discover in any variety a peculiar liability to blight. In one season, and in some localities, we see varieties seriously and sometimes very generally affected, that in other seasons and localities escape altogether. In the New York Pomological Convention one gentleman said the only objection he had to the Glout Moreau was its liability to this blight; nearly every other member who had experience with its culture agreed that it was peculiarly unsuceptible to it.

Facts like these, which we have collected all over the country, warrant us in expressing the opinion that no particular variety is, more than another, susceptible to the blight. Certain conditions of growth or vigor may tend to induce this liability. The Seckel has been very generally considered as least liable to it; but in a

neighbor's garden several fine trees of Seckel have been lost by it within the two last years. The blight seems to affect it just as fatally as any other, and isolated cases might induce those of limited observation to say more so. We deem all such conclusions as this unsafe in the present state of knowledge respecting this malady.

The "Congress of Fruit Growers," recently held at New York has appointed a committee, at the head of which is Professor HARRIS, to investigate this and other maladies of trees and plants. We hope that this committee, with the aid of the standing Fruit Committee, appointed by the same body, and comprising some of the most intelligent cultivators of America, will be able to throw some light on this dark subject.

With regard to the name, we think that whatever may have been its original title, it is now so well, and we might say so exclusively known as "Stevens' Genesee," that it would not be well to alter it. Genesee was at first added, and we think with some propriety, to characterize it as originating in the Genesee country, at that time not so famous for its fruits as at present. Mr. PRINCE described it in his Pomological Manual as the Guernsey Pear, because he received it from Mr. Guernsey; but his new name was never adopted, as no new names ought to be.—Ed.

DURING the next three months we shall be absent on a journey to Europe. Our purpose is to visit the principal Horticultural Establishments of France, Belgium, and Great Britain, to collect information not to be obtained in this country, and only by personal research. We shall also purchase large quantities of such articles as are wanted here at the present time, and such new and rare trees and plants as are worthy of introduction and dissemination in this country.

In regard to the Farmer, we have made such preparations, and secured services in our absence, that this Department will not suffer, to say the least. All communications and letters of inquiry should be addressed to the Publisher, and will receive the same attention as heretofore. We may find some useful facts to communicate, while absent, if we find leisure enough to write them out; but at least, on our return, we hope to be able to furnish such useful and interesting items as will fully make up for any possible deficiency in the interim.

We are happy now, at the close of another volume, to say that the success of the Farmer, and the interest taken in this Department, of which alone we are expected to speak, not only affords us ample satisfaction for what labor we have given it, but has far exceeded the expectations we were indulging a year ago. We expect no abatement of that interest or success during the coming year, as there will be no abatement of efforts on the part of ourselves or associates to earn it.

## Quality of Apples,

AS DECIDED AT THE BUFFALO POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

In the October number of the Farmer we gave the decisions of the Convention relative to pears, plums, peaches, apricots, and nectarines, and intended to follow it up last month with the apples; but absence from home, and a desire to advise our readers of the doings, in part, of the New York Convention, prevented us.

*The St. Lawrence Apple.*—Several gentlemen from Canada, Western New York, and elsewhere, regarded this fruit as being nearly first rate, and some even quite first rate, in quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and a good bearer, and the fruit always large, fair and fine. Mr. THOMAS of Macedon objected to it on account of its coarseness, and said he regarded it as not more than second or third rate. After considerable discussion it was voted, though not unanimously, to be first rate.

*Pomme Royal or Dyer.*—Mr. ELLIOT said this apple was cultivated in Ohio, in some collections, as *Cole's Spice* and *Golden Spice*. Mr. THOMAS said it was cultivated in Western New York, in some collections, as *Hollow Crown*.—Unanimously passed as first rate.

*Early Joe.*—All who knew this fruit concurred in its being one of the very best apples of its season, but that it should be eaten soon after being picked from the tree.—[We have had this fruit in fine condition 6 weeks after being gathered.]

*Early Strawberry.*—First rate for its season.

*Sweet Bough.*—First rate for its season.

*Sine qua non.*—First rate for its season.

*Minister.*—A famous New England apple. Passed as second rate.

*Summer Rose.*—Unanimously passed as first rate. Mr. ELLIOT of Ohio remarked that if he should cultivate but one early apple it would be this.

*Summer Queen.*—A sweet variety was presented under this name, but was decided to be the *Augustine*. The true variety, being that described by DOWNING, passed as first rate for cooking, and second for the table.

*Augustine.*—Third rate.

*Dutchess of Oldenburg.*—First rate for cooking, and second for the table.

*Waggener Apple.*—A new variety from CHAS. LEE, Penn Yan, passed by, being unknown to most members of the Convention. J. J. THOMAS considered it as comparing favorably with the *Spitzenburg* and superior to the *Meloo*, defective only in being a little so compact, but first rate. P. BARRY considered it as nearly if not quite first rate.

*Fameuse* or *Pomme de Neige.*—Considered by many as first rate, especially in the more northern localities.

*Red Astracan.*—Passed as first rate for cooking and second for the table. This is a beautiful and very popular summer fruit, always commanding a high price in market. Mr. THOMAS remarked that it was regarded as good for markets on account of its beautiful skin, but beyond the skin it had little merit. He says, however, in the Cultivator of last month, that "it ought to have been stated to the Convention, that this variety, though not a good table fruit, possesses great excellence as a very early cooking apple, being far superior, in this respect, to the *Yellow Harvest*."

*Rhode Island Greening.*—Passed as a first rate standard fruit, both for table and cooking. Mr. ALLEN, of Mo., said there it was an autumn fruit and grew much larger than here.

*Newtown Pippin* (Yellow).—This apple elicited much discussion—western cultivators generally agreeing that, with them, it was not worthy of cultivation. Laid on the table.

*Newtown Pippin* (Green).—Gentlemen from Western New York, Canada, Ohio, and Illinois, stated that their experience with this apple was unsatisfactory. Mr. DOUGALL and Mr. BEADLE of Canada, stated that they had succeeded in raising a good crop by the application of manure and ashes. All agreed that it required good soil and good culture. Mr. THOMAS remarked that even with Mr. PELL, under his high culture, a large portion of the crop was knarly and unmarketable. Mr. FAYRE thought that in a good soil, and with manuring and good culture, it would be good every where.

*Roxbury Russet.*—Passed as first rate.

**English Russet.**—Half a bushel of this variety, of last year's growth, was presented by D. N. ROBINSON of Buffalo, quite fresh and sound. Members of the Convention agreed that this was a valuable variety, being a great keeper, and the tree a fine grower and bearer. Much discussion was elicited regarding the name. Mr. PRINCE contended that it was not the apple described by DOWNING as the English Russet—that English Russet was too vague a name and meant nothing, as there are many English Russets. Mr. CHAS. DOWNING and Mr. THOMAS agreed that it was the apple described by DOWNING as English Russet—same as Poughkeepsie Russet. The Convention voted that it was a first rate keeper, and second rate in quality, and that it should be called the "Poughkeepsie Russet."

**Lozell Apple.**—(Cultivated in Ohio and other places as the *Queen Anne*, *Pound Royal*, and *Tallow Apple*, or *Tallow Pippin*; in Western New York as *Risley Apple*, *Greasy Pippin*, &c.) It was considered by all to be a valuable variety, on account of the vigorous growth and productiveness of the trees, and large size and firmness of the fruit. Passed as first rate.

**Westfield Seek-no-farther.**—Passed as first rate.

**Ribston Pippin.**—Objections were raised against this variety on account of its dropping its fruit in September, in many localities. It was said to do well in Canada, Maine, and other northern localities. Passed as third rate in this State, and second in northern sections.

**Northern Spy.**—This apple was discussed at great length. It was admitted by all to be one of the best of apples, but required more careful culture than some other varieties, to produce it in the highest perfection. Mr. BISSILL stated that there were trees in Rochester that had not been matured in fifteen years nor pruned for several years; yet the fruit, except in the shade, was fine and high flavored.—Passed as first rate with proper pruning. [We objected to this qualification as being entirely superfluous. Common sense teaches that every variety is the better for "proper pruning." If there be any propriety in affixing such a clause to any variety, there would be an equal propriety in affixing it to all. This must be clear enough. No apple whatever, nor indeed any other fruit, can be produced in perfection without pruning, or with improper pruning.]

**Yandevore.** Passed as first rate.

**Yellow Belleflower.** Mr. COIT, of Ohio, said this was the most popular apple in the Cincinnati market. Mr. ELLIOT did not agree with Mr. COIT in this. P. BARRY remarked that in Western New York it was a popular and excellent variety. Mr. PRINCE said there were several apples cultivated under this name, and suggested that it be passed by.

**Twenty Ounce Apple.** First in size, beauty and productiveness, but second in quality.

**Twenty ounce Pippin.** Third rate.

**Greenstein.** First rate in its season.

**Full Pippin.** First rate.

**Autumn or Late Strawberry.** First rate.

**Red and Green Sweeting.** Unworthy of cultivation, although some valued it for taking.

**Sugar.** First rate in all respects.

**Belmont.** First rate, though said by Mr. ELLIOT to be rejected in southern Ohio.

**Hawthornate.** Voiced unworthy of cultivation.

**Mother Apple.** First rate. Has the highest character wherever known.

**Baldwin.** Mr. ELLIOT and others said it was subject to the bitter rot, and valueless in Ohio. Voiced first rate in Massachusetts and New York, but unsuccessful in Ohio.

**Jonathan.** First rate.

**Porter.** First rate.

**Rambo.** First rate wherever cultivated.

**Bourassa.** Passed by.

**Hubbardston Non-such.** First rate.

**Pomme gris.** First rate in the north and in Canada.

**Gloria Munda.** Unworthy of cultivation.

**Bullock's Pippin** (Core), or **American Golden Russet**, (Downing). Worthy of general cultivation.

**Jersey Sweeting.** First rate; worthy of general cultivation.

**Cornish Gillyflower.** Unworthy of general cultivation.

**American Summer Pearmain.** First rate in all respects.

**King of Pippins.** Second rate.

**Summer Hogloe.** Different from *Hogloe crab* with which some have confounded it. Considered by many as first rate.

## Answers to Correspondents, Acknowledgments, &c.

**BENNET BASSETT**, Seneca Co. We are much obliged for your box of apples. Your Seedling is very fair in appearance, and may be called a good and handsome apple; but it lacks a degree of juiciness and crispness, as well as flavor, such as we find in the Melon, Northern Spy, Esopus Spitzenburg, and other first rate winter fruits. It is now fully mature, and cannot be kept much longer in perfection. Early picking, and being kept too warm, may have ripened them prematurely. The specimens of "King" are very fine. We will be glad to hear from you further in relation to the fruits of your region.

**FREEMAN WILLIAMS, PERRY, Apples.**—No. 1, we don't know; very large, but worthless we should think. No. 2, Twenty Ounce. No. 3, we suppose to be the Rambour Franc. No. 4, Red Gilliflower. Nos. 5 and 6, Black Detroit. No. 7 Vandevere.

**D. H. MANCHESTER.** No. 1, "Manchester Greening," is a large specimen of *Rhode Island Greening*. No. 2, "Cayuga Greening," a very fair looking apple, of large size and good quality. No. 3, "Prince's Pound," a large showy apple, ripe now, and of medium quality. No. 4 is quite hard and immature; we should say that at best it is coarse and poor.

We are indebted to JAMES H. WATT'S, Esq., for several fine specimens of apples—among them the "Chillicothe Sweet," a very large, oblong, deep red, beautiful sweet apple, of good quality. In season, apparently, in October and November. Cultivated by Mr. EDWARD SWAIN, of Nunda. We have seen this apple in Rush, and other parts of this section of the State, and think it well worthy of culture.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of "Two Pound Sweet" and "Lot" Apples, from Mr. THOMAS S. MYERS, of Tenfield. The "Two Pound" is a large and beautiful sweet apple, grown in Steuben county.

To SAMUEL A. CUDABACK, of Niagara Co., for many fine varieties of apples.

To W. B. BOWERMAN, Wheatland, for a Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape, originally published in the "Friend," in 1844 and 5.

**THE LATE STRAWBERRY APPLE.**—From an Address delivered before the Aurora Horticultural Society, 9 mo. 23, 1845, by DAVID THOMAS:

"Thirty years ago, when JONATHAN SWAN bought the place in this village where he long resided, he discovered the Strawberry apple, on what appeared to be a grafted tree, but from whence it came, has never been ascertained to my knowledge. Until very lately, it was unknown to pomologists; yet as a table fruit, it has scarcely a superior. It was probably grafted or planted by SETH PHILIPS, formerly First Judge of this county." D. THOMAS.

11th month, 11, 1848.

**A NEW WORK ON COUNTRY HOUSES.**—We understand that Mr. DOWNING has a new work in press on this subject. His previous volume on Cottage Residences, was more particularly adapted to the wants of those who could afford to build costly houses. The forthcoming one will be a work for the many—treating not only of the architecture, but of the furnishing and building of the various grades of dwellings demanded by the country people of America. The work will undoubtedly be one of great national utility, and in the present advancing state of public taste will meet with a hearty reception.

**COTTAGE RESIDENCES.**—A work on Cottage Residences, not for the wealthy, and farmers in good circumstances, such as has already been published by DOWNING; but for the millions, the comparatively poor, is demanded by a correspondent of the Genesee Farmer. Our land is now filled with humble dwellings, constructed without taste or beauty; only in the New England States, do we find many exceptions to this statement. But a neat, tasteful, and convenient little house can be constructed at about the same cost, as one of the same size, entirely destitute of beauty and convenience. Who will get up the work in question, and who will start a society—for every thing is done by societies now-a-days—for the improvement of the tastes of the wealthy, who build small houses, and of the millions of comparatively poor, who also build and live in them, in these United States?—N. Y. Post.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## S. W.'s Reply to Milk-Maid and Dairy-Maid.

THE Editor of the Farmer is at fault for thus keeping back so long from the Ladies' Department, two strictures on my article in the April number of this journal. Who'd 'a thought that such an admirer of the life-like poetry of the Ayshire Plowman as myself, could be thus accused of denying to the rural fair ones of our land, either the genius or the privileges of music and poetry. When I sketched the superior attractions of the girl as milk-maid, compared with the milk-maid as pianiste, I only related an historical fact, for the truth of which (and it is true) your fair correspondents ought not to make me accountable. When I said that among the number of those girls who essayed on the piano, very few attained to respectability in execution, upon my word it was only town and village girls, not farmers' daughters, that I had in my eye. I meant nothing more than to prevent the rural fair one from falling into a like mistaken accomplishment. But it is the misfortune of my character, if not its curse, to be forever misunderstood by my rural friends, both male and female. 'Tis true I did venture to warn the farmer's daughter against the danger of fashionable pretension—its awkward mistakes, its deformities, its discord, its miserable caricature of the beautiful and true—and to hold up to her view the respectability and beauty of a domestic life which unites physical ability with intelligence in that harmonious combination, without which there is no true respectability nor true life.

"The head and front of my offending  
Hath this extent, no more."

But methinks my fair critics have, as the French say, *grand tort*, when they shew so much ill will towards the village belle; just as though her poor superficial accomplishments were worth a single jealous or envious impulse—as though her practiced self-possession, her knowledge of the latest fashions, of the last novel, or her capacity of "sleeping in the morning" was a matter for envy, even to the most crude of the rural fair ones.

To the "Milk-Maid's" wrongs I reply, if the struggle between fashionable show and poverty is stronger in the village than in the country, she ought to bless her stars that she is of the country. If she can "cook a better meal" than the village belle, she is so far the more respectable for this positive accomplishment. If she knows nothing about music, she is in no danger of being called a pretender or a caricaturist of sweet sounds; and she is the more respectable in her entire ignorance than she would be in a mere superficial training and practice.

But as the "Wayne County Dairy-Maid" is

a clever, spirited girl, let me also say, for her benefit, that she will have a happier life by just as many hours as she rises earlier than the "city miss;" and that the hour she snatches for music will be sweeter in proportion to the labor that precedes it.

S. W.

**BUCKWHEAT CAKES.**—The griddle on which cakes are baked should *never be touched with grease*. Firstly, because it imparts a rancid taste to the cakes. Secondly, if a cooking stove be used, it fills the kitchen, if not the whole house, with the smell of burnt grease—to say nothing of the parade, and boasting to one's neighbor's, by betraying what we are to have for breakfast. Wash the griddle with hot soap suds; scour with dry sand, and when heated for use, rub it well with a spoonful of fine salt and a coarse cloth. It will then be ready to receive the cakes. After each cake is removed, the salt rubbing must be repeated. If the first does not succeed, try it again, and you will ever after follow this advice of an

OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

## Books on Agriculture, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

For sale at the Office of the Genesee Farmer, Rochester.

THE Publisher of the Farmer has just received a large assortment of works pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy, which will be sold at the lowest prices.—The names and prices of a portion of the books are annexed:—  
American Farmer's Encyclopedia. \$3 50 in leather,—cloth \$3  
American Shepherd, by Morrell. \$1.  
American Agriculture, by Allen. \$1.  
American Poultryer's Companion, by Bement. \$1.  
American Veterinarian, by Cole. 50 cents  
Bulst's Kitchen Gardener. 75 cents.  
Buel's Farmer's Companion. 75 cents.  
Chapman's Agricultural Chemistry. 50 cents.  
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. \$1 50.  
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cts  
Domestic Economy, by Miss Beecher. 75 cents.  
Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand-book. \$1.  
Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas. 50 cents.  
Gardener's Farmer's Dictionary. \$1 50—leather, \$1 75.  
Farmer's Manual. 50 cents.  
Horse's Foot—and how to keep it sound. 25 cents.  
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. \$1 25.  
Loudon's Ladies' Flower Garden. \$1 25.  
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, (new edition.) \$1—paper 75 cts.  
Agricultural and Animal Chemistry, (pamphlet editions.) 25 cents each.  
Parsons on the Rose. \$1 50.  
Prince on the Rose. 75 cents.  
Rural Economy, by Boussingault. \$1 50.  
Stable Economy, by Stewart. \$1.  
Scientific Agriculture, by Rogers. 75 cents.  
Smith's Productive Farming. 50 cents.  
Treatise on Milch Cows. 38 cents.  
Treatise on Guano. 25 cents.  
Youatt on the Horse, (new edition.) \$1 75.  
Youatt on the Pig. 75 cents.

☞ All orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the books forwarded as desired. Address D. D. T. MOORE,  
May 1, 1848. Rochester, N. Y.

## To Agents and New Subscribers.

Persons ordering the Farmer will bear in mind that we supply back numbers of the volume, in all cases. We are occasionally desired to send from the middle of the volume, but cannot consistently deviate from our published terms. As a title page and index are given at the close of each year, all should preserve the entire numbers for binding and future reference.

THE NINTH VOLUME of the Farmer, (for 1848,) just completed, and for sale bound. Price, 50 cents in marble paper and cloth backs—or 62 1/2 cts., in boards and leather.—A very liberal discount to Agents, Booksellers, &c.

## Splendid Premiums! WORTH CONTENDING FOR BY ALL!

👉 OVER \$200 👈

In Agricultural Books, Implements, &c.

In order to extend the circulation and usefulness of the GENESEE FARMER, and reward its friends for their exertions in its behalf by distributing among them valuable Books, &c., the Publisher offers (in addition to the per centage allowed to agents and clubs,) the following very liberal

### Premiums for Subscribers to Vol. X, for 1848:

1st. To the person who shall send us the greatest number of subscribers to Volume X of the Farmer, previous to the 20th of April next, forwarding the pay, at the club price, (40 cents per copy, if the papers are directed to individual subscribers, and 37½ cents per copy if sent to one address,) free of expense to us—we will give a premium of TWENTY DOLLARS in Agricultural Books—to be selected by the person entitled, from our list of books on preceding page—or, if preferred to the above, a copy of *Harper's Illuminated Bible*, splendidly bound in morocco and gilt, the retail cash price of which is \$22. [If preferred we will give the person entitled to this premium any ag. implements which are for sale in Rochester, to the amount of \$20.]

2d. To the person obtaining the next (second) greatest number of subscribers, on conditions above specified, a premium of FIFTEEN DOLLARS in Agricultural Books—the selection to be made, by the person entitled; or, if preferred to the books, a MASS. EAGLE 25 PLOW, full rigged, with draft rod, &c., (for four horses,) the price of which is \$15—or other plow, &c., worth the same.

3d. To the person obtaining the next (third) greatest number, TEN DOLLARS in similar books, on like conditions as above specified, or a MASS. EAGLE C PLOW, full rigged, worth \$11.

4th. To the person obtaining the next (fourth) greatest number, SIX DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

5th. To the person obtaining the next (fifth) greatest number, THREE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

6th. To EACH of the FIVE persons sending the next [6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th] greatest number, we will give volumes 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Farmer, bound together in boards with leather backs, or separate in marble paper, as may be preferred, worth \$2.

7th. To each of the FIVE persons sending the next [11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th] greatest number, volumes 7, 8 and 9 of the Farmer, bound together or separate as above mentioned, worth \$1.50.

8th. To each of the TEN persons sending the next [16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th] greatest number, volumes 8 and 9 of the Farmer, bound together or separate, worth \$1.

In addition to the above we will give premiums of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS in AG. BOOKS for subscribers forwarded between this and the 1st day of January next—as follows:

1. TEN DOLLARS in Ag'l Books to the person sending the greatest number of subscribers, on like conditions as to terms, &c. as above specified.

2. FIVE DOLLARS in books to the person sending the next [second] greatest number, on like terms, &c.

3. THREE DOLLARS in books to the person sending the next [third] greatest number, on like terms, &c.

Competitors for the above three premiums must mail their remittances on or before the 31st of December. [These premiums are open to all competitors, so that one person may obtain two prizes—and if the two first, \$30!]

BACK VOLUMES of the FARMER will be furnished, if desired, and counted the same as new subscribers. Volumes 6, 7, 8 and 9 (bound separate in marble paper, or two volumes in one, in boards and leather backs,) will be supplied at 50 cents each. Either of the volumes will be sent, unbound, for 40 cents. The renewal of an old subscription will also be counted the same as new.

That all Post-Masters, Local Agents and Subscribers, wherever the Farmer circulates, may have a fair and equal chance to obtain the Premiums, *traveling agents, post-riders, residents of Rochester and all city booksellers* are not included in our offer.

We shall keep a CORRECT account of the subscribers sent by each person. In the February, March, April and May numbers of the Farmer we will publish a list giving the names of thirty or forty (and perhaps fifty) of the most successful competitors, so that each may know his prospect of success, and act accordingly.

All Competitors and Agents will oblige us by making as many remittances as convenient previous to the 1st of January, in order that we may be enabled to judge how large an edition will be necessary.

Specimen numbers, show bills, &c., sent to all post-paid applicants. All letters must be paid or free. Subscription money, if properly enclosed, may be mailed at the risk of the Publisher.

Address to **D. D. T. MOORE,**  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

## 👉 POSTSCRIPT! 👈

The Publisher of the Farmer has concluded to give **DOUBLE** the amounts specified in the preceding Premium List—making the first Premium FORTY DOLLARS, the Second THIRTY, and increasing all others in the same proportion. The additional amount will be paid on like conditions, and in like manner as above specified—in Agricultural Books and Implements at CASH PRICES.

With this addition the prizes offered amount to **OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS!**

D. D. T. MOORE.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1848.

### Opinions of the Press.

THE Farmer, since it passed into the hands of its present industrious and energetic proprietor, has more than doubled its circulation; and now takes rank, deservedly, among the first agricultural periodicals of the day. Its ample pages are filled with matter of great interest to the farmer. Almost every question appertaining to practical agriculture is discussed with ability. The proprietor devotes his whole time to the work, and employs the best talent. Dr. LEE still contributes to its columns. P. BARRY, Esq., conducts the Horticultural Department, while a host of contributors employ their pens to enrich its pages.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THIS valuable paper, which can well be called the "Farmer's Companion," has nearly completed its ninth volume. We, without hesitation, pronounce it invaluable to the tiller of the soil, and worth double the amount asked for it. Its articles are of great practical utility; and as the matter contained in each number is almost exclusively for the farmer, it commends itself especially to agriculturists.—*Holden's Dollar Magazine.*

## Arithmetical Answers, Questions, &amp;c.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having noticed a few "Arithmetical Questions for Boys," in your last number, I thought I would send you my solutions of the questions:

Answer 1st. The first man digs  $37\frac{1}{2}$  rods, the second 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  rods. [Wrong. Try again—Ed.]

Answer 2d. The handspike is placed 3 feet 4 inches from the end of the stick. [Wrong.]

Answer 3d. Year 1849. [Right.]

Answer 4th. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 24, 28, 33, 42, 44, 56, 66, 77, 84, 88, 132, 156, 168, 237, 264, 308, 462, 616, 924. [Right.]

I take the liberty of sending you a few questions for solution—as follows:

1. There are two wheels: the larger one is 10 feet 4 inches in diameter—the smaller one is 2 feet 4 inches in diameter, and 15 feet from center to center. Required the length of strap to encircle the wheels.

2. If 20 pears can be bought for 16 lemons, and 30 lemons for 25 oranges, and 12 oranges for 6 pomegranates, and 10 pomegranates for 96 almonds, and 70 almonds for 84 chestnuts, and 125 chestnuts for 4 cents, how many pears can I buy for \$2.25.

3. A father dying left £500 in cash, with 5 bills, each £48 10s 6d. He ordered £20 to be laid out on his funeral, and his debts to be paid, amounting to £164. The residue he bequeathed to his 5 sons, as follows: to the eldest 2-2-5 shares, and to each of the other four an equal portion of what remained. How much ought each son to receive?

4. What number is that, to which if 9 be added, and then be multiplied by that number, the product will be 900? Example.—Suppose the number  $10+9 \times 10=190$ .

5. There are 30 men on allowance of provision on board of a ship and 15 of them are negroes; every 10th man is to be thrown overboard until 15 are gone. The officers wishing to save the white men endeavored to arrange them in such a manner that every tenth man should be a negro so that all the negroes were thrown overboard and the white men left. How was it done? JUDSON.

Ovid Center, N. Y., Nov., 1848.

If the men who are to earn their money by digging those 100 rods of ditch, wait till the division is made by which they shall fulfil all the conditions of the problem, it is to be feared that the laborers' land may fall under foreclosure of mortgage, and the farmer's land suffer for want of ditching.

The only way to divide the 100 rods, so that the two men shall receive equal amounts of money is, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  rods at 10 shillings, making 375 shillings, and 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  rods at 6 shillings, making 375 shillings—amounting to 750 shillings, which is 50 shillings short of 100 dollars; and the only way to make the work of the two amount to \$100, is, 30 rods at 10s, making 300s, and 50 rods at 6s, making 300s, which gives unequal amounts to the two laborers. G. C.

## Annual Meeting of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Monroe County Agricultural Society will be held at the Office of the GENESEE FARMER, in Rochester, on the SECOND TUESDAY (the 12th) of December inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Premiums will be awarded on Root Crops, and Officers elected for the year 1849. As the meeting is an important one, it is hoped all the Members of the Society who can conveniently do so, will attend and participate in the proceedings. D. D. T. MOORE, Cor. Sec'y.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1848.

## Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Ag. Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at Albany, on the 3d Wednesday, (17th) of January, 1849. Premiums will be awarded on Grain and Root crops, Butter, Cheese, Fruits, &c.

Statements should be furnished the Secretary early in January. It is desirable there should be a full representation from the County Societies, as well as of the friends of agriculture generally.

A Pomological Exhibition will be held at the Rooms of Society, and growers of fruit are respectfully requested to forward specimens to the Secretary as early, if practicable, as the 15th of January. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

November 1, 1848.

[3]

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

## Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,.....	\$1 00	1 12	Pork, bbl. mess	13 00	14 00
Corn,.....	50		Pork, cwt.,...	4 00	4 50
Barley,.....	50	56	Beef, cwt.,...	3 50	4 00
Oats,.....	26	28	Lard, lb.,...	7	8
Flour,.....	5 00	5 25	Butter, lb.,...	14	15
Beans,.....	75		Cheese, lb.,...	5	6
Apples, bush.			Eggs, doz.,...	13	14
Potatoes,.....	38		Poultry,.....		
Clover Seed,...	4 00	4 50	Tallow,.....	6	7
Timothy,.....	2 00	2 50	Maple Sugar, -		
Hay, ton,....	8 00	11 00	Shagb Skins, -	20	25
Wood, cord,...	2 25	3 50	Green Hides, lb	3	4
Salt, bbl.,....	1 25	1 33	" " " " " "	7	8
Hams, lb.,....	8		Calf Skins,...	10	

Wool.—The following are present quotations:

Native Blood,.....	18 to 22c
Quarter to half,.....	30 22
Half to three quarters,.....	22 24
Three quarters to full,.....	24 26
Saxon,.....	26 28

Rochester, November 29, 1848.

## New York Market.

New-York, Nov. 28—7 P. M.

FLOUR is in moderate demand for trade purposes, and transactions add up to fair extent in common and straight brands. Pure Genesee appears easier. No change in prices—\$5 50 is the general price—fancy \$5 62. Jersey Corn Meal \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Markets for Wheat rather heavy and a decline anticipated.—Corn is unsettled, and difficult to give strict quotations, owing to the large lot of corn in market. Small parcels round yellow taken at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Hat do held at 68¢ with no sales.

Rye is 62c delivered; Oats 35.

Pork quiet—country mess \$12 50; prime \$6; mess beef in tierces \$18 25; \$5 75 is asked for prime beef.

Lard active at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for prime; dressed hogs \$5 50. Rough Flax \$1 30; old Hops, 6c—new 10 cts; Linseed Oil firm at 52 50; Ashes, pots \$5 7-8; pearl \$6 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and quiet.

## NEW YORK WOOL MARKET—Nov. 24.

As the stock in market lessens, the inquiry increases, and sales have reached about 80,000 lbs. of all grades at a decided advance on our quotations of last week. Manufacturers have been in with much better feeling, and taken such lots as were offered, within our range of prices.

Saxony Fleece,.....	35 a 38
Merino,.....	30 a 35
" 4th to full blood,.....	25 a 32
Common,.....	24 a 26
" pulled No. 1,.....	21 a 24
" pulled super,.....	20 a 28
Lamba,.....	24 a 30
" country pulled,.....	24 a 26
" " " " " " " " " "	25 a 30
" " " " " " " " " "	12 a 15

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ATTENTION FARMERS!!

**Genesee Seed Store,  
AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,  
Removal—New Location.**

THE GENESEE SEED STORE has been removed from No. 18 Front-street, to more extensive and convenient rooms in IRVING HALL, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Buffalo-street, where the subscribers will be pleased to greet all their old customers and as many new ones as may be disposed to give them a call.

Having purchased the Agricultural and Seed department of Messrs. NOTT, ELLIOTT & FITCH, we intend going more extensively into all the branches of our business. We shall keep constantly for sale, all kinds of

**IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FIELD AND  
GARDEN SEEDS,**

and a large assortment of the most approved

**IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES**

used by the Gardener and Farmer.

We shall continue to manufacture PENNOCK'S WHEAT DRILL, the most perfect and substantial drill in use, as we can demonstrate. Also, Drags, Cultivators, &c., &c. And having purchased of N., E. & F. all the patterns and tools used in the manufacture of the celebrated MASSACHUSETT'S EAGLE C PLOW, we intend keeping on hand this kind of Plow of our own manufacture, as well as those made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Boston, and all other kinds of approved Plows, including the Mass. Subsoil, Delano, Burrall's Shell Wheel, Anthony's Patent Index, &c., &c.

Please remember our new location, **IRVING HALL**, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Buffalo-street.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1848.

**To Farmers.—The Great Agricultural Book.**

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, or the Elements of Chemistry, Geology, Botany and Meteorology, applied to practical Agriculture; by M. M. ROBERTS, M. D., with the approval and assistance of several practical and scientific gentlemen.—The work is illustrated by a large number of engravings, and is published in a neat style, well bound and sold cheap; embracing more practical and useful matter than any work of the kind ever before published.

ERASTUS DARROW, Publisher and Bookseller.

Corner Main and St. Paul-sts., Rochester.

For sale by the Publisher; also, at the office of the Genesee Farmer, and by Booksellers generally. [11-15]



**T. Mercer & Co.,**

Are now prepared to execute Daguerrotype Likenesses, from the full length size, down to the wee locket; are willing their pictures should be compared with any in the United States;—can operate rain or shine, with equally good success; can take children of all ages in the short space of one second, and give the expression, and likeness to a charm; can take Family Groups, numbering from two to twenty, on one plate; can wait on any quantity of customers, in a very short time, having plenty of assistants, as well as Two SITS or ROOMS, one on the east side of the river, No. 8 Emporium Block, corner of Main and St. Paul streets, (said to be the most elegant public room in the State,) the others on the west, located in Reynold's Arcade, and directly over the Post Office, Nos. 8 & 9—where we have in all 9 rooms, for various purposes, in our operating rooms we have obtained the great desideratum (for full length portraits) a skylight, with two large sidelights. This light is so admirably arranged, and softened down by curtains of a delicate blue, that the subject sits with perfect ease, without injuring the eyes.

Thus, Mr. Public, are we prepared to accommodate you, in a better and quicker manner than ever before, and as cheap as the most inferior artist. Strangers are invited to call and see our Rooms, Engravings and Paintings, to say nothing of the Daguerrotypes that took the Premium at the State Fair. Don't forget the numbers, 8 Emporium Block, and 8 & 9 over Post Office, Arcade.

MERCER & CO.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1848.

[11-22]

THE Genesee Farmer, in our opinion, is the *cheapest* and *best* agricultural journal now published in the United States.—*Adrian. (Mich.) Watch-Tower.*



**Race's Patent Self-Regulating Stove.**

THIS Stove possesses more good qualities than any other Regulator in use. It is handsome and cheap, and also combines convenience with economy in the consumption of fuel. Hundreds of certificates and letters of recommendation might be given in favor of this Stove, from those who have tested it thoroughly.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by the undersigned at Seneca Falls, N. Y.—also for sale by Stove dealers in many cities and villages in this and other States.

SILSBY, MYNDRER & CO.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1848.

**FARM FOR SALE,**

Situated in the town of Leicester, Livingston Co., 3 miles from Cuylerville, and nearly opposite to Genesee, and within one mile of the Genesee Valley Canal. It contains 255 acres, with suitable Buildings, and will be sold whole or in two different parts.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of WM. GARRETT, Esq., Wheatland, JAMES DOW, Leicester, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1848. [11-1]

**To the Readers of the Genesee Farmer.**

**NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.**

JOHN KEDZIE, having changed his partnership relations, has removed his shop 2 doors north, to No. 11 State street, where he is prepared successfully to compete in the sale of an entire new stock of goods, just received, consisting of Gold and Silver English, Anchor, Horizontal and Vertical WATCHES; gold Guard and Fob Chains; gold Seals and Keys; gold and silver Penetils, Spectacles and thimbles; gold Ear-Rings, Bracelets and Finger Rings, (a good assortment, cheap.) A variety of ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, new styles; double and single Hunting gold and plated Locketts; Gold Pens, best quality; silver and shell Combs, Card Cases, Fine Cutlery, &c.

The above, and a variety of other desirable goods usually kept in our business, are offered on more advantageous terms than usual; and it is particularly desired that the goods should be examined and prices ascertained before purchasing elsewhere in this market.

We manufacture and keep on hand a good assortment of Silver SPOONS, warranted as pure as American Gold. Will also keep an assortment of Accordions and other Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low.

We have on hand, and intend to keep the best assortment of 8 day, 30 hour and Alarm CLOCKS, that can be found in this market.

WATCH REPAIRING faithfully done and warranted, by an experienced workman.

Further particulars at No. 11 State Street.

J. KEDZIE & CO.

P. S. To the Farmers in particular we would give notice that we have a variety of BAROMETERS, which will give that knowledge of the changes of the weather, that will enable them to adapt their business to its variations. Please call and examine them, as every man ought to have one.

Rochester, Sept. 1, 1848.

[9-41]

The Farmer has won for itself a reputation and gained a standing by its intrinsic merit which places it among the first papers of its class in the nation. For thorough and discriminating knowledge of the noble cause which it promotes, no paper stands higher.—*Gen. Evangelist.*



**Albany Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,**  
Removed from stand No. 10 and 12 Green-street, to the spacious new store No. 369 Broadway—a few doors south of the Post Office, Albany, N. Y.

THE subscriber being a sufferer from fire in common with a large portion of the citizens of Albany, (having lost his store and stock on the morning of the 29th of October last) has secured for a term of years the new and extensive Store No. 369 Broadway, or old Market-street, a few doors south of the Post Office. This store being 145 feet deep and four stories high is much larger than his former one, running through from Broadway to the Canal Basin; and Broadway being the principal thoroughfare in the city between the Boat Landings and Depots, the location is readily found. These advantages with the increased facilities will enable him to transact many times the business heretofore done by him, and more convenient for the trade generally.

In connection with these changes he is erecting an extensive manufactory in the central part of the city, sufficiently large to accommodate over one hundred mechanics and a proportionate amount of labor-saving machinery, which will enable him at all times heretofore to execute orders with despatch. A continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment is solicited.

H. L. ENERY.

N. B. It is his intention also to establish Branches the coming spring in Rochester and Buffalo, each to be under the personal charge of his experienced brothers.

December 1, 1848.

#### Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.



AT the request of numerous friends, we have opened an Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, and have made such arrangements as will enable us to keep on hand a large and full assortment of implements of any useful kind.

We have also arrangements for Trees and Seeds equal to any other establishment in the Union. Orders and patronage solicited. Manufacturers are requested to send us samples of their implements and machines.

T. C. PETERS & BRO.

Corner Washington and Exchange-sts.  
Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1848.

[12-61]

#### Carrot and Cabbage Seed.

1,000 lbs. Orange Carrot, and 100 lbs. Drumhead Cabbage Seed, warranted. For sale cheap by  
Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1848. [12-21] T. C. PETERS & BRO.

#### J. N. Churchill & Co.,

**MANUFACTURERS OF AUGURS AND AUGUR BITTS,**  
Hamden, Ct.—Long Millwright (cast steel) Augurs, Carpenter's do., Shouldered, Long Eye, Short Eye, Blue Convex, Long Millwright, Short do., Imitation Concave, Long Bright, Short Bright, Cast Steel Augur Bitts, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, with Bitts.

Hamden, Ct., December 1, 1848.

GENESEE FARMER:—D. D. T. MOORE, Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.—We would call attention to the advertisement of this work for particular information. It ranks No. 1 among this class of publications. A journal whose popularity and circulation are unequalled.—*Michigan Christian Herald*, (Detroit.)

"The Genesee Farmer" is now in its 9th volume, and has a deserved reputation, for being the very best Agricultural paper now published in the Union.—*Kentucky Tribune*.

#### Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

THE Subscribers wish to inform their customers and the public, that they have now on hand and will offer for sale during the ensuing planting season, a large lot of FRUIT TREES, consisting in part of

- 50,000 APPLE TREES, suitable for orchard planting.
- 20,000 PEAR do.
- 15,000 CHERRY do.
- 15,000 PEACH do.

Besides large quantities of Apricots, Plums, Quinces, Grapes, and all the small fruits. The trees are vigorous and healthy, and the collection comprises all the leading standard sorts, as well as a newly all the rare and choice ones recently brought to notice. All have been propagated under the personal supervision of the proprietors, whose care, experience and entire devotion to the business, give the public a reasonable guarantee for accuracy.

A large share of attention is paid to the culture of GARDEN FRUIT TREES, and the stock of Apples on Paradise Stocks, Pears on Quince, and Cherry on Mahaleb is probably the largest in the Union.

All the famous NATIVE FRUITS of Western New York can be supplied genuine, propagated from the bearing trees. Immense quantities of young trees, suitable for distant transmission can be supplied.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—The stock is very large, and quantities for planting streets, public grounds, &c., or to dealers can be furnished very low.

HEDGE PLANTS can also be furnished by the 1,000 or 10,000 comprising Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitae, Hemlock, Red Cedar, English and American Thorn, Buck Thorn, Osage Orange, Honey Locust, Privet, &c.

50,000 PLUM SEEDLINGS, 1 year old.

30,000 QUINCE " of the best sort for Pear Stocks

Besides large quantities of Rhubarb, Asparagus, Sea Kale, and all other articles in the nursery line at reduced prices.

Trees and plants will be packed in the best manner and shipped to any part of the Union.

A new Catalogue for 1848 and '49 is just published, and will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants. Wholesale catalogues sent when desired. Orders should be forwarded immediately.

Address ELLWANGER, BARRY & ROWE.

Mt. Hope Garden and Nurseries,

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1848.

[947]

#### Geneva Nursery.

THE Subscriber has for sale 40,000 grafted APPLE TREES, one and two years from graft, of the most approved kinds.

50,000 PLUM SEEDLINGS, and 10,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS.

Also, 3 bushels Pear Seed, 3 bushels Horse Chestnut, 1 bushel of Seed of Apple Quince, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of Mountain Ash Seed.

Geneva, Oct. 21, 1848.

W. G. VERPLANCK

#### Perinton Nursery.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of the public to his collection of Fruit Trees, which comprises most of the standard varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Raspberries and Strawberry—which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Many of the varieties have been obtained from bearing trees and other reliable sources. The trees for size and beauty are such, it is hoped, as cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. A share only of the trade is solicited, and all orders containing remittances, or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention and the trees properly packed and forwarded as directed.

Perinton, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1848.

[9-17] ZERAH BURN.

#### Fine Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware

THE subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine gold, silver and Silver Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at much less than the usual prices. Fine Gold Lever, Anchor, Escapement, Duplex and Lepine Watches, Fine Silver Lever, Lepine and verge watches.

Gold Guard Chains, Fob and Vest Chains

Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals

Gold Fennels, Silver Fennels, Gold Pens.

Ladies Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Gold Thimbles

do., and Gentlemen's Breast Pins

Diamond Rings and Pins, Stone Rings, Chased and Plain Rings.

Sterling Silver Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c.

Gold Watches as low as \$20 to 25 each

Watches and Jewelry exchanged

All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, at much less than the usual price.

C. J. ALLEN, Importer of Watches & Jewelry.

Wholesale & retail, 61 Wall-st., corner William street, up stairs, N. Y.

New York, May 1, 1848.

#### GRAIN BAGS FOR SALE:

A quantity of first quality GRAIN BAGS, for sale very low.—Every one will hold two bushels. Farmers who wish to purchase will please call at the Farmer Office, Buffalo street.

Sept. 1, 1848.

D. D. T. MOORE.







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